

HERITAGE®

U.S. & WORLD CURRENCY AUCTION
NOVEMBER 7 & 10, 2018 | DALLAS



SELECTIONS FROM THE ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION PART X



THE ART OF MAKING MONEY PLENTY
IN EVERY MAN'S POCKET; BY
Doctor Franklin.



All this the complaint is, so I must
an act of kindness in the less how they reinforce
their own all acquaint I with the secret of making
the certain way full empty || how I keep them ways full.
Two simple observed will do the business 1st Let
thy and thy constant companions 2^d Let one
every day less than thy I gains I shall thy
soon gain to the end, thy end others will not insult thee
nor will I nor hunger I nor freeze thee, the
whole hemi will shew thee and pleasure
up in every act of thy
Now shortly end these and Happy. B. Franklin

Cover Note Lot Key

Front Cover Lots:	Back Cover Lots:	Inside Front Cover Lot:	Inside Back Cover Lot:
20022, 20206, 20109	20038, 20189, 20186, 20017, 20196, 20142, 20150	20502	20103

Items being sold are from the extensive collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation) and have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's scholarly research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

Cover Background: Adapted from the Medal of the American Numismatic Society celebrating Eric P. Newman's 100th Birthday in 2011 (Design by Amy Kann).

Heritage Signature® Auction #3568

Selections from the
Eric P. Newman Collection Part X

November 7 & 10, 2018 | Dallas

FLOOR Signature® Session 1

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Heritage Auctions, Dallas • 1st Floor Auction Room
3500 Maple Avenue • Dallas, TX 75219

Session 1

Wednesday, November 7 • 10:00 AM CT • Lots 20001-20206

INTERNET Signature® Session 2

(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 2

Saturday, November 10 • 10:00 AM CT • Lots 20301-20526

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Phone bidding must be arranged on or before Tuesday, November 6, by 12:00 PM CT.

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Cataloged by: Bruce Hagen and Maureen Levine

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

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Dear Bidder:

Welcome to Selections from the Eric P. Newman Collection Part X, which contains a wide range of world and American paper currency. This panorama of genres, topics, and styles comprises the first part of our one-day Signature sale. Following is the Part XI sale, devoted to coins, mechanical devices, books, and documents from Eric's extraordinary collection. Both sales will take place on Wednesday, November 7 at our Dallas headquarters.

The currency in this catalog spans the globe and ranges from all periods of paper money issuance, from the earliest Ming Dynasty era to the modern South American inflation period. In between are fascinating Colonial American notes printed by Franklin, the most comprehensive collection of Continental Currency contemporary counterfeits (with newly clarified diagnostics and newly discovered varieties), currency related to the American Anti-Slavery movement, Emperor Norton notes, and Missouri fur traders' "Bon" scrip. Featured are the discovery engraver's sample sheets with an Audubon running grouse. (See the reprint of "Discovered! The First Engraving of an Audubon Bird," by Peck and Newman, in this catalog).

Most of the items have been in the Newman Collection for at least 75 years and have never appeared at auction. That includes one of the finest known \$5 1861 St. Louis Demand Notes, acquired in Eric's initial 1940 purchase from the "Col." E. H. R. Green estate. The outstanding diversity of notes in this sale provides important pieces in a range of prices that will entice every collector. Highlights include:

- China Empire - Ming Dynasty 1 Kuan, Circa 1368-1399
- Colony of Connecticut July 10, 1733, redated 1735 3 Shillings, the Newman plate note
- Georgia 1775 5 Pounds "Native American with Bow" vignette
- Continental Currency - May 20, 1777 \$5 Very Choice New 64PPQ
- Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Sample Sheet with the Audubon Running Grouse vignette
- California - Imperial Empire of Norton 50 Cents Type 5 note
- Two different small format "Bon" hand-accomplished scrip notes used in early St. Louis
- Rhode Island 1800 16 Cents/1 Shilling note, the Newman and Durand plate note
- United States \$2 1864 Legal Tender Essay Proof
- United States - Fr. 5 \$5 1861 St. Louis Demand Note, Ex Green and one of the finest known

As in the previous auctions, items sold are from the extensive collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation), which have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's scholarly numismatic research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

We hope you can be with us in Dallas for these exciting numismatic events. If you cannot attend in person, please join us "in real time" by telephone or online at HERITAGE Live!®. We will also be pleased to accept your bids via email, fax, or regular mail prior to the auction.

We wish you the best of luck and, as always, thank you for your participation.

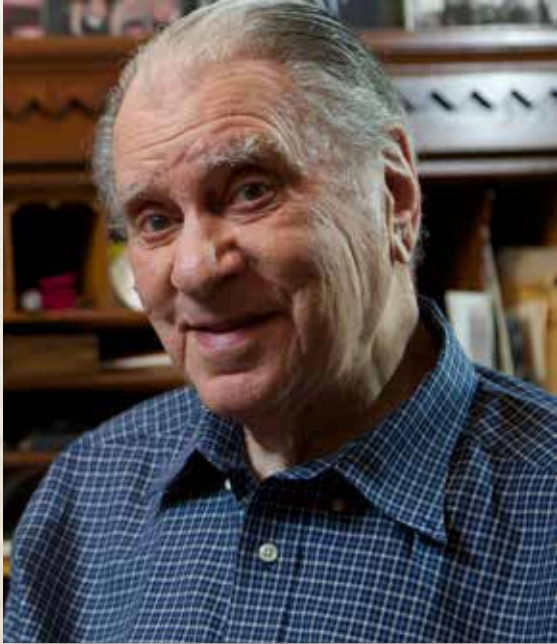
Sincerely,



Jim Halperin
Co-Chairman of the Board

The Numismatic Odyssey of Eric P. Newman

A Foreword and Appreciation



As in Homer's enduring epic, our hero Eric P. Newman's amazing numismatic odyssey was filled with a cast of colorful characters, faraway lands, and wartime adventures. Along the way, he would even encounter mythological beings—and gods and goddesses—during the nearly century-long journey. He would travel by streetcar, train, automobile, propeller plane, and jet. Correspondence would move from postal mail, to air mail, and finally to email, with Eric comfortably logging on in his 11th decade.

He started small, traveling by streetcar to his local coin shop, St. Louis Stamp and Coin. There he met owner Burdette G. Johnson, a fortunate occurrence for both. With his formidable memory, Johnson mentored young Eric, and the two would later become trusted partners and friends. As Eric built up his collection of cents, he started bargaining with friends for their coins, "filling holes" in his collection of later-date examples.

A European vacation marked a milestone for Eric, turning him into a "serious" collector at the age of 13. His savvy parents took the road less traveled by, and he discovered inexpensive early-American issues by poking around in antique shops. At the age of 20, while an MIT student, he was profiled in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat Sunday Magazine* (September 27, 1931), with the headline, "A Rare Collection of American Coins." Due to the university's connection with a number of Green's large-scale scientific projects, Eric became familiar with the extravagant and intriguing railroad magnate, "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, and his vast numismatic holdings.

But it was Eric and Evelyn's honeymoon cruise to South America in 1939 that really "turned the tide." As the SS *Argentina* sailed into Montevideo harbor, crew and passengers witnessed the scuttled German *Admiral Graf Spee* in flames after the first naval battle of World War II. Unscathed and undaunted, the Newmans explored one of the city's antique shops where Eric made a purchase of rare Georgia Colonial paper money. But the most important event on the trip was a serendipitous meeting with attorney Adam K. Geiger, one of their fellow passengers; Geiger was the vice president of Chase National Bank, which held the coins and currency from the late "Colonel" Green's estate.

It was through Geiger's efforts that the Green Estate lawyers allowed Eric to buy the Missouri notes he was seeking, but only if he bought all of the Missouri paper money. With a little financial assistance from his family, the purchase was made March 23, 1940: a landmark event in Eric's visionary voyage. Remarkably, the grouping included four St. Louis Demand Notes (the finest of which is included in this

sale). That first purchase led to the Newman-Johnson partnership. Eric's selection of currency and coins from the Green Estate became the foundation of his prestigious collection.

And the mentioned mythological denizens? Eric's phenomenal paper money collections contained beautiful artwork representing Atlas, Prometheus, Mercury, Persephone, Ceres, Erato, Vulcan, Hercules and, of course, Odysseus's nemeses, Athena and Poseidon.

That long, wondrous journey culminated in Eric's decision to sell his vast, and lovingly assembled and studied, collection for the greater good. Many worthy organizations have been and continue to be beneficiaries. While the present and following sale comprise the finale of the Newman offerings, the blossoming Newman Numismatic Portal presents a gateway for new explorations into American numismatics. Headquartered at Washington University in St. Louis, a stone's throw from Eric's lifelong home, this virtual numismatic museum and library provides collectors and researchers with the opportunity to advance their knowledge and understanding from home, or anywhere in this wide world.



Stuart Levine, Catalog Editor
Maureen Levine, Cataloger, Researcher, and Catalog Editor
Bruce Roland Hagen, Lead Cataloger and Researcher

October 2018

We would like to express our appreciation to the following:

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Newman Money Museum: Tom Serfass, Curator

Newman Numismatic Portal: Len Augsburger, Coordinator

We would also like to thank Anne E. Bentley, Mark Borckardt, David Fanning, Jim Fitzgerald, Wayne Homren, and Rebecca Knight.

Discovered!

It took 55 years of searching before the discovery of John James Audubon's first published image of a bird. Audubon's claim that his first engraved image of a bird was on American paper currency spurred biographer Alice Ford, numismatic scholar William H. Dillistin, and others to embark on unsuccessful hunts.



Detail from a Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. sample sheet.

In 2010, after a decade of research, the team of Eric P. Newman and Robert M. Peck published their groundbreaking article, "Discovered! The First Engraving of an Audubon Bird," which is reprinted in this catalog prior to the offering of Eric's original 1834 first edition, hand-colored Audubon Pinnated Grouse engraving. Following the double elephant print are the sample sheets and notes that enliven Newman and Peck's wonderful detective story. Please be sure to read it!

Order of Auction

Session One

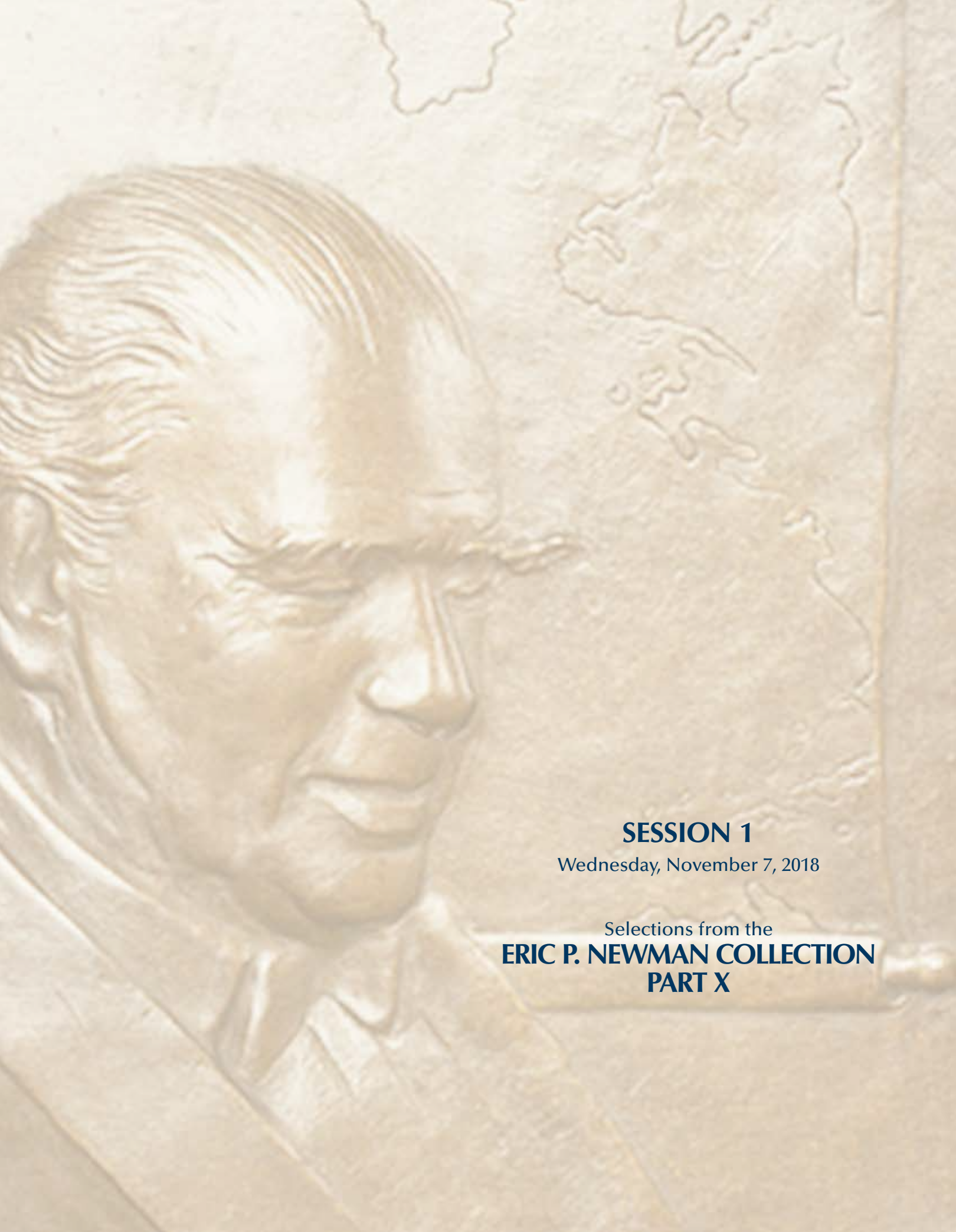
	start	end
WORLD CURRENCY		
China Empire	20001	
British North Borneo	20002	
China	20003	
Iceland	20004	
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	start	end
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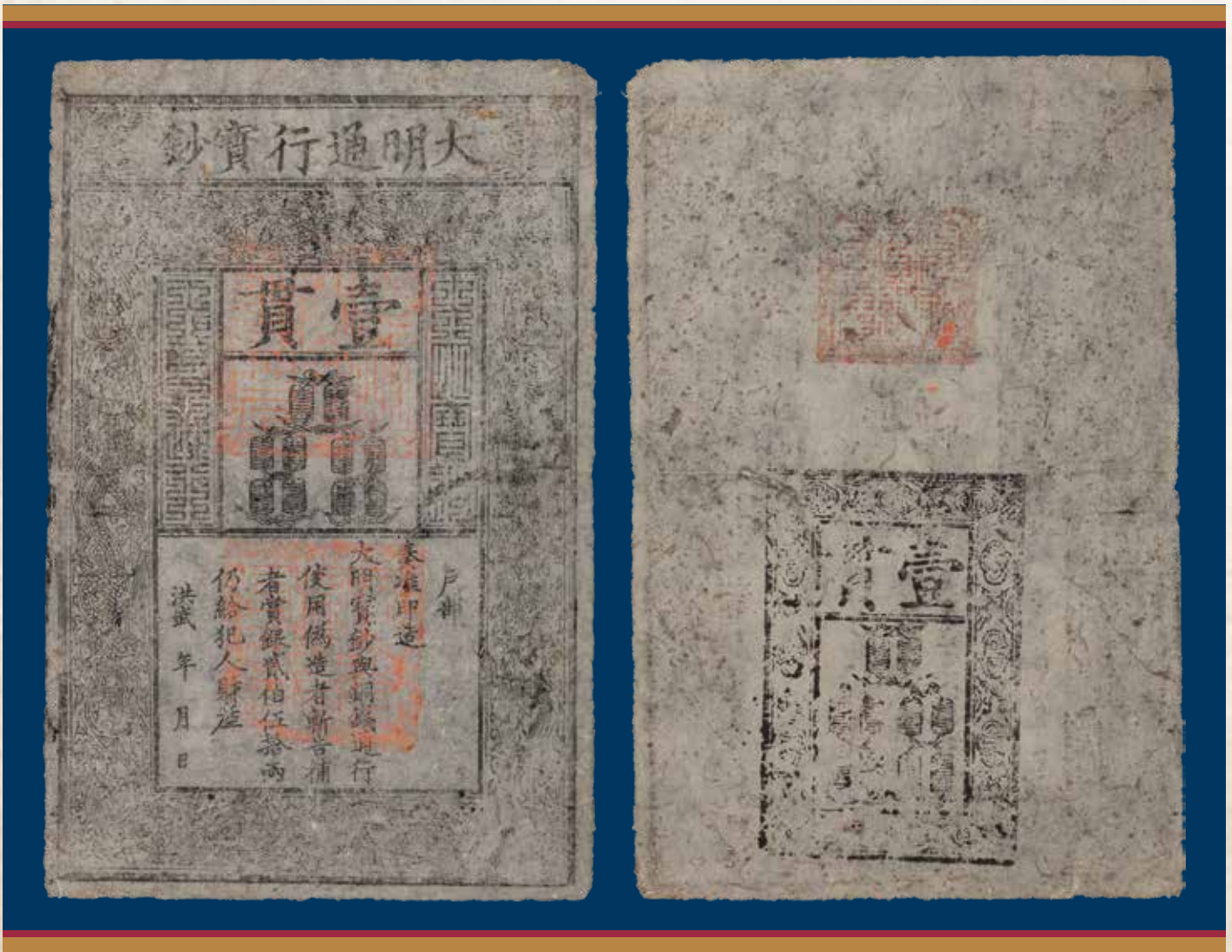




SESSION 1

Wednesday, November 7, 2018

Selections from the
ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION
PART X



One of the Earliest Paper Currencies-14th Century Ming Dynasty 1 Kuan Note

20001 China Empire - Ming Dynasty 1 Kuan 1368-99 Pick-AA10, Smith-Matrawers T36-20. PCGS Very Fine 35.

The diversity of paper money in the Newman Collection spans the centuries and the continents. Eric P. and Evelyn E. Newman traveled the globe to well over 100 nations, fascinated by the numerous cultures they encountered; Eric, of course, was also captivated by their diverse numismatic items. The Ming Dynasty note offered is an historic issue of world paper money and essential for all well-rounded numismatic collections. It is not the first banknote issued, but it is very close. These mulberry-charcoal media notes were issued during the reign of the Hongwu Emperor, the first emperor of the Great Ming, and were based on notes issued by the Great Yuan. They were used to replenish government coffers after the overthrow of the Yuan. Printed on both sides in black with additional red overprints. The center of the face has the counters for the cash coin equivalent in their strings (ten of them). The stipulations in the bottom half of the face confirm that the note is as good as copper coin, and provides a warning of execution for the counterfeiter as well as the reward of 250 taels of silver along with the counterfeiter's assets to the accuser. The back has calligraphy stampings. Very nicely printed on both sides. The wear is moderate and even. A very sharp example of this iconic type. These are always in demand, by many different types of collectors, and this example boasts an important pedigree.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (5,000-10,000)



20002 British North Borneo – British North Borneo Company 1 Dollar July 30, 1919 Pick 15. PCGS Very Fine 35PPQ.

Eric Newman collected dollar bills from around the world and formed them into an interesting topical collection. This is a beautiful Asian dollar note with a vignette of Mount Kinabalu, the country's highest peak, at the center. Wide-sized, a format also used on earlier notes. A vibrant red protector is across the bottom with Arms in the center. It has a very light green back (with an almost gray appearance). In exceptional condition for a type often found tattered and frayed from use in Borneo's tropical climate. Very bold, with great paper originality, and embossing observed to the back. Worthy of a premium over current catalog value and recent auction trends.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)

Choice British North Borneo Dollar Bill



20003 China - Ta-Ching Government Bank Hankow One Dollar June 1, 1907 Pick A66r. Remainder. PCGS About New 53 Apparent.

A scarce Chinese private bank issue, usually seen unissued like this. A colorful blue frame with scrollwork surrounds light brown tint and a dragon motif in the center. The bright, multi-colored back shows yellow, green, and blue in the center. Noted by PCGS with "Minor Stains," which are apparently some petty rust clip spots on the back top edge. An attractive type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

Colorful Ta-Ching Government Bank Dollar Note



20004 Iceland – Denmark Exchange & Mortgage Bank Overprinted 1 Rigsdaler 1792 P-A5c. PCGS Fine 12 Apparent.

An unusual and rare Scandinavian dollar note from the Newman Collection. The original host note printed for Danish use is dated 1792 and has a blank back. Special overprinting was done on the back with an additional obligation and payable in "....Islandi." The note is signed on the face and countersigned on the overprinted back. Printed on thick paper. Showing the standard face style for Danish notes from the period, with the emblem at top, fancy left end, and obligation across. This example was stamped on the face with a large "B" in a circle, allowing it to circulate in "friendly" areas under Danish control. Because Denmark supported Napoleon, much Danish paper money was seized by Napoleon's adversaries in this period. Unstamped notes were rendered unredeemable. Noted with "Edge and Internal Splits, Tears, and Repairs." The note faces up well and has a very sharp "B" stamping. Rare, unusual, and historic.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

Rare Napoleonic-Era Icelandic Type and Overprint



Rare Issued Kingston Bank of Nova Scotia 1920 5 Pounds



20005 Jamaica – Bank of Nova Scotia, Branch in Kingston, Jamaica 5 Pounds January 2, 1920 P-S132b, Charlton 550-38-02-08. PCGS Very Fine 25.

This rarity was issued by a Canadian private bank for use in Jamaica and payable at their branch in Kingston. A large format note printed by the American Bank Note Company. Fully issued and rare. Most examples of this type are proofs or specimen notes that originated in the 1990 ABNCo. sales. Yellow and orange tinting graces the allegorical women sitting on a globe in the center. The woman on the left points to writing on a scroll while the one the right appears poised to write something on the page of an open book. The far background shows a forbidding mountain at left and a harbor scene at right. The olive green back shows the charming bank emblem in the center. Paper is solid throughout, and the face is clean and vibrant. The back has only some petty surface soiling. A new addition for the Canadian and Commonwealth collecting community to compete for.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)

Small-Format Kingston Bank of Nova Scotia 1930 1 Pound



20006 Jamaica – Bank of Nova Scotia, Branch in Kingston, Jamaica 1 Pound January 2, 1930 P-S139, Charlton 550-38-04-02. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

Another scarce Jamaica type from this Canadian private bank. In a smaller format than the 1920 issue. Printed by the American Bank Note Company. Yellow, blue, and green tints are on the face. Enthroned Agriculture is at the center of an abundance of tropical fruit, with palm trees, a wagon scene, and a beach in the background. The green back displays the bank's emblem at the center. Noted with "Small Ink and Rust Stains." A solid note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

Kingston-Issued Barclays Bank (D.C.O) 1 Pound



20007 Jamaica – Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Kingston, Jamaica 1 Pound February 1, 1938 P-S146c. PCGS Fine 12.

This is a scarce Jamaican overseas issued note in problem-free condition. Printed in red on both sides by Bradbury Wilkinson. The coat of arms is at the right. A dazzling, multi-colored guilloche is at the center. Overprinted in black with "J" at the right. Perfect for the grade and type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



20008 Jamaica – Canadian Bank of Commerce at its Branch in Kingston Jamaica 1 Pound June 1, 1938 P-S156a, Charlton 75-26-02. PCGS Fine 15.

A very rare Canadian Bank of Commerce branch note issued for use in Jamaica. This is another great world note find in the Newman Collection and should generate much interest. The Canadian Bank of Commerce notes are among the most beautiful ever conceived and executed. Printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co. with yellow and orange tint plates. Well-muscled Mercury, standing with his foot on the globe, looks rather dapper as he sports his winged trilby; elegant Muses are on either side. On the brown back, the bank emblem in the center is flanked by Mercury, wearing more traditional headwear, and Ceres; their fingers touch just beneath the crown at the top. Issued notes are not priced in the SCWPM. There are no recent American price records located by us for issued examples. A similar note sold at a Dix Noonan Webb, London, sale a few years back brought the equivalent of about U.S. \$7,000. Commonwealth note specialists will recognize the great opportunity presented here.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (3,000-6,000)

Very Rare Kingston Canadian Bank of Commerce 1938 1 Pound



Unlisted 1903-Dated Colonial Bank, Kingston 1 Pound Note

20009 Jamaica – Colonial Bank 1 Pound Nov. 2, 1903 P-S171. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

A rare, large format note type and an unlisted date in the SCWPM. Printed on an early Perkins, Bacon & Co. plate, but reworked for this series of later notes. Gray printing is on both sides. The Royal Arms appears at the top with the incorporation date underneath; oval ONE/Sterling/POUND counters are flanking. Borders show COLONIAL BANK at the top and JAMAICA at the bottom. On the back, COLONIAL BANK is across the three central dies. Fully issued with penned signatures and counter initials at the left end. Solid paper overall, but some minor faults are noted by PCGS: "Rust Stains and Minor Damage." A pleasing example, and another discovery for collectors to enjoy.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)



Rare Royal Bank, Kingston 1938 1 Pound Note

20010 Jamaica – Royal Bank of Canada at its Branch in Kingston, Jamaica 1 Pound January 3, 1938 P-S226a, Charlton 630-54-02. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

A rare Canadian Bank issued to Kingston, Jamaica. This colorful type was printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company. A light greenish-yellow tint plate was used on the face. Seated Navigation holds a ship and rudder, dominating the right end. On the green back, the Royal Arms are at the center. Noted only with "Minor Rust Stains." Very pleasing, and superior to the only other example we have cataloged. The Thomas Flynn Collection note sold for \$1,380 in April 2008. A perfect fit for any Commonwealth or Canadian collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,200-2,400)



Broadly Margined Liberia 1863 Dollar Note



20011 Liberia – Treasurer of the Republic of Liberia 1 Dollar December 28, 1863 P-7c. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A historic paper money issue that can also appropriately be collected alongside American notes. These notes actually circulated in Liberia. Earlier notes, printed by colonization societies from the United States, appear not to have circulated in Liberia. Reverend Robert Finley of New Jersey proposed the idea of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color in the United States in 1816. The American Colonization Society (1816-1865) established the colony of Liberia in 1817 with the purpose of settling free blacks and manumitted slaves in Africa. According to pbs.org, "The motives of the ACS members varied considerably. Some were genuine allies of free blacks, and were concerned for their welfare. Some hoped that colonization would eradicate slavery. Others wanted to maintain the institution of slavery but rid the country of free blacks, who they believed posed a serious threat as potential fomenters of slave rebellion." Slave owners Henry Clay, Francis Scott Key, and Bushrod Washington were among the officers of the Society. The first of approximately 15,000 settlers from the United States arrived in 1822, and in 1847, the "Americo-Liberians" established an independent republic. Four denominations from this series were made. Printed uniface on white paper, without imprint. The symbolism used on the series' notes is appropriate. The common vignette at the center shows a ship arriving on the shores of Africa with a dove of peace holding the scroll representing freedom. Noted with "Small Rust Stains," this example is broadly margined on all sides and rarely seen as such. This represents the historic issue perfectly.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

Choice Liberia 1863 Three Dollar Bill



20012 Liberia – Treasurer of the Republic of Liberia 3 Dollars August 24, 1863. Pick 8. PCGS Very Fine 30.

A beautiful example of this three dollar bill type, and not often found in this condition. Like others in the series, the common vignette at the center shows a ship arriving on the shores of Africa with a dove of peace holding the scroll representing freedom. The overall size of the note is larger than the dollar notes. Broadly margined, bright, and without the blemishes which often plague these African notes due to humidity. A vibrant, premium-grade note with a pedigree to match.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)

Exotic Mongolia 1924 Dollar Note



20013 Mongolia – State Treasury Note 1 Dollar 1924 P-2r. Remainder. PCGS Choice New 63PPQ.

This is surely one of the most exotic-looking dollar bills in the Newman Collection. These are scarce and popular. A boldly colored note that can be considered the second series of notes from the nation newly independent from Qing Dynasty China. This supposedly Russian-printed note was prepared, but never issued. The array of colors on both sides is extraordinary, and the interwoven and floral patterns are most pleasing. The denomination is in English and Mongolian. Light handling only is seen. Recent realizations are always in excess of four figures. Bright, bold, and colorful, this is justifiably a very desirable issue for all world note collectors.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)



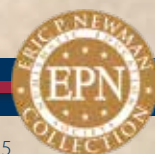


Superb and Rare Siege of Leiden 5 Stuiver - The “First” European Paper Money

20014 Netherlands – Siege of Leiden 5 Stuiver 1574 P-S101b. PCGS New 62.

One of most fascinating historical currencies in the Newman Collection. It may be classified as the earliest European paper money, but it is also properly classified with siege coins. Issued during the early part of the Eighty Years War (1568-1748) when the Spanish were holding siege around Leiden's dikes. Generally, siege coins were struck upon citizens' silver plate and copper, church vessels, or anything that could be put to emergency use for money. In this intriguing case, shredded prayer books and bibles were made into a macerated pulp and formed into pressed cardboard-like sheets. The sheets were then impressed with dies and either struck in collars or trimmed into perfectly round “coins.” The face (obverse) has arms and rampant lion at center surrounded with motto PUGNO PRO PATRIA (I fight for my country) and date 1574. The reverse with fancy bordering and inscription LVG/DVNVM/BATAVO/RVM (Leiden in Batavia). This is a top-grade example. Perfectly round and struck-up well on both sides, particularly the back (reverse). There is a short fissure observed on the back as made, but the face looks perfect. Superior to the Neil Shafer “Money of the People” collection example which had some adhered wax from an old seal and realized \$3,450 in June 2014. Rarely offered, especially in American sales. This is an important artifact reflecting the tumultuous wars crossing Europe centuries ago and the unusual emergencies created.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)





Vibrant Sarawak 1935 Dollar Note

20015 Sarawak – Government of Sarawak \$1 January 1, 1935 P-20. PCGS Very Fine 35.

Dollar-denominated notes circled the globe in the Newman Collection, and this vibrant multi-hued note was printed for Sarawak by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Stately palm trees are at the left and Sir Charles Vyner Brooke is at the right. The 1996 *Historical Dictionary of the British Empire* offers a biography of Brooke which says that he became the third raja of Sarawak in 1917, was knighted in 1927, and led the country until it was occupied by the Japanese in 1941. In 1946, after the end of World War II, Brooke turned over the country to Britain. The green back has the Arms at the center. The handling is modest on this popular type. Beautifully printed and with the appearance of a higher grade, PPQ example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



Nearly Uncirculated Straits Settlements 1935 Dollar

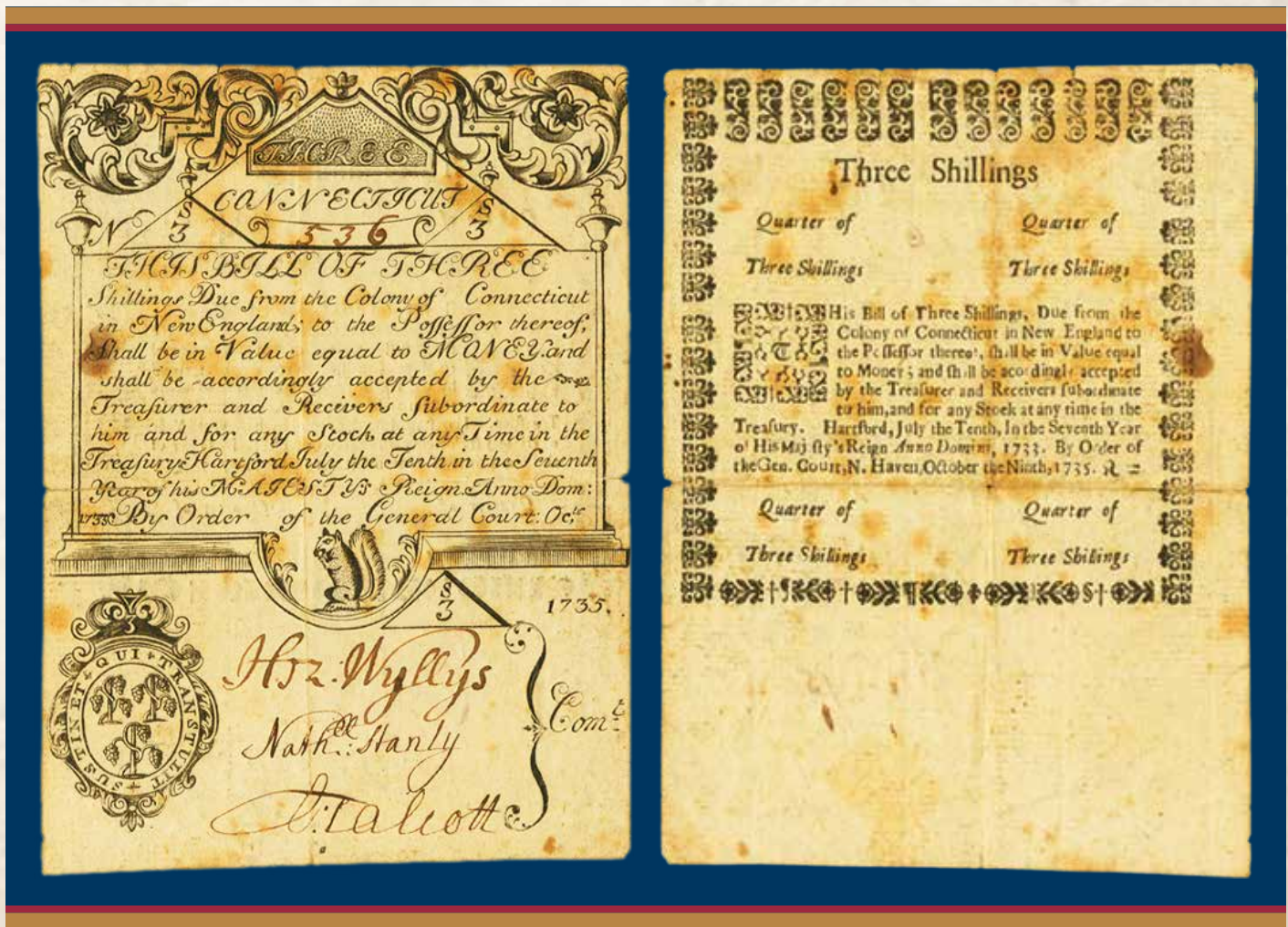
20016 Straits Settlements – Government of the Settlements \$1 January 1, 1935 P-16. PCGS Choice About New 58 Apparent.

Since this type circulated widely in the tropical climate of the Strait of Malacca in Southeast Asia, high-grade notes are rare. This is a small-format type printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. of New Malden, Surrey, England. There is a male portrait on the front. The back shows a profile cameo head at left and the tiger watermark at the right. At the center is a striking tiger vignette, showing the great feline in a clearing, with wind ruffling the grass in the background. Noted with "Minor Stains," but this is just a patch of foxing on the right top back edge. From the face, this has a Gem appearance and shows vibrant color. This would make an excellent pairing with the previous Sarawak 1935 dollar bill.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



COLONIAL NOTES



Exceedingly Rare Connecticut July 10, 1773 Redated 1735 "Squirrel" Emblem Tall Bill The Newman Plate Note

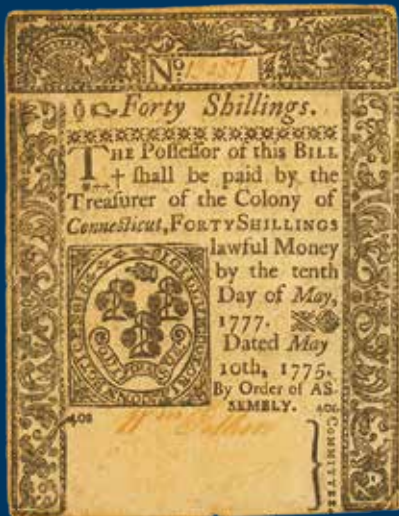
20017 Colony of Connecticut July 10, 1733 Redated 1735 3 Shillings Fr. CT-43b. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

A magnificent Colonial American currency note; exceedingly rare, and possibly unique. Eric P. Newman's studies into the most challenging areas of American numismatics are legendary. Despite there being relatively few examples to examine or obtain (especially compared to even the rarest series of Colonial coins), his discussions about the "Tall" Bills of Credit from New England in *The Early Paper Money of America* are illuminating and concise. Due to their great rarity, these early Colonial bills have generally been the domain of advanced students, such as F.C.C. Boyd, T. James Clarke, John L. Roper, and Eric P. Newman. The final disposition of the Boyd Bills of Credit in May 2004 (Ford Part III) was a significant event and included many unique "Tall" bills. Many of the rarest are from Connecticut. The first Newman Part VI currency sale (April 2015) included three different early Connecticut bills, and the most recent Newman Part VIII sale had a further two. All of them are great rarities.

This re-dated 1735 "Tall" Bill of Credit was printed on laid paper by Timothy Green. Bold scrollwork is in the upper corners, the Arms are at lower left, and the obligations appear in a central cartouche. Beneath the text is a bushy-tailed squirrel eating a nut, the vignette assigned to the denomination. At the right edge is the new date of 1735. Signers were Hezekiah Wylls, Nathaniel Stanly, and Joseph Talcott. The back has a feature that was first introduced in this issue: The value of a "Quarter of Three Shillings" was printed in each of the quadrants on the back. This allowed for the circulation of quarters of the notes, which were often split naturally due to folding. No. 536. The Newman plate note, illustrated on page 97. Although noted with "Splits" and "Stains" by PCGS, this is a sharply printed, and exceedingly rare note from an issue that even Boyd did not possess. There is a reported second example of this great rarity; however, our pedigree and census research could not confirm that, and this example may be unique. A highlight in this sale, artistically attractive, and historically important.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (15,000-30,000)



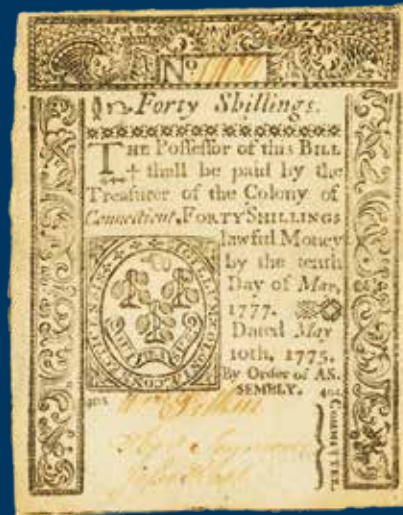


Genuine Plate Connecticut May 10, 1775 40 Shillings

20018 Colony of Connecticut May 10, 1775 40 Shillings Fr. CT-182. PCGS About New 50 Apparent.

The study of genuine and counterfeit Colonial comparisons greatly interested Eric. Often, a counterfeit type is rarer than the genuine; this is determined on a case-by-case basis. A very sharply printed Timothy Green impression and uncanceled note from the May 10, 1775, issue date. The denomination is below the top border cut, enhanced by the index hand on the left. The Arms appear within the obligation text, and William Pitkin's signature is easily discerned. Grading notes "Pinholes" and "Minor Stains," but the appearance is very pleasing, and embossing from the face is seen on the crisply printed back.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



Choice Grade and Rare May 10, 1775 40 Shillings Contemporary Counterfeit

20019 Colony of Connecticut May 10, 1775 40 Shillings Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CT-182. PCGS Choice New 63.

A distinctive and interesting imitation of the May 10, 1775 40 shillings. This contemporary counterfeit of the Timothy Green-printed note previous lacks the boldness and detail seen on the genuine, but the grade is a stunning Choice New 63, with no detractors noted. The false signatures of Pitkin, Seymour, and Root are seen at the bottom. An exceptional example of a tremendously underrated note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



One of the Finest Known Delaware Franklin and Hall Notes

20020 Colony of Delaware June 1, 1759 20 Shillings Fr. DE-68. PCGS About New 53 Apparent.

Franklin and Hall-imprinted notes have interested Colonial Currency collectors for well over a century. This is one of the finest known B. FRANKLIN and D. HALL Delaware notes known. The vast majority of these notes from Delaware, from all series and denominations, are Good with splitting or even of lesser quality. Most are damaged in some manner. This example is crisp as a board, never creased, and devoid of any splits. The details on the front are sharp, and the signatures of Armstrong, Hall, and Barns are as clear and bold as the day pen was put to paper. On the back, the nature print is completely distinct; the lion vignette is highly detailed, from tail to mane, and the animal's facial features are remarkably well illustrated and expressive. Grading notes some "Small Stains," which are minor issues considering the About New 53 condition. There is only one example that exceeds this note: the Boyd Collection note (cf. Ford Part III: lot 732), uncirculated (PCGS New 62PPQ) and with pristine surfaces. That note sold in the Stack's Bowers 2011 ANA auction for \$12,650. This example is in exceptional grade and provides an important opportunity to obtain an elite Newman Collection note from the popular Franklin and Hall-imprinted series.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (5,000-10,000)





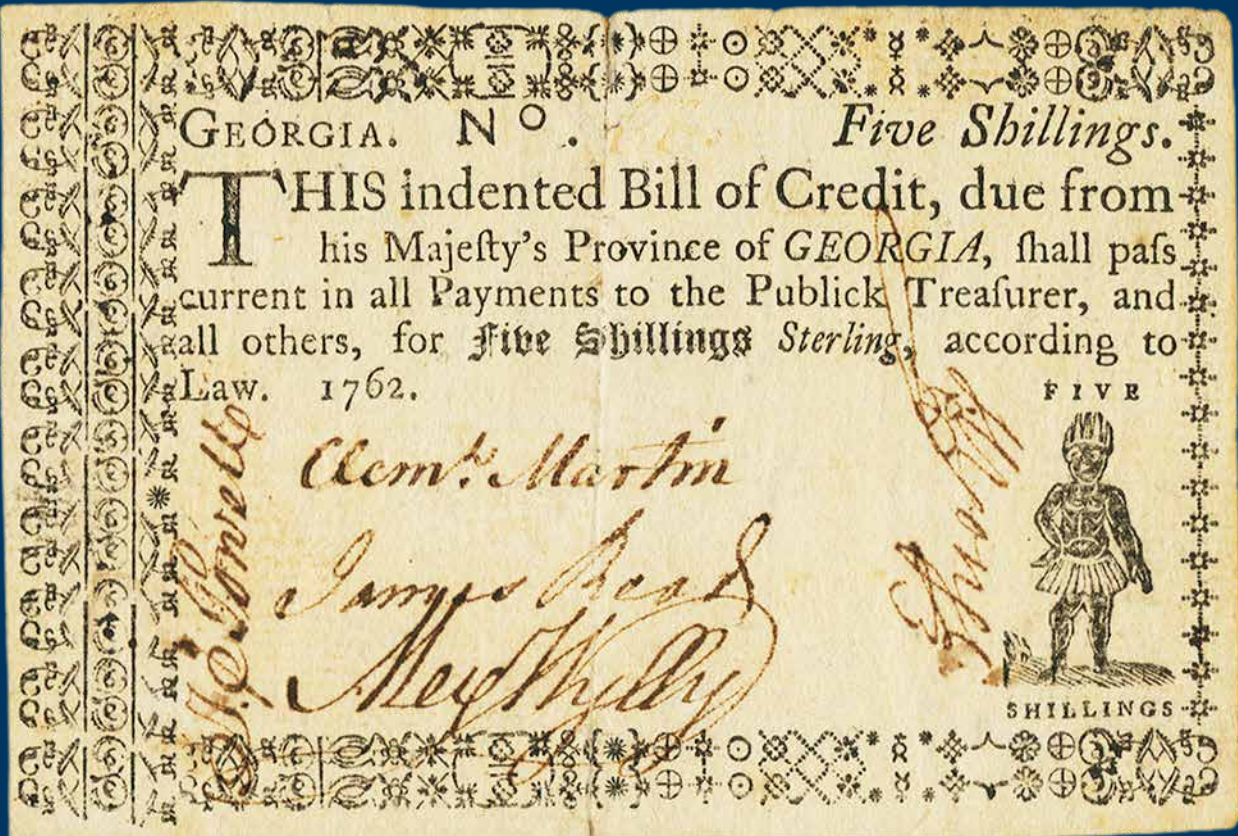
Attractive June 1, 1759 Delaware Franklin & Hall Note

20021 Colony of Delaware June 1, 1759 20 Shillings Fr. DE-68. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A second June 1, 1759, 20 shillings and a lovely example in well above-average condition. The imprint of B. FRANKLIN and D. HALL is clear and strong on the back of this very pleasing and boldly printed note. Although PCGS notes "Splits and Repairs" and a "Paper Pull in LL Corner," this example shows strong details, particularly upon the lion. The signatures of Hall, Armstrong, and Barns are clear. A sharp piece, and a perfect fit into any Thirteen Colony set or specialized collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)





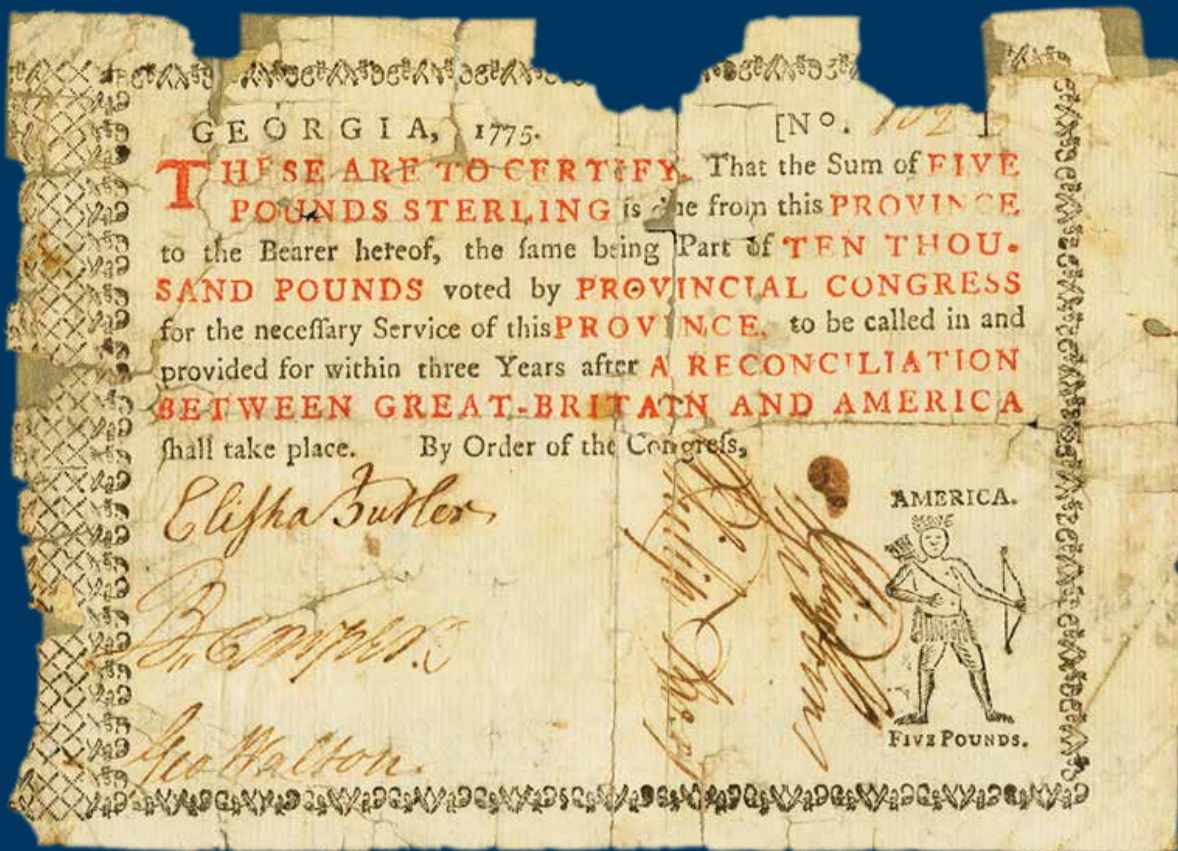
Historically Important 1762 Georgia Native American Vignetted Type

20022 Province of Georgia 1762 5 Shillings Native American Fr. GA-40b. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

All notes from this 1762 Georgia series are rare. They saw heavy circulation and lower-denomination notes, like the 5 shillings, were printed on the stiffer laid paper that often cracked or split quickly in commerce. This high-grade example is superior to the Boyd collection note, the Newman plate example, and nearly all others we have researched. It is a charming, uniface, typeset 5 shillings bill featuring the folk-art style Native American at lower right between FIVE and SHILLINGS. The figure, grounded by some hatching, is in black with white details for facial features, headdress, skirt, ribs, and musculature. His stance, with right arm bent and hand resting upon hip, and left arm slightly outstretched, appears welcoming rather than menacing. A wide variety of type ornaments comprise the border. The signatures of Clement Martin, James Read, and Alex Wyllie are bold at the center; Powell's is perpendicular at the left, and Yonge's is perpendicular at the right. Despite noted "Edge Splits and Repairs," this is a bright, clean example. The laid paper is very natural and fresh when viewed from each side. Embossed type letters are visible from the back. The antique paper strip repairs are placed delicately at the top and bottom of the blank back. The majority known to us have been restored, often harshly, and do not enjoy this pleasing face appeal. Very underrated and undervalued in this sharp condition, and likely one of the finest extant.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (4,000-8,000)





Extremely Rare Georgia 1775 “Native American with Bow” Five Pounds

20023 Georgia 1775 5 Pounds GA-60. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

This is one of the rarest Georgia Colonial notes we have cataloged. An intriguing note, which was to be called in “within three Years after “A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GREAT-BRITAIN AND AMERICA ...” The series is so rare that the Boyd collection had only one example, the Newman-plated 1 shilling 6 pence note (cf. Ford Part III: lot 773) that realized \$4,887.50 in May 2004. Of the six denominations authorized, three are unconfirmed and the others are extremely rare. Uniface and with borders composed of type ornaments. The higher-denomination notes were in a larger format, and printed in both red and black. The Native American vignette is similar to that on the 1762 5 shilling note seen in the previous lot. Here, he stands between AMERICA. and Five Pounds. Instead of being depicted in black with white features, this figure is composed of a black outline with some shading and details added in black; individual feathers on his headdress are rendered, and he wears a quiver and holds out a bow. The stance and the position of his arms suggest that he has just shot an arrow. Elisha Butler, Basil Cowpens, and George Walton signed at the left, and William Gibbons and Philip Box signed perpendicularly. Grading notes “Edge and Internal Splits, Tears, and Damage; Hinge Repairs,” but the face is bright, with vivid red text. The printing is bold, and embossing is seen on the back. With the exception of the Newman plate note, we are not aware of another example of this type. One of the key Georgia Colonial notes, and one of only two examples known to us.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (5,000-10,000)



20024 Georgia June 8, 1777 \$3 Black "In" Fr. GA-105b. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

These beautiful typeset certificates were payable in Continental Currency rather than Spanish Milled Dollars. The charmingly rendered frontiersman in the seal stands with one hand on his hip and the other supporting the rifle resting on the ground. Richard Wyly, Edward Langworthy, and Joseph Wood signed at the left, and William O'Bryen and Nehemiah Wade signed perpendicularly. PCGS notes a "Small Edge Split at Bottom Right," but it is a minor detractor. The left margin is very wide, and the note is well printed, with embossing seen on the blank back. The face is clear and bright, and the colors are vivid. A handsome type note from this issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)

20025 Georgia June 8, 1777 \$8 Red "In" Fr. GA-110a. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

A rare type, and the highest denomination from this Continental Currency-payable series. This is the key seal type in the series and the first Georgia appearance of the Thirteen Links motif with motto "C/Congress" in the center. Wood, Langworthy and Wyly signed at bottom left, with O'Bryen and Wade signing perpendicularly. A "Small Repaired Edge Tear at Top Center," visible mainly from the back, is noted by grading. The right margin is extremely wide, and the printing is deeply accomplished. Colors remain strong. The black "in" GA-110b "C/Congress" variety, graded PCGS Very Fine 30, realized \$2,350 in Newman Part VII in October 2015. This note is worthy of realization in that vicinity.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)

20026 La Banque (Royale) September 2, 1720 50 Livres SCWPM# A23. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

This is a scarcer type of "John Law" note. The La Louisiane notes, collected in the American series for generations, are historic artifacts reflecting the intersection of 18th century European "Bubble" financing schemes and the North American continent. The territory of La Louisiane was expansive and surrounded the Mississippi River as it flowed south from present-day Wisconsin and drained into the Gulf through New Orleans. Importantly, the land surrounding St. Louis, the eventual Missouri Territory and later State of Missouri, were included. Therefore, these are integral to collections of Missouri paper currency. These technically French notes (and listed in the *Standard Catalogue of World Paper Money*) were Royal issues created by Scottish-born John Law in order to stimulate investments in the New World territories. The earliest Banque Generale notes (1716-1718), signed by Law himself, are virtually unobtainable. They were replaced by the rarely seen 1719 Banque Royale notes. The Boyd-Raymond holdings contained no 1719-dated notes, only examples with the date of 1720. This third series July 1, 1720, note is printed on white indented paper and has an embossed seal at bottom center. Since the dispersal of the Boyd-Raymond-Ford notes in 2005, these are difficult to obtain, especially in such choice condition. There were only two examples of this type in that group compared with over 10 January 1, 1720, notes. There are "Pinholes" noted by grading, but the indent at the left is perfectly straight, and the note is broadly margined for the type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)

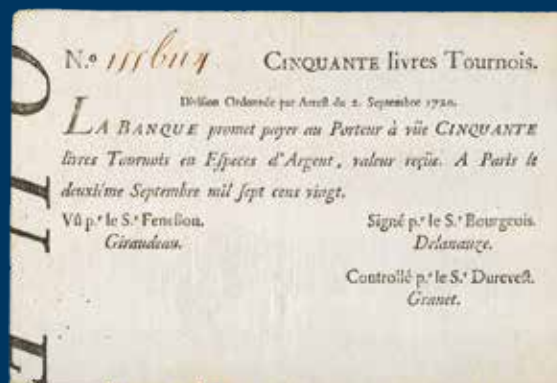
Vibrant June 8, 1777 \$3 Frontiersman



Rare June 8, 1777 \$8 Thirteen Links-C Congress



Scarce September 2, 1720 50 Livres "John Law" Note





Possibly Unique Benjamin Franklin-Printed 1746 6 Pounds Note

20027 New Jersey July 2, 1746 6 Pounds NJ-64. PCGS Very Good 10 Apparent.

This is the earliest confirmed 6 pounds note from New Jersey, and important as such. It is the only reported example and it is possibly unique. Only 400 notes of this denomination were authorized. The enactment of June 28, 1746, specified these notes as "Money of America." This series, which established the sizes and styles for New Jersey Colonial notes for the next few decades, was printed by Benjamin Franklin. The face displays the Royal Arms (in black) and obligation (in red), and the back shows a nature print of a sage leaf. Notes from the series are seldom seen. The 15 shillings from the Boyd Collection, raw graded "Good," realized \$4,312 at the Ford Part III sale in May 2004. The Newman Collection was blessed with three denominations from this key series. The 12 shillings graded PCGS About Good 3 Apparent realized \$940 in the May 4, 2016, Newman Part 1 Internet sale. The 15 shillings graded PCGS Good 4 Apparent realized \$1,292.50 in the January 11, 2017, Newman Part 3 Internet sale. This third and final example is much rarer and superior in grade. Despite the noted "Splits, Tears, and Minor Damage; Tape Repair on Back," the grade should be considered strong for such an early note which would have circulated heavily. The note is rounded inward all around the perimeter, affecting the bordering lines. Compensating is the delightful red text printing at the top and in the upper right quadrant, the image of a bird at far left, the detailed coat of arms, and still-visible signatures. The back is a bit dusty with scotch tape residue visible. The "Printed by B. Franklin" imprint is visible at the right. From a rare series, printed by Franklin, and possibly unique. This note is very collectible.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (3,000-6,000)



20028 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 10 Pounds Fr. NY-167. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

This is a handsome series of New York bills, the first printed since 1760. They were much different than the earlier notes in size and style. As with the other genuine notes from the series, Gallaudet engraved the intricate border cuts and New York Arms. On this denomination, the left border cut has been flipped so that NEW YORK now faces downward (done to prevent note-raising from the lower denominations, which have NEW YORK facing upward.) The placement and orientation of the perpendicular denomination to the right of the NEW YORK border varies depending upon the denomination. Also variable is whether the denomination under the Arms is above or below the counterfeit warning. On the 10 pounds, "CC" with the shilling symbol is at the bottom facing downward. The denomination "X.L" is to the left of the Arms, and the "200s" is above the counterfeit warning. The signatures of Theophylact Bache and A. Lott are bold, and Walter Franklin's is fainter but legible. The laid paper quality on this note is very natural and appealing with rather subtle faults noted by grading as "Edge Splits." Margins are wide all around, and the note is bright and crisply printed. A superior grade, genuine note from the issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

20029 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 10 Pounds Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. NY-167CF. PCGS Choice About New 58 Apparent.

This counterfeit 10 Pounds appears initially "flatter" compared with its genuine counterpart. While this plate is far from being crude, the obvious observed plate difference is that the bottom border's left bold ball ornament is slightly to the left of the "CC" above it. The paper is noted as "Toned" by PCGS, but this is an exceptional example of any note, genuine or counterfeit, from the series. An excellent companion to the previous genuine bill from the Newman Collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

20030 North Carolina April 2, 1776 \$3 Beehive Fr. NC-160b. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

This is from one of the most popular Colonial note series and is composed of 56 different types, more than any other issue of American paper money. Eric P. Newman is one of very few collectors who obtained all of them. Several of the types are extremely rare as evidenced by results in previous the Newman sales. There were two different three dollar bill types from the series; the other has the alligator at the top and the beaver in a lower left oval. The bottom left of this lovely note shows a circular vignette of bees buzzing around the hive. The white-on-black floral design and text within the left and top borders adds a dramatic flair. William Haywood signed at center right, and William Williams and J. Webb penned their names at the bottom. The PCGS-noted "Repaired Edge Splits" do not diminish the charm. An excellent representative from this popular series.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

Genuine New York 1771 10 Pounds Note



Choice New York 1771 10 Pounds Contemporary Counterfeit



Popular Halifax Series \$3 Beehive Note





Superb October 1, 1755 5 Shillings Franklin & Hall Note

20031 Pennsylvania October 1, 1755 5 Shillings Fr. PA-67. PCGS About New 53.

A superb Franklin and Hall-imprinted note, and perhaps the finest known from this issue. Razor sharp printing clarity, broad face margins, and board-like crispness combine to create exceptional eye appeal. This is the second highest denomination from this Franklin and Hall printed series. In a horizontal format with a perpendicular nature print back with the imprint of B. FRANKLIN and D. HALL below. The horizontal pillars at top and bottom have the abbreviated denomination inverted with a black FIVE and white SHIL on the gray background. The signatures of Johnathan Evans, Thomas Crosby, and John Reynell are crystal clear. Plate A. This is a beautiful example, and perhaps exceeded only by very few Franklin and Hall Pennsylvania notes from this period. Most worthy of bringing a runaway price as this has museum-caliber history and condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)



20032 Pennsylvania May 1, 1760 5 Pounds Fr. PA-114. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

In high grade for any for any note from this B. Franklin and D. Hall-imprinted series. Printed on a thinner paper than some earlier Franklin and Hall notes. This type uses two-color text printing on both sides, though a little more subtly on the back. Plate B. The broad margins at the top and left really stand out and enhance its tremendous face appeal. The other margins are excellent for the type. The three leaves in the nature print on the back display their intricate structure. The red in the color-type areas is bright. The three signatures of Joseph King, Thomas Tilbury, and Thomas Gordon remain crisp. Noted with some "Small Edge Splits" by PCGS Currency grading. Those are minor faults considering the broad margins and fullness of the note. There is a crossed out endorsement in the back right border, and a small foxing patch appears on the Arms. A highly collectible example from the series.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)

**Broadly Margined May 1, 1760
5 Pounds Franklin and Hall Note**



20033 Pennsylvania May 1, 1760 5 Pounds Fr. PA-114. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

A second superior-grade 5 pounds from this B. Franklin and D. Hall-imprinted series. Plate A. The signatures of Joseph Saunders and Henry Harrison are strong while that of Joseph Morris is faint yet discernable. The back shows a three-leaf nature print that shows fine details. This is quite choice and the noted "Pinholes" from PCGS are perhaps a little harsh for an example exhibiting vibrant red color details and superior paper for the series and type. The margins are average for most notes observed of this type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)

**High-Grade May 1, 1760 5 Pounds
Franklin and Hall Note**



20034 Pennsylvania April 25, 1776 10 Shillings Fr. PA-205. PCGS Choice New 63 Apparent.

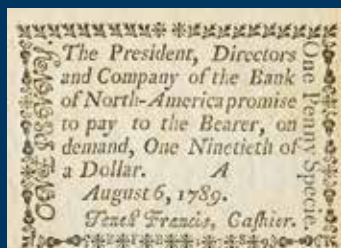
High-grade shilling denomination notes from this series are an underrated scarcity. A very sharply printed vertical format note with the imprint HALL and SELLERS on the especially vivid nature print back. Plate A. Fully margined all around. The details on the face and back are remarkably clear, every type ornament is distinct, and the blue threads attest to the note's originality. Charles Moore's signature is in red between those of William Kenly and Abel Evans. Noted with "Minor Mounting Remnants." A perfect type note representative of this series and type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

**Sharply Printed April 25, 1776
10 Shillings**



Penny Change Bill from America's First Bank



Franklin-Associated Bank of North America "Marbled Back" Three Pence



High-Grade "Man with Pack" Emblem Motif



20035 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 1 Penny or \$1/90 Fr. PA-273, Haxby PA-465 G8, Newman page 364. PCGS Very Choice New 64.

Popularly collected with Colonial and Obsolete currency, this is an intriguing type issued by the first bank chartered by Congress. These distinctive small bills were essential for making change before the United States Mint became operational in 1793. This small typeset bill has ornate face borders and the engraved signature of cashier Tench Francis in script. It was printed on white woven paper on the same sheet as the 3 pence notes showing polychrome marbling. The paper was manufactured by James Whatman of London and brought back by Benjamin Franklin to his grandson's printing shop. Dual denominations show "One Penny" and "One Ninetieth of a Dollar." The ornate back has a framed pattern at the center surrounded by floral ornaments; the imprint (upside down) reads: "Printed by B[enjamin]. F[ranklin]. BACHE." Plate A. This is a very nicely margined example and nearly a Gem.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

20036 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 3 Pence or \$3/90 Fr. PA-274, Haxby PA-465 G16, Newman page 364. PCGS Choice New 63.

The second denomination from this important series and issued by the first bank chartered by Congress. Like the penny, this three pence is distinctive and was essential in making change before the United States Mint commenced operations. This small typeset bill has ornate face borders and the engraved signature of Tench Francis in block letters. It was printed on white woven paper, but with a striking back showing polychrome marbling, a technique also used on the early French issue U.S. Loan certificates (Anderson-Smythe US-1). The James Whatman-made paper was brought back by Benjamin Franklin to his grandson's printing shop. Dual denominations show "Three Pence" and THREE/NINETIETHS of a DOLLAR. The ornate back has a framed pattern at the center surrounded by floral ornaments; the imprint reads: "Printed by B[enjamin]. F[ranklin]. BACHE." A superior example, and finer than the two previous Newman Collection examples we cataloged and sold. A full sheet margin is at the top; therefore, the beautiful polychrome marbling almost completely fills the back. An early American classic issued by a historic bank, and with an important Benjamin Franklin association.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)

20037 South Carolina February 14, 1777 \$30 Fr. SC-144. PCGS Extremely Fine 40.

There were only two denominations printed for this series. Each has a similar style with an emblem at the lower right face. Printed on both sides on thick paper. Like the \$20 notes from the issue (cf. Newman VIII: 28147), differently styled borders enclose the text and emblem at lower right. The emblem shows a lone man carrying a pack on his back traversing a desolate landscape with the encircling motto MISERA SERVITUS OMNIS (All Servitude is Wretched). The back is typeset and perpendicular to the face. The three horizontal signatures are very bold, particularly the outsized R.W. Powell, and the perpendicular one at the center is faint. We believe there may be no strictly Uncirculated notes known of this type, making it a top-grade example and undervalued in this lofty condition. It is very complementary to the Newman \$20 note we sold from the series in Newman VIII and cited here.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,200-2,400)



20038 Virginia July 17, 1775 2 Shillings 6 Pence Small Ordinance "Test" or Essay Proof Fr. VA-72a. PCGS Choice New 63PPQ.

To our knowledge, there is only one other "Test" or Essay impression like this from the Virginia series, and it was from the Newman Collection (cf. Newman Part VIII: lot 28160). Proofs and essays are more frequently encountered in the Obsolete and Federal currency series than in the Colonial. All known Colonial note proof and essay types might be counted on the fingers of two hands. Like its companion cited, this is an intriguing proof printed on the blue fiber paper used for issued notes. The border cuts are complete on all sides. There is no obligation or text. However, this is a "test" (as Eric refers to it on page 444 of his book) proof, or it is perhaps appropriately classified an essay for an unadopted design. The Virginia Colony coat of arms is at the upper left vs. the upper right on the issued notes. Like the Pistareen essay, the right and left border cuts are also in reversed orientation compared to those on the issued notes. This very distinctive and fascinating piece is the Newman plate note illustrated on page 444 of the fifth edition of *The Early Paper Money of America* (EPMOA). Basically as made, and a superb example of immense interest.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)

20039 Virginia July 17, 1775 2 Shillings 6 Pence Small Ordinance Fr. VA-72a. PCGS About New 50.

This issued 2 shillings & 6 pence, or half a crown, note from the small ordinance would make a perfect companion to the "test" note previous. Well printed and sharply detailed. This plate variant has the spelling SIXPENCE in the second line of the obligation (as opposed to "Six Pence"). Signed by King. Blue fibers attest to the originality of this attractive example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)

20040 Continental Currency November 29, 1775 \$1 Fr. CC-11. PCGS Choice New 63.

Though this is not the highest certified example observed today, it is in tremendous condition and rarely seen in this superior state of preservation. Like all Continentals, printed by Hall and Sellers. This is one of the very scarce low denominations from the early resolutions, and it is worth a premium in this condition. These early \$1 bills saw hard use in making change, so strictly Uncirculated notes like this are rare. This is well printed and has broad margins on three sides. The emblem on the face shows a weighted bowl on an acanthus plant with the encircling motto DEPRESSA RESURGIT (Though crushed it recovers). One of the key high-grade notes needed for top-condition Continental sets.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)

**Likely Unique July 17, 1775
"Test" or Essay Proof
The Newman Plate Note**



**Issued Small Ordinance
"Half a Crown" Note**



**Condition Rarity
November 29, 1775
\$1 Continental**





Very Choice New 64PPQ November 29, 1775 \$3 Continental Note

20041 Continental Currency November 29, 1775 \$3 Fr. CC-13. PCGS Very Choice New 64PPQ.

A beautiful example with the *Hall & Sellers* imprint on the nature-print back. Nearly a full Gem, and rare in this condition. The second resolution of Continental Currency authorized eight denominations, \$1 through \$8, which differ from the May 10, 1775, series by having the denomination engraved under the emblem rather than after the obligation text. On this denomination, the circular emblem seen at the right shows an eagle and heron (Franklin calls it a crane) fighting, along with the motto EXITUS IN DUBIO EST (The outcome is in doubt). Franklin's account in the *Gazette* admonishes the eagle, representing Great Britain, "not to presume on its superior strength, since a weaker bird may wound it mortally." As noted in the 5th edition of EPMOA, the "emblems and mottoes for \$1 through \$7 and the face \$30 denominations were taken from the 1702 Mainz edition of *Symbolorum ac Emblematum* by Joachim Camerarius, which book was in Franklin's library." (Eric's rare four-part reference, an earlier Frankfurt edition, is being offered in the Newman XI Library sale.)

The highly detailed nature-print back, showing skeletonized elm and maple fruit, is perpendicular to the face. Superior, even margins all around the perimeter complement its near perfect face-to-back registration. Better than the Choice New 63PPQ we sold in Newman VIII on November 1, 2017, for \$1,920. Exceeding that amount is logical, and this is a perfect fit for any collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Quintessential Franklin Fugio \$1/6 Note

20042 Continental Currency February 17, 1776 \$1/6 Fr. CC-19. PCGS About New 53PPQ.

The Fugio fractional notes are quintessential Continental Congress currency and essential to any American numismatic cabinet. The bold printing and bright face of this 53PPQ example stand out at first glance. Margins are present on all sides, with the bottom being generous on the face, and wide on all four sides of the back. Franklin-designed motifs grace both sides of the February 17, 1776, small-denomination notes. The Fugio design, with the sundial image and MIND YOUR BUSINESS motto used on the Continental Dollar coins, and later the 1787 Fugio coppers, appears on the face. The backs correspond to the coin designs with WE ARE ONE in the center, AMERICAN CONGRESS encircling, and a glory of rays around. Linked chains bearing the names of the original thirteen colonies surround the inner elements. The Fugio notes should be considered Fractional Continental Dollars. The smaller vertical format with this design has an excellent layout. The \$1/6 is the lowest denomination of four, printed on double-pane sheets of twelve, using three letter positions per denomination. This is a sharp-looking plate A note with bold printing and a nicely accomplished signature by Redman. An extremely popular note in delightful condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)



Lowest Denomination Fugio Type

20043 Continental Currency February 17, 1776 \$1/6 Fr. CC-19. PCGS Choice About New 58 Apparent.

This is a wholesome-looking Plate B \$1/6 Fugio note with bold printing and a nicely accomplished signature by Redman. Noted by grading is the "UR Corner Reattached," but the repair is not noticed readily due to the dark border printing. The note is bright, blue fibers are plentiful, and the printing is bold.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)





Attractive September 26, 1778 \$50 Note

20045 Continental Currency September 26, 1778 \$50. Fr. CC-85 PCGS Choice About New 55PPQ.

This note is from the second-to-last resolution for Continental Currency notes, and it added two new denominations: \$50 and \$60. The pyramid at the center of the circular emblem at left has 13 steps, representing each state, and their strength and unity. The motto PERENNIS (Everlasting) curves above, between the inner and outer circle. The print on the back uses arrows rather than leaves. Crisp, original, well-printed, and boldly signed. A lovely type note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



CONTINENTAL CURRENCY CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEIT NOTES THE ERIC P. NEWMAN REFERENCE COLLECTION



Choice May 10, 1775 \$30 Counterfeit-The Newman Plate Note

20046 Continental Currency. May 10, 1775 \$30 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-10CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 40.

Introduction

From the time they met in the late 1980s, Eric P. Newman and Stuart Levine engaged in discussions and studies of Colonial and Continental paper money. Among the subjects studied in depth were the variations seen on the \$90 South Carolina 1779 Coram notes, plate positions of the four Massachusetts Sword-in-Hand issues, printing techniques for New Jersey 1776 three pound and six pound notes, color printing processes used on the October 1773 Pennsylvania notes, and most particularly, the identification and diagnostics of circulating counterfeit Continental Currency notes and their iterations.

Beginning in 2005, and looking toward the revisions for the 5th edition of *The Early Paper Money of America (EPMOA)*, Eric and Stuart undertook a serious re-examination of the circulating Continental Currency counterfeits. In addition, they attempted to augment Eric's collection with examples of the missing types and varieties. By 2008, upon publication of the 5th edition, they had only begun to scratch the surface of this complex undertaking. Now, after more than ten years of additional investigation and refinement, this endeavor has culminated in the most up-to-date research and diagnostics of the subject matter. Each lot description in the following offering contains those diagnostics (with the affected words and characters in bold lettering). The complete study, including the small handful of notes not included in the Newman Collection, will be presented on the Newman Numismatic Portal and in the 6th edition of *The Early Paper Money of America*.

This is a very scarce contemporary counterfeit in excellent quality. No. 13310. Printed on thick paper. The Newman plate note, illustrated on page 464 in the appendix.

Diagnosics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved. Plates cut by Henry Dawkins. This is the first instance of this innovative type of economic warfare.

On the face: In the text, the top of the **R** in **THIRTY** is open. The baselines of **DOLLARS** and **Value** slant down to the right. The period after **1775** is too low compared to that on the genuine bill. Note that it is below the top of the lower curve of the **5** instead of partially above that curve. In the motto, **CIES** of **FACIES** is closer to the outside circle than to the inside circle.

On the back: The **AR** in **DOLLARS** does not touch at the very top. The ship in the distance in the right vignette does not touch the sun's rays. The last **s** in **Sellers** slants much too far to the right.

Surfaces are clean for any counterfeit type (they were often dirtied intentionally prior to passing) and margins are full. A superior example and essential counterfeit type for any collection. Historically important as the first instance of economic warfare via paper currency.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (**500-1,000**)





Fascinating Fictitious November 22, 1775-Dated \$5 Note

20047 Continental Currency. November 22, 1775 \$5 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fictitious Date Fr. CC-15CF. PCGS Very Fine 30.

This is a fascinating and exceedingly rare note. It is a crude contemporary counterfeit with a fictitious November 22, 1775, date (instead of November 29, 1775). No. [illegible]. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

This bill has a fictitious date of issue. It was copied from the November 29, 1775, issue.

Newman 1.1: Crudely engraved.

On the face: The period is omitted after **No** to the left of the serial number. In the text, there is a blank space between the **E** and **M** of **NOVEMBER**. In the vignette, the top finger of the hand extends far to the right of the center branch instead of ending just left of it.

On the back: There is coarsely engraved cross-hatching on and around the leaves of the nature print.

A clean example with sharp printing clarity on both sides. This is a great rarity and we are not aware of another example. Most likely unique and a highlight in this extraordinary collection of contemporary counterfeits.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)





Rare and Distinctive Counterfeit "Fugio" \$2/3 Note

20048 Continental Currency. February 17, 1776 \$2/3 Newman 2.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-22CF. PCGS Very Fine 25.

Fugio note counterfeits are rarely offered, and this is a pleasing example. No. [illegible]. Plate B. Printed on thick paper, which approximates the thickness of genuine notes well. The Newman plate note, illustrated on page 464 in the appendix. Note that Newman 1.1 of this issue is rated SENC (Surviving Example[s] Not Confirmed). It was reported in 1777 by James Read of Reading, Pennsylvania. It is possible that the plate used for N.1.1 was modified to plate letter B, resulting in this variety.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.1: Crudely Engraved.

On the face: Plate B. Under the serial number, the comma is missing after **TWO THIRDS OF A DOLLAR**. In the text, the base of **G** in **CONGRESS** is very low. The baseline of **February** is wavy. Below the signature, the top of the **O** in **Dollar** is open so as to appear misspelled as **Dullar**.

On the back: The lowercase **d** and the capital **S** are too close in **and SELLERS** rather than evenly spaced.

A bright and attractive example. The crude nature of the engraving stands out and makes this a visually interesting type. We have handled only two examples prior to this: one in 2005 and the other at our 2010 ANA sale. The latter example, graded PCGS Very Fine 35, realized \$1,725. An important opportunity to obtain a rare type and a Newman plate note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





May 9, 1776 \$8 Contemporary Counterfeit

20049 Continental Currency. May 9, 1776 \$8 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-38CF. PCGS Very Fine 35.

An attractive example of another very scarce counterfeit. No. 4909. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved.

On the face: On whitish paper sometimes containing mica. In the text, in the second **to**, there is a **long s** instead of a **t**. (This old-style **s** is similar to an **f**.) There is a **G** instead of a **C** in **GON-GRESS**. The top of the **1** in the date is higher than the tops of **77**.

On the back: The inside left serif of the **A** in **DOLLARS** is missing. (Note: There is no outside left serif of the **A** in **DOLLARS** present on either the genuine CC-38 or the counterfeit Newman 1.1.)

The surfaces are bright on both sides and there is a slightly trimmed-in upper right margin.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)





Newman 1.1 July 22, 1776 \$7 Counterfeit

20050 Continental Currency. July 22, 1776 \$7 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-44CF. PCGS Very Fine 25.

This is the first description of this variation of the issue. Note the use of a **3** instead of an **S** in **SERENABIT**. This is the only example known to us. A further survey of notes will need to be undertaken to determine if others exist. No. [illegible]. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

No serial number Newman 1.1: Engraved.

On the face: In the motto, the **S** in **SERENABIT** is replaced by a **3**, appearing as **3ERENABIT**. The base of the **V** in the **SEVEN** to the right of the serial number is high. In the text, the **s** in **entitles** tilts too far right and its base is low. The **P** in **SPANISH** is open at the top right, so as to appear as an **F**. The second **S** in **SPANISH** tilts right. The top of the **O** in **DOLLARS** below the vignette is open so as to appear misspelled as **DULLARS**. Also, there is an extra space between the **D** and the open **O** or **U**.

The back is in the wrong juxtaposition relative to the face. (The counterfeit bill, when turned horizontally from the face, has the stem of the leaf pointing upward toward the viewer's right, rather than downward toward the viewer's left on the genuine bill.)

Contemporary counterfeit Continental Currency bills were typically printed one at a time from single engraved plates; the genuine bills were printed in sheets from typeset blocks of eight differently denominated bills of the same issue. Eric P. Newman notes that this single-bill printing method resulted in numerous occasions where the backs were mistakenly printed in the wrong juxtaposition relative to the face by the counterfeiters, as shown on this example.

The note is well printed on both sides and is modestly circulated. Another interesting counterfeit.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





High-Grade July 22, 1776 \$7 N-1.2 Counterfeit The Newman Plate Note

20051 Continental Currency. July 22, 1776 \$7 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-44CF. PCGS About New 50.

A high-grade and boldly printed note. No. 12937. Printed on thin paper. The Newman plate note, illustrated on page 464 in the appendix.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Engraved.

On the face: The previously described counterfeit has been partially corrected. In the motto, the **3** has been corrected to **S** in **SERENABIT**. The base of the **V** in the **SEVEN** to the right of the serial number is high. In the text, the **s** in **entitles** tilts too far right and its base is low. The **P** in **SPANISH** is open at the top right, so as to appear as an **F**. The second **S** in **SPANISH** tilts to the right. The top of the **O** in **DOLLARS** below the vignette is open so as to appear misspelled as **DULLARS**. Also, there is an extra space between the **D** and the open **O** or **U**.

The back remains in the wrong juxtaposition relative to the face. (The stem of the leaf points to the viewer's right.)

In a high grade for any counterfeit type. This is essentially as prepared and ready to pass in commerce. A beautiful and desirable Newman plate note. Note: N.1.3 exists with the same diagnostics as this variety, but with the back in the correct juxtaposition relative to the face.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





July 22, 1776 \$30 “First British Typeset” Counterfeit Type

20052 Continental Currency. July 22, 1776 \$30 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-46CF. PCGS Very Fine 30.

The July 22, 1776, \$30 notes are a study in themselves, with three Newman types with major varieties also identified. This first type was recognized in the period and corrected, creating the following N-1.2 counterfeit. No. 8701. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Typeset. The first typeset Continental Currency counterfeit accomplished by the British.

On the face: In the text, the baseline of **BILL** slants upward to the right. The **I** in **THIRTY** is too high. The bottom loop of the **C** in **Congress** is wide open rather than just slightly open. The left loop of the **P** in **Philadelphia** is closed or virtually so. The **J** in **July** is under the second **s** in **passed**. The last three letters of **July** are lowercase.

On the back: In the motto above the left vignette, the top of the **A** in **CONCITATÆ** does not touch the outer circle.

A clean note and well margined on all sides.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)





Choice July 22, 1776 \$30 N-1.2 Counterfeit

20053 Continental Currency. July 22, 1776 \$30 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-46CF. PCGS New 61.

An excellent example of this counterfeit. No. 1799. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Typeset. The previously described counterfeit substantially corrected.

On the face: In the text, the baseline of the word **BILL** is now level, and the base of the **I** in **THIRTY** is even with the adjacent letters. Three capital letters have been substituted for the lowercase letters in **JULY**. The **J** in **JULY** has been moved under the **e** of **passed**. However, the bottom loop of the **C** in **Congress** is still wide open rather than just slightly open, and the left loop of the **P** in **Philadelphia** is still closed.

On the back: In the motto above the left vignette, the top of the **A** in **CONCITATÆ** does not touch the outer circle. The second **s** in **Sellers** has shifted, and its base is now high in relation to the preceding **r**.

Uncirculated counterfeit notes are rarely encountered, making this a condition rarity. A significant example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





Deeply Inked July 22, 1776 N-2.1 \$30 Counterfeit

20054 Continental Currency. July 22, 1776 \$30 Newman 2.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-46CF. PCGS Very Fine 30.

A deeply inked example and another interesting type. No. 31907. Printed on thick paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.1: Engraved on the face. Typeset on the back.

On the face: In the text, the top of the **B** in **BILL** is open. The base of the **r** in **receive** is low. The base of the **Y** in **THIRTY** is high. The top of the **O** in **DOLLARS** is far below the top of the subsequent **L**.

On the back: The distant ship in the right vignette does not touch the sun's rays. The top of the second **s** in **Sellers** is well above the preceding **r**.

Noted as "Pen Cancelled" in three line across the face and with a "43" numeral on the back between the vignettes. This has a very distinctive appearance.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



Newman 3.1 July 22, 1776 \$30 Counterfeit

20055 Continental Currency. July 22, 1776 \$30 Newman 3.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-46CF. PCGS Very Fine 30.

All the details are expressive on this crudely engraved \$30 counterfeit of July 22, 1776. No. 31562. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 3.1: Crudely engraved.

On the face: All of the letters in the text are irregularly formed, misaligned, and improperly spaced. There is no space between the words **Bearer to**, **Value thereof**, and **Silver ac-cording**. Commas are missing between the words **Silver ac-cording** and **Congress passed**. The comma is also missing after **Philadelphia**. There is a dot rather than a hyphen between the letters **ss** of **passed**.

On the back: The distant ship in the right vignette does not touch the sun's rays. The lettering in the mottos of both of the vignettes is much too small and irregularly formed.

Close examination on this note also indicates some breaks in the false plate with stray ink marks in the fields (under 7:30 of the emblem and on the back between the bottom of the emblems). Bright overall and clear pair of false signatures on the face.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Rare February 26, 1777 Baltimore \$5 Counterfeit

20056 Continental Currency. February 26, 1777 \$5 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-58CF. PCGS Very Fine 25.

This is a rare counterfeit type. The back is incorrectly juxtaposed relative to the face. No. 28493. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved.

On the face: To the left of the penned serial number, the period is missing after **No**. In the text, the baseline of **HIS** in **THIS** slants upward to the right. The comma after **DOL-LARS** is missing. The period after **1777** is missing. In the motto, the **H** in **AHSTINE** is open at the top and bottom; however, in the genuine, the **H** has been filled in at top and bottom to transform it into an awkward **B**. The period after **DOLLARS** under the vignette is missing.

On the back: The periods are missing after **DOLLARS** and **SELLERS**. The back is in the wrong juxtaposition relative to the face. (The counterfeit bill, when turned horizontally from the face, has the stem of the leaf pointing upward toward the viewer's right, rather than downward toward the viewer's left on the genuine bill.)

More rumpled than folded, with a very clean and attractive appearance. The back printing is very distinctive on this example; the only counterfeit identified of this type, and rarely encountered. Note: N.1.2 may exist with the back juxtaposition relative to the face corrected, but it is unconfirmed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Exceptional Grade February 26, 1777 Baltimore N-1.1 \$30 Counterfeit

20057 Continental Currency. February 26, 1777 \$30 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-62CF. PCGS Choice New 63PPQ. There are a few different counterfeits known of this issue. An exceptional example. No. 4221. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved.

On the face: In the text, the base of the **B** in **Baltimore** is low. In the date, the base of the **6** in **26** is level with, instead of higher than, the **2** preceding it. In **SI** of the motto, the tail of the **S** is flat and extended. The **S** in **FACIES** tilts too far to the right.

On the back: The upper right loop of the **P** in **Printed** is missing so as to resemble a large lowercase **g**. The dot over the **i** in **Printed** is missing. The baseline of **Hall** is much lower than the baseline of **by**.

The grade is amazing for any contemporary counterfeit note. An underrated and undervalued Continental note which would fit perfectly into any high-grade Continental Currency type set.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)





Newman 1.2 February 26, 1777 Baltimore \$30 Counterfeit

20058 Continental Currency. February 26, 1777 \$30 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-62CF. PCGS Fine 15.

This example circulated heavily or was "dirtied" significantly to pass in the period. No. 28428. Printed on thin paper. The only difference from N.1.1 is the penna dot over the **i** in **Printed** on the back.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Engraved.

On the face: In the text, the base of the **B** in **Baltimore** is low. In the date, the base of the **6** in **26** is level with, instead of higher than, the **2**. In **SI** of the motto the tail of the **S** is flat and extended. The **S** in **FACIES** tilts too far to the right.

On the back: The upper right loop of the **P** in **Printed** is missing so as to resemble a large lowercase **g**. The dot over **i** in **Printed** is hand-accomplished in ink. The baseline of **Hall** is much lower than the baseline of **by**.

No flaws, just much soiling and wear. Note: N.2.1 is known only from two separate descriptions in the 1870s and is unconfirmed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)





Newman 3.1 February 26, 1777 Baltimore \$30 Counterfeit

20059 Continental Currency. February 26, 1777 \$30 Newman 3.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-62CF. PCGS Very Fine 35. A third and pleasing Baltimore \$30 type. No. 3294. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 3.1: Engraved.

On the face: To the left of the penned serial number, the left serifs of **N** in **No** touch the border line. In the text, the baseline of the first **or** is below the baseline of the subsequent **the**. There is a semicolon after **Silver** rather than a comma. The **B** in **Baltimore** is too large and too close to the adjacent **a**. The letters **eb** and **ruary** in **February** are too tightly spaced. In the motto, **RECTE** is misspelled **REOTE**, and the **C** in **FACIES** is closed to resemble a deformed **O**. Also in the motto, the **S** in **FACIES** tilts too far to the right.

On the back: In **THIRTY**, the lower serifs of **HIR** and the upper serifs of **IR** nearly touch. The period is missing after **DOLLARS**. In the left vignette, the tops of the waves are overly defined with deeply engraved lines. The second **s** in **Sellers** tilts too far to the right.

Both sides show very dark printing. There are a few, scattered pinholes. Likely a rare type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)





High-Grade Newman 1.1 May 20, 1777 \$6 Counterfeit

20060 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 \$6 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-67CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 40.

Counterfeits in circulation of the First United States issue were widespread. There are three varieties of this listed counterfeit type that was also reported publicly on a period broadside. No. 30710. Printed on thick paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved. This bill is described in the Official Broadside (See EPMOA).

On the face: In the text, the baseline of **entitles** is slightly higher than the baseline of **the**. The base of the **V** in **Value** is high. The letters **ac** in **according** are spaced too closely. Under the vignette, the period following **DOLLARS** is missing.

On the back: The nature print background is amateurishly engraved, resulting in a mesh-like appearance. Note that the back is in the correct juxtaposition relative to the face. (The stem of the leaf points to the viewer's left.)

Deeply inked on both sides. A high-grade example and much rarer than a genuine note of this type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Choice Newman 1.2 May 20, 1777 \$6 Counterfeit

20061 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 \$6 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-67CF. PCGS Choice About New 58. A choice example and nearly as made. No. 26277. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Engraved.

On the face: Same as Newman 1.1 previous. In the text, the baseline of **entitles** is slightly higher than the baseline of **the**. The base of the **V** in **Value** is high. The letters **ac** in **according** are spaced too closely. Under the vignette, the period following **DOLLARS** is missing.

On the back: The nature print background has been reworked to muddle its appearance. The mesh-like effect is still apparent in the upper right quadrant. The back is still in the correct juxtaposition relative to the face. (The stem of the leaf points to the viewer's left.)

Very well inked on both sides. With just minor handling. Another significant condition rarity.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





Newman 1.3 May 20, 1777 \$6 Counterfeit

20062 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 \$6 Newman 1.3 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-67CF. PCGS About New 50.

The third variety of this First United States issue counterfeit. This stands out compared to the prior two because the back is in the incorrect juxtaposition relative to the face. No. 44907. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.3: Engraved.

On the face: Same as Newman 1.1 and 1.2 previous except that under the vignette, the period after **DOLLARS** has been added.

On the back: The back is now in the wrong juxtaposition relative to the face. (The counterfeit bill, when turned horizontally from the face, has the stem of the leaf pointing upward toward the viewer's right, rather than downward toward the viewer's left on the genuine bill.)

Pleasing and clean looking. Modest handling seen along the perimeter. A superior example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





May 20, 1777 \$8 Counterfeit

20063 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 \$8 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-69CF. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.
There are four identified varieties of this counterfeit type, making it one of the more complex in the series. No. 61790. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved. This bill is described in the Official Broadside.

On the face: In the text, the base of the **V** in **Value** is too high. The top of the **a** in **according** is too high. The **O** and **E** in **CON-GRESS** are low. All of the italicized lettering in the text is smaller and thinner than on the genuine bills. This is most noticeable in **Phi-ladelphia**. The period after **DOLLARS** under the vignette is missing. In the motto, the base of the second **I** in **MINORIBUS** is high. In the vignette, the baseline of the harp slants upward to the right instead of being horizontal.

On the back: The nature print background exhibits crude cross-hatching, which has been clumsily reworked to muddle the whole of the engraving. The nature print on the genuine bill is also indistinct, but in a totally different manner. Note that the back is in the correct juxtaposition relative to the face. (**EIGHT DOLLARS** is on the viewer's right.)

Noted with "Small Edge Split at Bottom Center." This has seen some circulation, but a very collectible example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)





High-Grade Newman 1.2 May 20, 1777 \$8 Counterfeit

20064 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 \$8 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-69CF. PCGS Choice About New 58.

A second type, this with the back in the incorrect juxtaposition compared to a genuine example and the prior counterfeit. No. 3245. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Engraved.

On the face: Same as Newman 1.1 previous, except that the period after **DOLLARS** under the vignette has been added.

On the back: The nature print background has been further muddled to mostly eliminate the crude cross-hatching. The back is now in the wrong juxtaposition relative to the face. (The counterfeit bill, when turned horizontally from the face, has the stem of the leaf pointing upward toward the viewer's right rather than downward toward the viewer's left on the genuine bill. **EIGHT DOLLARS** is on the viewer's left.)

A high-grade example with light handling. Another significant condition rarity from this exceptional, comprehensive collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





Interesting Newman 1.3 May 20, 1777 \$8 Counterfeit

20065 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 \$8 Newman 1.3 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-69CF. PCGS Very Fine 30.

An interesting, third counterfeit of this type. It corrects the back into the proper position. No. 41219. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.3: Engraved.

On the face: Same as Newman 1.2 previous.

On the back: Same as Newman 1.2 previous, except that the back juxtaposition relative to the face has been corrected. (**EIGHT DOLLARS** is on the viewer's right.)

Noted as "Pen Cancelled" with crossed lines in the emblem and "Counterfeit" vertically at the right face. A penned notation is on the right back edge.

Another note in pleasing condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)





Newman 2.1 May 20, 1777 \$8 Counterfeit

20066 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 \$8 Newman 2.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-69CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent. This type stands out compared to others immediately due to the crude workmanship of the engraver. No. 31300. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.1: Crudely engraved.

On the face: To the right of the serial number, there is no period after **EIGHT DOLLARS**. In the text, The baseline of the **HIS** in **THIS** slants upward to the right. The hyphen is missing in **CON-GRESS**. The **2** in **20** in the date tilts far to the left. Under the vignette, there is no period after **DOLLARS**.

On the back: There is no period after **DOLLARS**. The back is in the correct juxtaposition relative to the face. (**EIGHT DOLLARS** is on the viewer's right.)

Noted with "Minor Stains." A very distinctive type and we consider this a very rare Newman counterfeit type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Scarce May 20, 1777 \$30 Counterfeit

20067 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 \$30 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-70CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 40.
A scarce counterfeit and a high-grade note. No. 196325. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved

On the face: In the text, the dot over the second **i** in **Philadelphia** is under the center of the lower curve of the **s** above it, rather than slightly left. Note that the **M** in **May** is engraved so as to mimic the broken typeset **M** on the genuine bill. In the motto, the tops of the **R** and the second **E** in **RECTE** and the tops of the **CS** in **FACIES** touch the outer circle above them. Also, the bases of the letters **IES** in **FACIES** touch the inner circle below them.

On the back: The top of the second **T** in **THIRTY** is flat, while on the genuine bill, the top of this **T** is slightly concave.

A solid note with some minor pinholes in the center. Very pleasant and a major type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Important and Distinctive July 2, 1777-Dated \$30 Counterfeit

20068 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 dated July 2, 1777 \$30 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-70CF. PCGS About New 50 Apparent.

An extremely distinctive counterfeit First United States Notes with a fictitious date. Exceedingly rare and the only example known to us. No. 7327. Printed on thin paper from a single-impression plate, wide margins still present.

Diagnostics:

This bill has a fictitious date of issue. It was copied from the May 20, 1777, issue.

Newman 1.1: Engraved

On the face: In the text, the **ea** and **er** of **Bearer** are joined. The **i** of **in** touches the line to its left. There is a period rather than a comma after **July 2** in the date.

On the back: The upper right loop of the **P** in **Printed** is completely formed. On the genuine bill, the upper right loop of the **P** in **Printed** is mostly missing. The last **s** in **Sellers** is tilted slightly to the right.

Noted "Edge Tear near LR Corner." The fault is minor. A fascinating example and this would certainly be a prize note in any Continental Currency collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Well-Printed April 11, 1778 Yorktown \$4 Contemporary Counterfeit

20069 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$4 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-71CF. PCGS Choice About New 55. As with the May 20, 1777, notes, there were many counterfeits of this April 11, 1778. Yorktown series. No. 14823. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Crudely engraved.

On the face: In the text, the letters **he** in the first **the** touch. The base of **a** in **Bearer** is too low. The **r** and **t** in **Bearer to** are too close together. The **n** in **Spanish** is open at the top. The letters **th** in the second **the** touch, and the top of the **h** nearly touches the **n** in **Spanish** above it. The first **S** in **CONGRESS** tilts to the right. In the motto, the **R** touches the **S** in **MORS**.

On the back: The second **s** in **Sellers** tilts to the right. The nature print background is amateurishly engraved, resulting in a mesh-like appearance.

A very well-printed note. The inking is quite deep on both sides. High grade and with a distinctive appearance.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





High-Grade April 11, 1778 \$5 Counterfeit

20070 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$5 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-72CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 40. Several denominations from the issue were counterfeited. No. [illegible]. Printed on thick paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved. This bill is described in the Official Broadside.

On the face: In the text, the **s** in **Entitles** tilts too far to the right. In **SPANISH** the **A** is too short at its top and too near the **n**. Also, the second **s** tilts to the right. The base of the second **S** in **CONGRESS** is low. There is no comma after **April** in the date.

On the back: The first **S** in **SELLERS** tilts to the right. The **8** in **1778** tilts to the left. The nature print background is amateurishly engraved. The topmost leaf has a long stem; on the genuine bill, this same leaf has just a stub of a stem.

Showing light wear only, nicely centered, and with strong printing on each side.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)





Deeply Printed April 11, 1778 \$7 Counterfeit

20071 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$7 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-74CF. PCGS About New 53PPQ. A bold note and another intriguing Yorktown counterfeit. No. 5820. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Crudely engraved.

On the face: In the text, the top of the **P** in **SPANISH** is open. The left tail of the **s** in **Resolution** starts below the right leg of the **R**. The second **S** in **CONGRESS** tilts to the right.

On the back: The nature print is amateurishly engraved. The stem of the lower leaf is too long and too thin.

A deeply printed note on both sides. The poor back details stand out, making this an interesting example to study. Lightly handled and choice.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





April 11, 1778 \$8 Counterfeit

20072 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$8 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-75CF. PCGS Very Fine 20.
 Another counterfeited denomination from the issue illustrating the rampant fakery going on at the time. No. 14001. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved. This bill is described in the Official Broadside.

On the face: In the top border, the **8** under the space just to the right of **E** in **THE** is black instead of white. To the right of the serial number, there is no period after **EIGHT DOLLARS**. In the text, the **G** in **GOLD** is too large and its base is too low.

On the back: The first **S** in **SELLERS** tilts to the right. In the nature print, the stem of the center leaf is too long.

With typical wear, but problem-free.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)





Choice April 11, 1778 Yorktown \$20 Counterfeit

20073 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$20 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-76CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 45PPQ.

A choice example, which makes it an excellent note to study closely. No. 52079. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved. This bill is described in the Official Broadside.

On the face: The lowercase letters of **Continental Currency** on the right-side border are black instead of white. To the left of the serial number, the period is missing after **No.** In the text, the base of the second **L** in **DOLLARS** is lower than the base of the first **L**. Also, the top of the **A** is lower than the preceding **L** and the adjacent **R**.

On the back: The end of the top left serif of the **R** in **SELLERS** curls upward. In the nature print, the end of the stem of the leaf leans slightly left rather than ending with a slight curl to the right.

Very pleasant, crisp and nearly as made paper quality. Rare in this condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Likely Unique March 12, 1778 \$40 Yorktown Counterfeit

20074 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue Dated March 12, 1778 \$40 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-78CF. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

A very unusual and likely unique fictitious date counterfeit note. No. 2745. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

This bill has a fictitious date of issue. It was copied from the April 11, 1778, Yorktown issue.

Newman 1.1: Crudely engraved.

On the face: The period after **No** to the left of the serial number is missing. To the right of the serial number, in **Forty Dollars**, the letters **ars** slant upward to the right. In the text, the hyphen is missing in **re-ceive**. The comma is missing after **Silver**. The hyphen is missing in **Resolu-tion**. The comma after **Con-gress** is missing.

On the back: The left upper serif on the **H** in **Hall** is missing.

Noted with "Minor Repairs." An impressive note, very distinctive and the only example reported. One of the trophies in this incredible collection of Continental counterfeits.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Choice April 11, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit-Newman Plate Note

20075 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$40 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-78CF. PCGS About New 53. Counterfeiting of this type was very widespread, and there are four identified Newman plate types. No. 12724. Printed on thin paper. The Newman plate note, illustrated on page 465 in the appendix.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved. This is the second April 11, 1778, \$40 described in the Official Broadside.

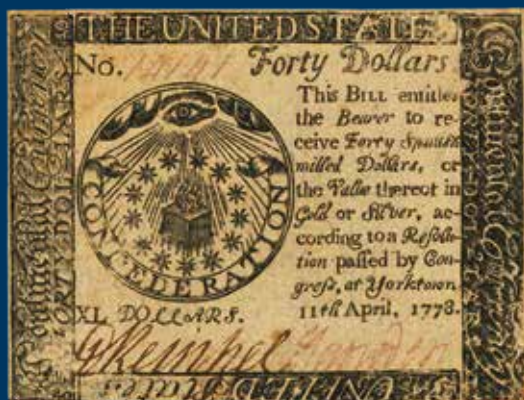
On the face: In the top border, the right side of the **U** does not reach verticality. Also, the left upright of **A** in **STATES** is thicker than the right upright. In the text, the baseline of **re** in receive is far below the baseline of the preceding **to**. The baseline of **th** in **thereof** is much lower than the baseline of **ue** in **Value**. The baseline of **thereof** slants upward to the right. The top of the second **long s** in **passed** is higher than the top of the first **long s**.

On the back: The second **L** in **DOLLARS** does not touch the ornament above it. The nature print background is crudely crosshatched to give it an amateurish mesh-like effect.

Very well-printed on both sides. A significant Newman plate note in very sharp condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





Boldly Printed April 11, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit

20076 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$40 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-78CF. PCGS About New 53. A second major type of this often-counterfeited Yorktown denomination. No. 14141. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Engraved.

On the face: Same as Newman 1.1 previous. In the top border, the right side of the **U** does not reach verticality. Also, the left upright of **A** in **STATES** is thicker than the right upright. In the text, the baseline of **re** in **receive** is far below the baseline of the preceding **to**. The baseline of **th** in **thereof** is much below the baseline of **ue** in **Value**. The baseline of **thereof** slants upward to the right. The top of the second **long s** in **passed** is higher than the top of the first **long s**.

On the back: Same as Newman 1.1 previous except that the nature print background has been muddled to mostly eliminate the crude cross-hatching.

The face is very boldly printed. The central back is also well inked, but a little light at the right border cut. In superior condition overall.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Face-Endorsed April 11, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit

20077 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$40 Newman 2.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-78CF. PCGS Very Fine 25. An interesting Yorktown counterfeit, contemporarily endorsed on the face as "Counterfeit." No. 14417. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.1: Engraved. This is the first April 11, 1778, \$40 described in the Official Broadside.

On the face: To the right of the serial number, the top of the **r** in **Forty** is level with the preceding **o**. In the text, the top of the **s** in **entitles** is too high. In the second **or**, the base of the **r** is below the base of the **o**. In **11** of the date, the top of the first **1** is lower than the top of the second **1**.

On the back: The top left serif of the **H** in **Hall** points downward at its end. In the nature print, the two outside engraved lines of the main branch have been too deeply and widely engraved, resulting in all three lines of the main branch being printed equally dark and wide. There are five pairs of leaves attached to the main branch, but the bottom pair is muddled. This muddling likely explains the Official Broadside statement that this counterfeit had only four pairs of leaves attached to the main branch.

Noted as "Pen Cancelled," vertically to the right of the emblem. Extremely rare with this type of condemning endorsement.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Newman 3.1 April 11, 1778 Yorktown \$40 Counterfeit

20078 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$40 Newman 3.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-78CF. PCGS About New 53. Another major counterfeit type of the \$40 Yorktown. No. 1417. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 3.1: Typeset. This is the third April 11, 1778, \$40 described in the Official Broadside.

On the face: In the text, the top of the **r** in **receive** slants slightly upward to the right. The base of **a** in **ac-cording** is lower than the base of the adjacent **c**. In the motto, the first **N** in **CONFEDERATION** leans to the right. In the vignette, the stars have much larger empty circular centers than on the genuine bill.

On the back: The **R** in **DOLLARS** touches the ornament above it. There are only four pairs of leaves attached to the main stem, rather than five on the genuine bill. The nature print background has been amateurishly engraved with a mesh-like crosshatching and then muddled to obscure it.

A high-grade note with light handling. Some of the printing is light, typical of many counterfeit notes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



Newman 1.1 September 26, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit

20079 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$40 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-84CF. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent. Counterfeiting on this issue was also widespread. No.67022. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Typeset. Deceptive.

On the face: In the text, the upright of the **B** in **BILL** is centered under the upright and lower left serif of the **D** in **Dollars** above. Also in **BILL**, the base of the **B** is high, and the base of the **I** is low. The baseline of **Bearer** slants down to the right. The comma after **DOLLARS** is high. The **o** in the first **or** is higher than the subsequent **r**, and its baseline is well above the baseline of **Dollars**. The upright of the **b** in **by is** under the far left of the lower left serif of **R** in **Resolution** above, instead of under the right serif of the word **a**.

On the back: In the nature print, too much of the crude mesh-like crosshatching is noticeable, particularly in the upper left.

Noted with a "Small Repair at Center." The note faces up very well, and this is a deceptive type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)





Choice New 63PPQ September 26, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit

20080 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$40 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-84CF. PCGS Choice New 63PPQ. This second type was very well-made and deceptive. No.58131. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Typeset, very deceptive.

On the face: Same as Newman 1.1 previous, except the baselines of **BILL** and **Bearer** are now level and the first **or** has been lowered to its proper position. As on Newman 1.1, in the text, the upright of the **B** in **BILL** is centered under the upright and lower left serif of the **D** in **Dollars** above. The comma after **DOLLARS** is high, and the upright of the **b** in **by** is under the far left of the lower left serif of **R** in **Resolution** above, instead of under the right serif of the word **a**.

On the back: In the nature print, the crude mesh-like crosshatching has been muddled to completely obscure it. In the lower border, the second colon, between ornament numbers eight and nine, is closer to the latter. On the genuine bill, this colon is slightly closer to ornament number eight.

Very well printed on both sides. Top grade for any counterfeit note, and a perfect collection companion for the genuine note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Newman 2.1 September 26, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit

20081 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$40 Newman 2.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-84CF. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent. A different counterfeit plate was used to make this variety. No.3191. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.1: Engraved. The copper faceplate of this counterfeit is at the Smithsonian Institution.

On the face: In the text, the base of **m** in **milled** slopes down to the right. The baseline of the second **to** is higher than the baseline of the adjacent words. In the motto, the **A** in **CONFEDERATION** is small.

On the back: In the date **1778**, the top of the **1** is higher than the tops of **77**.

Noted with "Small Edge Splits and Tears." Well worn, though very collectible.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)





Newman 3.1 September 26, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit

20082 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$40 Newman 3.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-84CF. PCGS Fine 15. Another major type of this \$40 counterfeit. No.10292. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 3.1: Engraved.

On the face: In the text, the top of the **e** in **Bearer** is lower than the adjacent **a**. The right serif of the **v** in **receive** is above the adjacent **e**. The base of **m** in **milled** slopes down to the right. The bitter end of the top serif of the **D** in **Dollars** points northwest. In the date **1778**, the top of the **1** is higher than the top of **77**. In the motto and vignette, the two stars above the first **E** in **CONFEDERATION** (stars 8 & 9) are joined together.

On the back: On the nature print, the two lowest leaves on the left side of the main branch have been omitted.

Noted as "Pen Cancelled," with the three-line cancel confined to the emblem. Problem-free for this grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)



Newman 2.2 September 26, 1778 \$50 Counterfeit

20083 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$50 Newman 2.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-85CF. PCGS Very Fine 30.

There are several different counterfeits observed on this type. No.69101. Printed on thick paper. Note: N.1.1 is unconfirmed and N.2.1 is identical to N.2.2 except for the presence of penned commas on the face.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.2: Typeset. This counterfeit may have many variations due to movement or replacement of typeset letters.

On the face: Same as Newman 2.1, except that the commas after **Philadelphia** and **26th** are now present, having been penned in ink. To the right of the serial number, the upright of the second **f** in **Fifty** points to the space between the words **the bearer** below it. On the genuine, it points directly to the upper left serif of the **B** in **Bearer**. In the text, the baseline of the first **to** is lower than the baseline of **Bearer**. In the motto, the left lower serif of the **P** in **PERENNIS** is present. On the genuine bill, this **P** was broken, resulting in the absence of this serif.

On the back: The top of the **T** in **FIFTY** is higher than the top of the preceding **F**.

Moderate wear only with the details all very clear.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)





Choice Newman 2.3 September 26, 1778 \$50 Counterfeit

20084 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$50 Newman 2.3 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-85CF. PCGS Choice About New 58PPQ. A different variety with typeset commas on the face, and in choice grade. No.3269. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.3: Typeset. This counterfeit may have many variations due to movement or replacement of typeset letters.

On the face: Same as Newman 2.2 except the commas after **Philadelphia** and **26th** have now been corrected by the insertion of typeset commas. To the right of the serial number, the upright of the second **f** in **Fifty** points to the space between the words **the Bearer** below it. On the genuine, it points directly to the upper left serif of the **B** in **Bearer**. The baseline of the first **to** is lower than the baseline of **Bearer**. In the motto, the left lower serif of the **P** in **PERENNIS** is present. On the genuine bill, this **P** was broken, resulting in the absence of this serif.

On the back: The top of the **T** in **FIFTY** is higher than the top of the preceding **F**.

There is an ink break in the right end border cut. A "PPQ" note, a designation not often seen on a counterfeit with faint handling.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Newman 3.1 September 26, 1778 \$50 Counterfeit

20085 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$50 Newman 3.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-85CF. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent. A deceptive counterfeit and distinctive type. No.2392. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 3.1: Typeset. Deceptive.

On the face: As on the genuine, to the right of the serial number, the upright of the second **f** in **Fifty** points directly to the upper left serif of the **B** in **Bearer**, which makes this bill deceptive. In the text, the baseline of **Bearer** slants to the right. The top serif of the **D** in **Dollars** does not touch its upright. The left lower serif of **R** in **Resolution** is higher than the right lower serif. Most importantly, in the motto, the left lower serif of the **P** in **PERENNIS** is present.

On the back: The lower right serif of the second **L** in **SELLERS** is much closer to the base of the **E** than on the genuine.

Noted with "Small Edge Tears." This has seen some wear, but is well printed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)





New 62PPQ September 26, 1778 \$60 Counterfeit

20086 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$60 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-86CF. PCGS New 62PPQ. Counterfeiting of this denomination from deceptive plates was widespread. No.14044. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Typeset. Deceptive.

On the face: In the text, the dot over the **i** in **receive** is on the left, instead of slightly to the right, of the dot over the **i** of **milled** below. The base of **x** in **Sixty** is even with, instead of lower, than the base of the subsequent **t**. The upper end of the first **s** in **Con-gress** aims diagonally upward instead of curling downward.

On the back: The bitter end of the top left serif of the **H** in **Hall** points upward.

Nicely inked on both sides, with slight weakness in that ink at lower right corner. A beautiful note in top condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Newman 2.1 September 26, 1778 \$60 Counterfeit

20087 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$60 Newman 2.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-86CF. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent. This Newman 2.1 \$60 might be considerably rarer than the previous type. No.16528. Printed on thin paper.

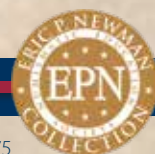
Diagnostics:

Newman 2.1: Typeset. Deceptive.

On the face: In the top border, there are no curved brackets surrounding the **n** in **Currency**. In the text, the top left serif of the **v** in **receive** curls downward. The base of the **r** in the first **or** is lower than the preceding **o**. The base of the first **c** in **ac-cording** is low, and the second **c** is small. The top of the comma after **Philadelphia** is above the center of the preceding **a**.

On the back: The tops of the **A** and **R** of **DOLLARS** nearly touch. The top left serif of the **P** in **Printed** touches the center of its upright.

Noted as "Hole Punch Cancelled," consisting of a diamond opening in the emblem, and with "Minor Stains." Pen endorsed on the back
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)





Newman 1.1 January 14, 1779 \$80 Counterfeit

20088 Continental Currency. January 14, 1779 \$80 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-102CF. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

Counterfeiters had to work harder on this series. Not only did they have to obtain watermarked paper, they also had to add color tinting to the face of the notes. No. 32050. Printed on thin paper with the UNITED/STATES watermark. The watermark on this paper is cruder than the other \$80 contemporary counterfeits from the Newman Collection.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Crudely engraved.

On the face: To the right of the serial number, the **ht** in **Eighty** tilts to the right. In the text, the baseline of **BEARER** slants down to the right. The **d** in **entitled** slants to the left. The words **in GOLD** are too close together.

On the back: In **Eighty** the space between the **E** and the **i** is wide, the **i** tilts to the left, and the **t** tilts to the right. The baseline of **Dollars** is too high.

Noted with "Minor Mounting Remnants and Paper Pull on Back." A very interesting and rare example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Choice Newman 2.1 January 14, 1779 \$80 Counterfeit

20089 Continental Currency. January 14, 1779 \$80 Newman 2.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-102CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 40.

Considering the difficulties involved in creating a counterfeit, the perpetrators printed a deceptive type. An example in choice condition. No. 6261. Printed on thin paper with the UNITED/STATES watermark. Note the presence of the dot above the i in **Printed** on the back.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.1: Typeset, very deceptive. This counterfeit may have many variations due to movement or replacement of typeset letters.

On the face: To the right of the serial number, the upright of the **t** in **Eighty** is in line with the right side of the **E** in **THE** below. On the genuine bill, the upright of the **t** is over the center of the **E**. In the text, the lower right serif of the **R** in **Resolution** ends over the center of the **f** below it, instead of much to its right. In the motto, the space between **EC** of **SECULORUM** is abnormally wide. The two-color print registration is sometimes out of alignment.

On the back, the **i** in **Printed** is dotted, unlike the genuine.

Very sharp color is seen on the face. An impressive example that also would be a fitting note to place into an advanced set of Continental Currency. An important major type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





Newman 2.2. January 14, 1779 \$80 Counterfeit

20090 Continental Currency. January 14, 1779 \$80 Newman 2.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-102CF. PCGS Choice About New 55 Apparent. Another deceptive counterfeit type, like the Newman 2.1. No. 6236. Printed on thin paper with the UNITED/STATES watermark. Here the dot above the **i** in **Printed** has been omitted (as on the genuine note).

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.2: Typeset, very deceptive. This counterfeit may have many variations due to movement or replacement of typeset letters.

On the face: To the right of the serial number, the upright of the **t** in **Eighty** is in line with the right of the **E** in **THE** below. On the genuine bill, the upright of the **t** is over the center of the **E**. In the text, the lower right serif of the **R** in **Resolution** ends over the center of the **f** below it, instead of much to its right. In the motto, the space between **EC** of **SECULORUM** is abnormally wide. The two-color print registration problem has been corrected.

On the back: the dot above the **i** in **Printed**, has been removed.

Noted with "Minor Edge Damage; Mounting Remnants on Back." The faults are not especially severe, and this very collectible.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



Superb Newman 2.3 January 14, 1779 \$80 Counterfeit

20091 Continental Currency. January 14, 1779 \$80 Newman 2.3 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-102CF. PCGS Choice New 63.
This very deceptive counterfeit type is in superb condition. No. 9560. Printed on thin paper with the UNITED/STATES watermark.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.3: Typeset, very deceptive. This counterfeit may have many variations due to movement or replacement of typeset letters.

On the face: To the right of the serial number, the upright of the **t** in **Eighty** is in line with the left of the **E** in **THE** below. On the genuine bill, the upright of the **t** is over the center of the **E**. In the text, the lower right serif of the **R** in **Resolution** ends over the center of the **f** below it, instead of much to its right. In the motto, the crossbar of the **A** in **SECULA** does not touch the left upright and slants upward to the right.

On the back: The base of the second **L** in **HALL** is above the base of the first **L**.

A gorgeous note with perfect framing and centering. Museum quality, and vastly undervalued. The final example in this incredible collection of Continental Currency counterfeit notes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



COLONIAL & CONTINENTAL CURRENCY SHEETS



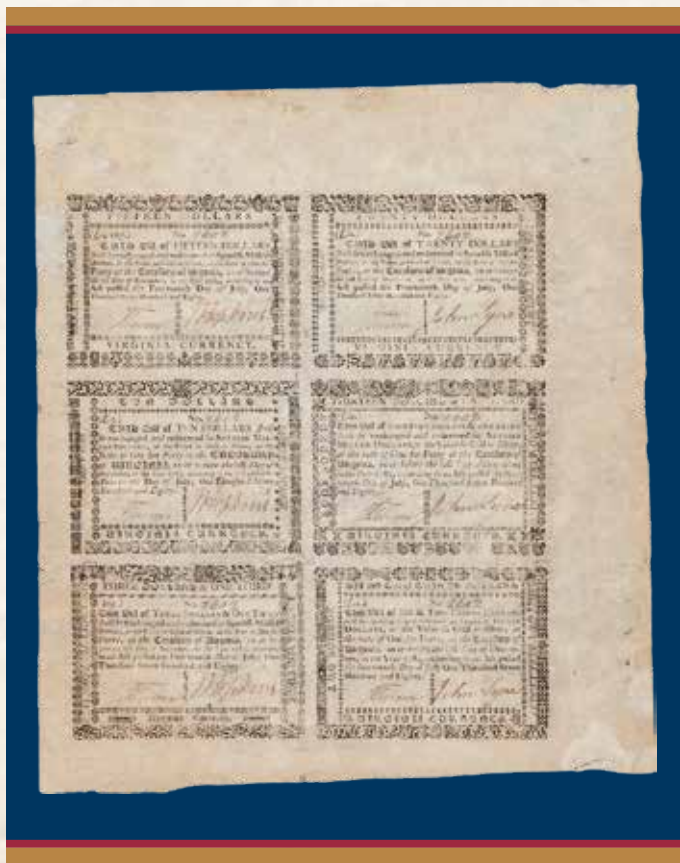
Extremely Rare Pennsylvania July 20, 1775 Complete Sheet

20092 Pennsylvania July 20, 1775 Uncut Full Sheet with Double Impression of 20/20-30/30-10/10-40/40 Shillings Fr. PA-177 to 180. PCGS Extremely Fine 40.

A remarkable uncut Colonial Currency sheet, and possibly the only example extant. This is a scarcer Pennsylvania series, and an uncut sheet from this issue was not present in the F.C.C. Boyd collection sheets auctioned in the Ford Part VI sale in October 2004. The sheet structure is quite interesting. The four denominations authorized and printed are arrayed across the face of the sheet in two rows: 20, 30, 10, and 40 shillings, plate A; in the second row are the same four denominations, but plate B. The 40 shilling notes shows *J. Smither. Sculpt.* in the top border cut. Both sides of the sheet are tête-bêche, and printed opposite to the faces with the same configuration. This was a common printing practice at Hall and Sellers for efficient printing and drying time, and paper use. Each sheet comprised four notes of each denomination and had a total face value of 400 shillings (20 pounds). This is a bright and fresh sheet, very well printed and with well-defined nature print backs. Handling folds are minimal and difficult to see except upon close inspection. One signature and the serial number on each note of the back side of the pane are faint. A key uncut sheet for the specialist.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (3,500-7,000)





**Extremely Rare July 14, 1780
Virginia Uncut Sheet**

20093 Virginia July 14, 1780 Uncut Full Sheet of \$15-\$10-\$3-1/3-\$20-\$13-1/3-\$6-2/3 Fr. VA-183-181-179/184-182-180. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

Another extremely important uncut Colonial Currency sheet that also may be unique. A dozen denominations were authorized for the issue date, all printed on very thin, tissue-like paper. The faces are typeset with obligations within the bordering, and the backs with simple denominations in block lettering at each end. Two different face plates were prepared. The notes on this sheet are printed from the "lesser" or lower-denomination array plate. The six lowest denominations are included, with the \$3-1/3 and \$6-2/3 notes considered extremely rare and very rare, respectively, as listed in the most recent Friedberg catalog. Noted with "Splits and Ink Erosion; Silked." The sheet was professionally conserved to protect its paper integrity from the antique silking process. Boldly printed and with a sharp face appearance. A great rarity, and a museum-caliber piece for the Virginia currency collector.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)



**Continental September 26, 1778
Blue Detector Sheet**

20094 Continental Currency September 26, 1778 Uncut Full Sheet of \$60-\$50-\$40-\$30/\$20-\$8-\$7-\$5 Blue Counterfeit Detector Notes Fr. CC-86DT-CC-83DT/CC-82DT-CC-79DT. PCGS Choice About New 55 Apparent.

The Continental Currency detector sheets printed by Hall and Sellers were important in aiding comparisons with suspected counterfeits. This detector sheet has its broad margins remaining and is a bold example. The \$50 and \$60 denominations are new, and have Hopkinson-designed emblems; instead of using leaves on the back, they show tiny arrows on the first and a bow on the second. The two additional denominations alter the array from the April 11, 1778, Yorktown type sheet. Noted with "Small Splits and Repairs; Minor Stains." Those faults are confined to wide margins. Very strong printing is seen on both sides. A most pleasing sheet. Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Complete Continental January 14, 1779 Uncut Double Sheet

20095 Continental Currency January 14, 1779 Uncut Double Sheet of \$65-\$60-\$55-\$50/\$45-\$40-\$35-\$30 Issued Notes Fr. CC-100 to 93. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

The large, Continental Currency double pane sheets are rare as many have been cut into individual notes over the past several decades. This is an impressive, complete double-sheet of sixteen fully issued notes comprising two sets of \$65 to \$30 notes, with all the odd denominations (\$65, \$55, \$45, and \$35) represented twice. This issue was Printed by Hall and Sellers on watermarked CONFEDERATION (on two lines) paper. This is one of two different arrays for the resolution date. Red color was added to the borders and emblems, with the diamond-shaped areas on some emblems leading to the nickname "kite-faced" notes. The backs have new nature prints. Fully issued with two signatures on each note and numbered. Well printed and bright, with the normal handling seen on these large sheets. Fully margined all around with visible spindle holes in the central gutter as made. Noted with "Small Splits and Tears; Stained." There is some scattered toning and a larger stain affecting one of the \$30 notes on both sides. An excellent display sheet and one of very few we have offered.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (3,000-6,000)





Continental January 14, 1779 Uncut Sheet

20096 Continental Currency January 14, 1779 Full Sheet of \$20-\$80-\$70-\$5/\$4-\$3-\$2-\$1 Issued Notes Fr. CC-92-102-101-91/90-87. PCGS About New 53 Apparent.

A full sheet of eight notes from the issue, but with a different denomination array than the previous full double sheet. Included are the scarcer \$1, \$70, and highest \$80 denominations from the resolution. Printed by Hall and Sellers on paper watermarked UNITED/STATES. In the 5th edition of *The Early Paper Money of America*, Eric notes that "Francis Hopkinson developed the new emblems and mottoes for the \$35 45, \$70, and \$80 denominations for this issue." Fully issued, with the bold signatures of Roberts and Leacock on each note. The red-orange color on the faces is very pleasing and handling is light. Noted with "Small Edge Splits in Margins." A beautiful and rare uncut Continental sheet.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)



COLONIAL FISCAL PAPER & DOCUMENTS

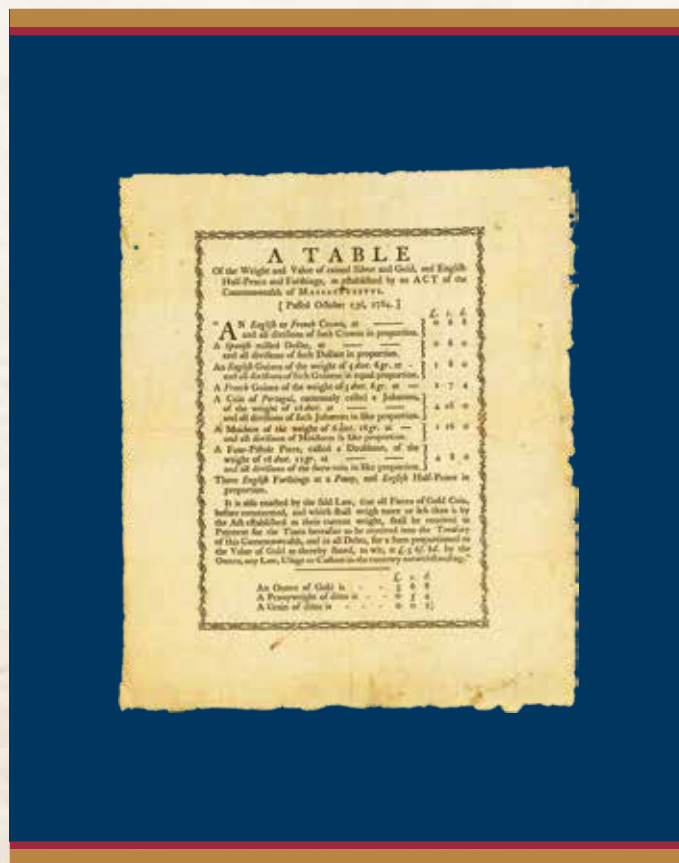


Choice 1780 Massachusetts Commodity Bond

20097 State of Massachusetts Bay - (Act of January 13, 1780) 6% Treasury Loan Certificate Payable "in then current Money" or "in greater or less Sum" than various Commodities 598 Pounds January 1, 1780 Anderson-Smythe MA-22. PCGS Very Fine 30.

This is from a fascinating American Revolutionary loan series commonly referred to as "Commodity Bonds." The devaluation of the paper money nearing the end of the Revolution was significant. Bond buyers and holders wished further guarantees to continue investing in the State and the Revolutionary cause. By fixing and guaranteeing the prices of several commodities, such as corn, beef, sheeps wool, and sole leather, the bonds were attractive to purchasers. They were also necessary to help fulfill the state's quota for soldiers needed in the "Continental Army," referred to at the end of the certificate. The wider size and overall layout are a departure from earlier Massachusetts loans engraved by Nathaniel Hurd. This is a third "Commodity Bond" type, without the imprint at lower right. The size and layout are similar to the previous bonds from the series. Printed on laid paper from an engraved plate by J. M. Furnass. 26.3 cm x 13 cm. The fancy title across is richly embellished above and below, with the serial number to the left and date underneath at right. Intricate border cuts were widest at the left for the indenting at issue. Complex text and obligations are across with blanks, enactments applicable to the authorization, and equivalent amounts of various commodities. An embossed stamp is on the text. No. 732. Issued and signed by Cranch, Dawes, and Henry Gardner (pen cancelled). Issuee Barzillai Nickerson's signature is on the back. Nearly full size, with only a partial cut into the left side indent. Very bold and choice for the type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



1784 Massachusetts Broadside for Equivalencies of Foreign Coins in Circulation

20098 Massachusetts – Single Sheet Broadside of "A TABLE, Of Weights and Value of coined Silver and Gold, and English Half-Pence and Farthings, as established by an Act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. [Passed October 23, 1784." PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

In impressive condition, this small format Massachusetts broadside announces the enacted equivalents for various foreign coins in circulation in the newly formed United States, prior to the establishment of the United States Mint. Broadside like this, especially in such choice condition, are rarely encountered. Printed on laid paper, but without imprint. 19.4 cm x 22.9 cm. The typography is similar to some Massachusetts fiscal forms (as listed in the Anderson-Smythe catalog) from the period and appears to be an official state government announcement. The chart lists the various foreign coins in common American use at the time on the left side with their denominations, and sometimes weights, and their pounds-shillings-pence equivalents on the right. The list begins with "an English or French Crown" at the top with various coins underneath. The only copper coins available were English farthings and half-pence with their equivalencies fixed to the local currency. The sheet is untrimmed, as printed, and a bold example. Noted only with some "Small Splits." Embossed lettering is visible to the back and there is a natural deckled edge at the right. A handsome piece and an important period financial document.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)



20099 Pennsylvania – Bond to the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Province of Pennsylvania for 139 Pounds 10 Shillings September 9, 1736. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

A fully accomplished and early 1736 Pennsylvania bond guaranteeing payments to the Trustees of the General Loan Office. An extremely rare and complex document. Collateral (or part of it) apparently was in Bills of Credit or the "current Money of America," which is an unusual clause observed in "The Condition" portion of the document. Peter Lycan was charged 5% for this loan. This is a printed set-type form in multiple lines with two defined sections, in various fonts, on a large laid paper sheet. No imprint. 21 cm x 32.4 cm. At the bottom are the signatures of two witnesses and the issuee, with his wax seal upon the end of the signature. Transcription:

[Handwritten text is in bold italics.]

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents,
That I **Peter Lycan of Moorland in the
County of Philadelphia Smith**
am held and firmly bound unto **Andrew Hamilton
Charles Read Jeremiah Longhorne Rich.d Hayes
and John Wright** Trustees of the General LOAN
OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA
in the Sum of **One hundred thirty nine pounds ten shillgs.**
Lawful Money of the said Province, to be paid unto the said
Trustees, or their Successors; to which Payment well and truly
to be made, I do bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Ad-
ministrators firmly by these Presents. Sealed with my Seal,
Dated the **ninth** Day of **September** in the
Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty **six**.

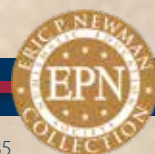
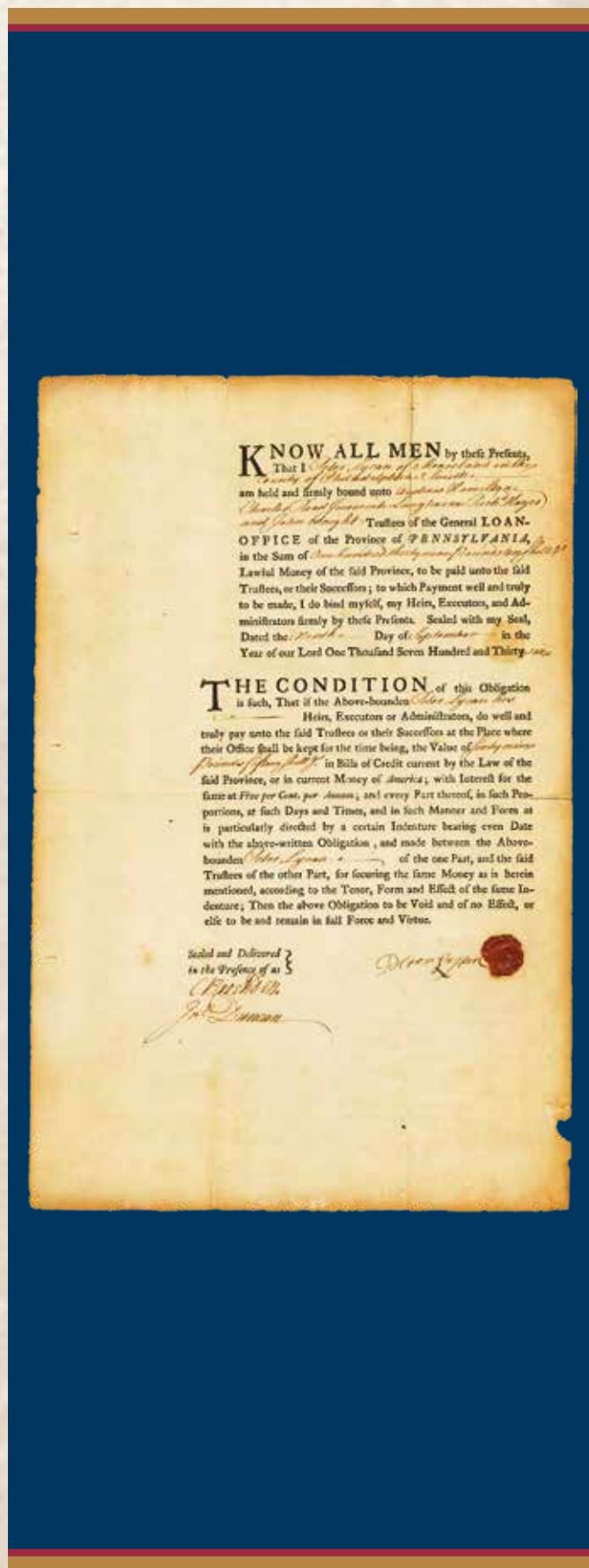
THE CONDITION of this Obligation
is such, That if the Above-bounden **Peter Lycan his**
Heirs, Executors or Administrators, do well and
truly pay unto the said Trustees or their Successors at the Place where
their Office shall be kept for the time being, the Value of **sixty nine
pounds fifteen shillgs.** in Bills of Credit current by the Law of the
said Province, or in current Money of America; with Interest for the
same at *Five per Cent. per Annum*; and every Part thereof, in such Pro-
portions, at such Days and Times, and in such Manner and Form as
is particularly directed by a certain Indenture bearing even Date
with the above-written Obligation, and made between the Above-
bounden **Peter Lycan** of the one Part, and the said
Trustees of the other Part, for securing the same Money as is herein
mentioned, according to the Tenor, Form and Effect of the same In-
denture; Ten the above Obligation to be Void and of no effect, or
else to be and remain in full Force and Virtue.

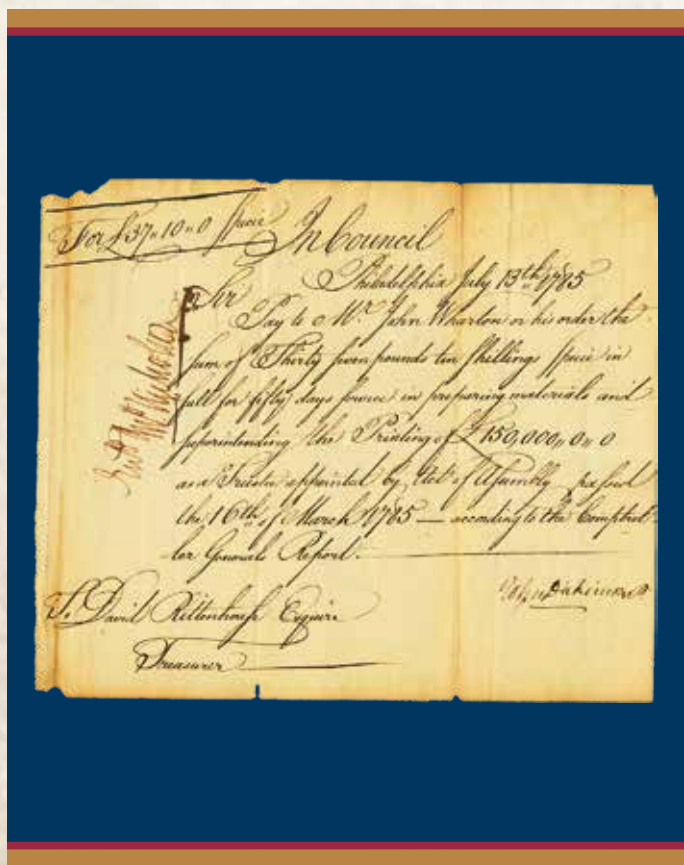
Sealed and Delivered **Peter Lycan** [wax seal]
in the Presence of us
C [Brookalm?]
Jno. Duncan

At the top of the back is:
1880
Peter Lycan's
Oblign.
p Act of 1731

Noted with "Splits and Repairs; Paper Toned; Small Piece Missing at LR."
An interesting, long document in superior condition. The late docket date is
curious. The only example we have seen with a significant "Current Money
of America" clause.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)



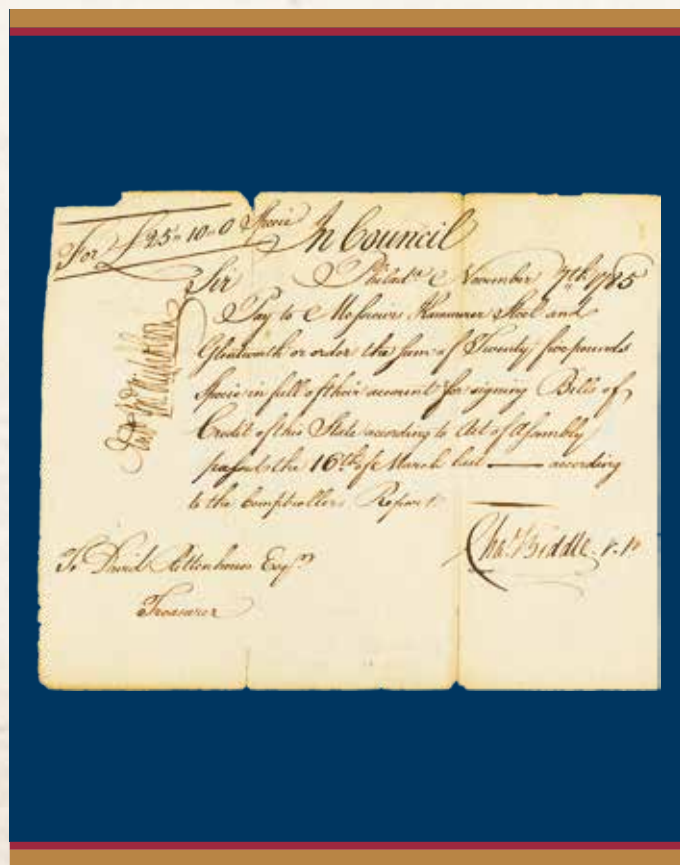


David Rittenhouse's Payment for Services "Superintending" the Printing March 16, 1785 Pennsylvania Currency

20100 Philadelphia, PA – David Rittenhouse [as] Treasurer of Pennsylvania Promissory Note for 37 Pounds 10 Shillings to John Wharton or his Order for Services "Superintending" the Printing of Act of March 16, 1785 Currency July 13, 1785. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

This unique document is directly related to the March 16, 1785, issue of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Currency (Newman, p. 36; Fr. PA-265-272). A manuscript document on laid paper. 19 cm x 15.9 cm. Fully accomplished to John Wharton for "fifty days service in superintending" the note issue. Issued for 37 pounds 10 shillings. Signed by John Dickenson on behalf for David Rittenhouse Esquire [as] Treasurer. Endorsed twice on the back, perpendicularly, with Wharton paid in two installments.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



David Rittenhouse's Payment for Services Rendered for Signing March 16, 1785 Pennsylvania Currency

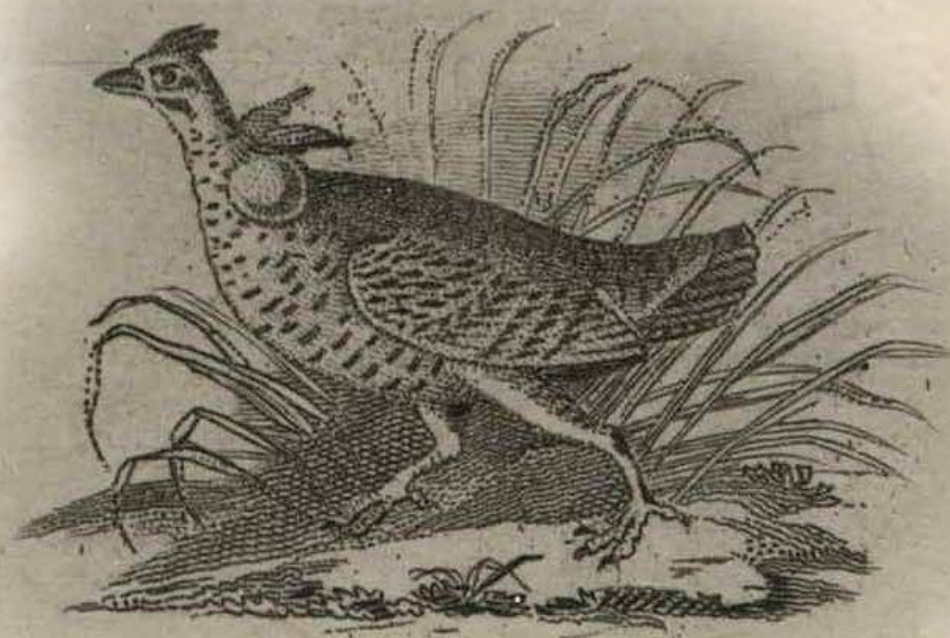
20101 Philadelphia, PA – David Rittenhouse [as] Treasurer of Pennsylvania Promissory Note for 25 Pounds 10 Shillings to Kammerer [Steel] and Glentworth for Signing Bills of Credit from the Act of March 16, 1785 November 7, 1785. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

A second Rittenhouse treasurer's office handwritten form for payments made to the signers of March 16, 1785, Pennsylvania currency. It appears three signers acted as a team to sign notes from the issue and received one payment. A manuscript document on laid paper. 19.7 cm x 15.5 cm. Fully accomplished and signed by Charles Biddle, on behalf for David Rittenhouse Esquire [as] Treasurer. Endorsed on back, along the top, once by Glentworth and Kammerer, and on behalf of Steele on November 8, 1785. Docket in central tri-fold, upside down.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)

Audubon Mystery Solved!

In 2010, Eric P. Newman was once again part of a “detective” duo. In this case, the object of the hunt was the first engraved image of an Audubon bird. After a decade of research, he and Robert M. Peck’s groundbreaking article, “Discovered! The first engraving of an Audubon Bird,” was published. That widely acclaimed article is reprinted in the next 19 pages of this catalog, followed by the lot descriptions of the original Pinnated Grouse aquatint, sample sheets, and proofs used as illustrations.



Robert M. Peck and Eric P. Newman, “Discovered! The First Engraving of an Audubon Bird,” *Journal of the Early Republic* 30, no. 3 (Fall 2101), 443-461, Reprinted with permission of the University of Pennsylvania Press.



Discovered!

The First Engraving of an Audubon Bird

ROBERT M. PECK AND
ERIC P. NEWMAN

It is both ironic and appropriate that John James Audubon (1785–1851), who spent much of his life struggling to achieve financial security, wrote that his first engraved illustration of a bird was on a piece of American paper money. Until now, despite repeated efforts by Audubon scholars to substantiate it, the artist's claim has lacked physical evidence, or a plausible explanation for its absence, raising doubts about whether such paper currency ever existed. Beginning in 1955, Audubon's devoted biographer Alice Ford began an unsuccessful, decade-long search for the referenced engraving in both the United States and Great Britain. In 1960, William H. Dillistin, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and a noted numismatic scholar, made his own systematic search for the Audubon bank note. Working at the behest of Princeton University, which was then organizing a national exhibition on the artist's life and work, Dillistin was no more successful than Ford in tracking down the illusive currency. Audubon's more recent biographers (Ron Tyler, William Souder, and Richard Rhodes) also have searched in vain for the bank note Audubon mentioned. Unable to find the evidence of Audubon's claim, others may have dismissed it as a red herring, invented by Audubon (a frequent embellisher of his own achievements) to burnish his reputation in the lean years before publishing his landmark book, *The Birds of America* (1827–1838). But new research on nineteenth-century American banking and the engraving companies that

Robert M. Peck is Curator of Art and Artifacts and Senior Fellow at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Eric P. Newman is a numismatic historian in St. Louis, Missouri.

Journal of the Early Republic, 30 (Fall 2010)

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furnished paper money at the time confirms the reliability of the artist's assertion and explains how forces beyond his control may have hidden Audubon's fledgling entry into the visual world of commerce.¹

1. Because Audubon's journal mentions creating his grouse design for a bank note "belonging to the state of New Jersey" (see footnote 2 for the source of this quote), our search began with an examination of New Jersey bank-note collections and records. It is known that the state of New Jersey never issued any of its own circulating notes in the nineteenth century, so we assumed that Audubon must have meant that the bank note was issued for use in the state of New Jersey. When an exhaustive survey of this material failed to turn up a grouse illustration there, we expanded the scope of our search to include bank notes and scrip that circulated throughout all of the United States. This search was also unsuccessful at first. Finally, we focused our efforts on locating the few surviving sample sheets created by the printing firms with which Gideon Fairman was associated from 1824 on. This search was more productive, and eventually identified three sheets, produced between 1824 and 1830, in which the small running grouse image illustrated and discussed here appeared. The original grouse engraving is roughly 7/8 inches in width and 5/8 inches in height, including the bird's stylized grass background. The size of this image indicates that it was intended for use on a bank note between the side-by-side signatures of bank officers that generally appeared at the bottom of each bank note. On one sample sheet, two identical images of the grouse appear. The others contain one grouse each. As is typical, neither the artist nor the engraver is identified on any of the sheets. For the sources of Audubon's claim to have created the grouse image for a New Jersey bank note, see footnote 2. Francis Herrick is the first serious Audubon scholar to mention the illusive bank note in his classic two-volume biography of Audubon, Herrick, *Audubon the Naturalist: A History of His Life and Time* (New York, 1917), 1: 331. Beginning in 1955, Alice Ford made repeated searches of the Rathbone collections in Liverpool to locate the missing note (personal conversations prior to her death in 1997). In an e-mail message in response to Robert Peck's inquiry, Katy Hooper, at the University of Liverpool Library, confirmed this search when she wrote, "I'm afraid you are not the first person to ask about this, but no new information has emerged since Alice Ford corresponded with Mrs. R. Rathbone (Sybil Rathbone) in 1955-56 and 1965 during her research work on Audubon. She asked specifically about the banknote, mentioning the 1826 MS journal, and evidently received a disappointing reply. Alice Ford notes that curators at both the Smithsonian and The American Numismatic Society doubted that the banknote ever existed. The correspondence is listed at: RP XVB.2.91-95" (K. Hooper, pers. comm., Sept. 30, 2008). William Dillistin published his (negative) findings in Dillistin, "The World of John James Audubon: Catalogue of an Exhibition in the Princeton University Library, 15 May-30 September, 1959," *Princeton University Chronicle* 21 (Autumn & Winter, 1960), 36-37. Audubon's subsequent biographers, Ron



We know of Audubon's first venture into the realm of commercial illustration from only two sources; both are entries in the artist's private diaries. The first reference occurs on July 12, 1824, when Audubon, who was then seeking patronage for *The Birds of America* in Philadelphia, noted, "I drew for Mr. Fairman a small grouse to be put on a bank-note belonging to the State of New-Jersey." Unfortunately, the original diary in which this record appears was lost in a fire and is known only through Audubon's granddaughter's edited transcription. The second, equally cryptic mention of the illustration occurs in the journal he kept while he was in England. Fortunately, this volume still exists. In an entry dated September 9, 1826, the artist mentions showing an example of his grouse-decorated bank note to William Rathbone (1787–1868), a prominent Liverpool merchant and ship owner whose friendship and support of Audubon did much to advance the artist's reputation and acceptance in England: "I remained the night at Wm. Rathbone's," Audubon recorded, "[and] presented him with a copy of Fairman's Engraving of [my] Bank Note Plate."²

The Mr. Fairman to whom Audubon refers was Gideon Fairman (1774–1827), a principal in the engraving firm of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. of Philadelphia (1823–1830) that specialized in the preparation of paper currency for financial institutions. It was Fairman who advised Audubon to seek the superior engraving capabilities in

Tyler (*Audubon's Great National Work*, Austin, TX, 1993), William Souder (*Under A Wild Sky*, New York, 2004), and Richard Rhodes (*John James Audubon: The Making of an American*, New York, 2004), were also unsuccessful in locating Audubon's first published bird illustration (R. Tyler, pers. comm., Feb. 13, 2009 and June 7, 2003; W. Souder, pers. comm., Feb. 13, 2009; R. Rhodes, pers. comm., Sept. 21, 2008). For a discussion of Audubon's original, large-format "double-elephant folio" of the birds of America (John James Audubon, *The Birds of America, from Drawings Made in the United States and Their Territories*, 4 vols., London, 1827–1838), see Waldemar H. Fries, *The Double Elephant Folio: The Story of Audubon's Birds of America* (Chicago, 1973); and Duff Hart-Davis, *Audubon's Elephant* (London, 2003).

2. The first journal entry is quoted in Maria R. Audubon, ed., *Audubon and His Journals* (2 vols., New York, 1897), 1: 56–57. Unfortunately, the original journals from which the artist's granddaughter edited *Audubon and His Journals* were destroyed by fire shortly after their publication, so there is no way to verify the accuracy or completeness of this transcription. Audubon's original 1826 journal, in which the second reference appears, is one of very few Audubon journals

England for the publication of *The Birds of America*. Their brief interaction and its effect on Audubon was described by Audubon in his journal and has been well documented in the existing Audubon literature.

Remaining unexamined until now is the paper trail that traces the influence Audubon had on Fairman and his company. A sample sheet of images suitable for the decoration of bank notes that has the imprint of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. in the very year of the fateful Fairman–Audubon meeting (in 1824) serves as the baseline to document the offerings of the Fairman firm prior to Fairman’s meeting with Audubon. It contains a selection of some complexly engraved numerals and geometric roundels that were specifically designed for usefulness and decoration as well as to discourage the counterfeiting of paper currency. It also contains classically draped figures, representing commerce, liberty, and the personification of America; small portraits of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Sir Walter Raleigh; and a number of other allegorical vignettes. It includes seven stylized images of eagles but no grouse. This sheet would have been offered by Fairman to bank officials to help them select images to be used on bank notes printed by the Fairman firm. Such notes, issued by a wide range of financial institutions, both state incorporated and privately operated, served as currency before the United States government established a centralized issuing program in 1863.³

to survive. Formerly owned by the famous book collector H. Bradley Martin (1906–1988), the diary was sold at auction by Christies on June 6, 1989 (lot #20). It is now in the collection of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, where the second passage was transcribed by Robert Peck in September 2008. A slightly different (somewhat inaccurate) transcription of it appears in Alice Ford, ed., *The 1826 Journal of John James Audubon* (Norman, OK, 1967; 2nd ed., New York, 1987), 178. Audubon sometimes referred to this family of birds as “grouse” on the engraved legends for his plates in *The Birds of America*. For an exact transcription of the legends for each state of each plate in Audubon’s book, see Susanne M. Low, *A Guide to Audubon’s Birds of America* (New Haven, CT, 2002), especially 117 for a discussion of the Pinnated Grouse. For more on counterfeiting in nineteenth-century America, see Stephen Mihm, *A Nation of Counterfeiters: Capitalists, Con Men, and the Making of the United States* (Cambridge, MA, 2007).

3. Fairman was born in Newton, Connecticut, but began his life-long career in engraving in Albany, New York. In 1811 he moved from Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Philadelphia, which was then the center of bank-note engraving in the United States. In 1811, Fairman became a partner in the bank-note firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., with offices at 47 Sansom Street. Later, in 1818, the



A large number of companies vied for the lucrative business of engraving and printing paper money during the nineteenth century prior to the American Civil War. Fairman's firm (along with its successors) was one of the most successful of these, well known in the banking world for the high quality of the currency it produced. In order to maintain and increase its market share in that competitive business, the company offered a continually expanding variety of original vignettes from which its customers could choose.⁴

Whether the idea of using a grouse on a bank note was Fairman's or Audubon's, it is quite likely that the two men saw in each other an opportunity for mutual benefit. Fairman was constantly in search of new and distinctive designs, especially, it seems, those that reflected American themes, to offer his customers. Audubon, needing income, welcomed a chance to demonstrate his capabilities as an ornithological illustrator. In America, where success was (and often still is) measured

name of the firm became Murray, Fairman & Co., with Jacob Perkins, an inventor of a piecemeal printing process called "siderography," as a silent partner. Fairman, Perkins, and others went to England in 1819 to solicit business, but when John Murray died on July 2, 1822, Fairman came home and formed Fairman, Draper & Co., at 45–47 George Street in Philadelphia. By 1823 the firm moved back to 47 Sansom Street under the name of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. This was the company with which Fairman was associated when Audubon visited Philadelphia (and New Jersey) and provided Fairman with his drawing of a grouse (in 1824). Foster Wild Rice, "Antecedents of the American Bank Note Company of 1858," *The Essay Proof Journal* (New York, 1961), 18: 96 and 140; and Gene Hessler, *Engravers Line: An Encyclopedia of Paper Money & Postage Stamp Art* (New York, 1993), 116. It is important to keep in mind that the mid-nineteenth-century proliferation of state-chartered banks, each issuing its own bank notes, grew from an interpretation of the U. S. Constitution, which bankers and legal scholars believed prohibited the Federal Government from circulating its own paper currency. The National Bank Act (ch. 58, 12 Stat. 665, Feb. 25, 1863) established a system of national charters for banks; it encouraged development of a national currency based on bank holdings of U.S. Treasury securities; and it also established the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) as part of the Department of the Treasury. The law had defects and was replaced by the National Bank Act of 1864. For more on state and national bank notes of this period, see Herman E. Krooss, ed., *Documentary History of Banking and Currency in the United States* (4 vols., New York, 1969).

4. For more on Fairman's place in the production of paper currency, see Mark D. Tomansko, *The Feel of Steel: The Art and History of Bank Note Engraving in the United States* (Newtown, PA, 2009), 19.



by financial achievement, what better way was there for a struggling artist to make his mark than on bank notes specifically created to be a tangible part of commerce?⁵

It is not certain how quickly Fairman was able to make the image of Audubon's sketch available to his customers in the banking world. Another Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. sample sheet of unknown date, but possibly as early as 1825 (see Figure 1), shows many of the same vignettes as were offered on its 1824 graphic menu. Included among the new offerings is a small engraving of a running grouse (see Figure 2). Could this be the illusive Audubon illustration? Several details strongly indicate that it was.

Interestingly, the bird shown is not a Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), a chicken-size game bird that, in Audubon's day, was commonly found in forested country throughout the eastern United States, Canada, and the Pacific Northwest. Instead, the bird depicted is a now extinct eastern subspecies of the Pinnated Grouse or Greater Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*) called the Heath Hen, which then ranged in small numbers from North Carolina to Maine. Audubon probably saw and may have procured a male specimen of the species, with its distinctive courting feathers (called "pinnae") that hang from the side of its neck and the featherless air sacks on its throat, during one of his frequent collecting trips in the mid-Atlantic states. He would have had such an opportunity during a trip up the Hudson River to Lake Erie and Niagara Falls which he made early in 1824, or in Pennsylvania or New Jersey closer to the time of his meeting with Gideon Fairman that July. The bird is shown in a running posture that is almost identical to that used by Audubon to depict the female Wild Turkey in *The Birds of America* (plate 6) (see Figure 3). This turkey is based on a painting that Audubon had begun in 1820 and may well have been shown to Gideon Fairman at the time the two men were introduced by Audubon's patron Edward Harris.⁶

5. For a discussion of Audubon's economic struggles, see Rhodes, *John James Audubon*.

6. The Greater Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*) now breeds in grasslands from North Dakota and northwest Minnesota south to northeast Colorado, northeast Oklahoma, southwest Missouri, and elsewhere. The Lesser Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*) breeds in southwestern Colorado and southwestern Kansas. An endangered race of this bird, Atwater's Prairie Chicken, occurs in Texas coastal prairies. The bird that Audubon drew, the so-called Heath Hen, became extinct in the early twentieth century. For more on the history and

Could Fairman have requested Audubon to draw this relatively unusual species and to put it into such an animated posture in order to help him catch the eye of his bank-note customers? Might its ornithological complexity and specificity have been intended as a way of foiling counterfeiters? Or perhaps Audubon selected the species in an effort to set himself apart from more conventional illustrators who would be inclined to depict a more common bird in a static or stylized heraldic posture. The bird's running posture, somewhat unusual in an avian illustration, shows the artist's thorough knowledge of the species' behavior. Since there is no further reference to the bank-note illustration in Audubon's writing and no known references to it in Fairman's surviving correspondence, we may never know whose idea sparked the image or what discussions may have taken place between the two men about it.

As it was, any species of bird other than an eagle was unusual for use in American bank-note design in the 1820s. Bills of a slightly later date did incorporate waterfowl (see Figure 4) and other game or domestic birds (see Figure 5) but, for the time in which it was created, Audubon's grouse stands out from the predictable array of patriotic symbols and generic vignettes as a refreshing innovation.⁷

If Audubon hoped to enhance his reputation by being able to point to his handiwork on the paper currency of his adopted country, his aspirations were only partially fulfilled. His diary suggests that he had at least one such bank note on hand during his visit to Liverpool in 1826, but

distribution of the Greater Prairie Chicken, the Lesser Prairie Chicken, and the Heath Hen, see Christopher Cokinos, *Hope Is the Thing with Feathers: A Personal Chronicle of Vanishing Birds* (New York, 2000); and M. A. Schroeder and L. A. Robb, "Greater Prairie Chicken," in *Birds of North America*, Vol. 1, ed. Alan Poole (Philadelphia, 1993), no. 36. Audubon used a pose similar to that of the Wild Turkey in his illustration of the Sharp-tailed Grouse (plate 382) in *The Birds of America*. According to Susanne Low, that painting was made some time between 1836 and 1838. See Low, *A Guide to Audubon's Birds*, 193.

7. After his search for the bank note on behalf of the Princeton University Library in 1960, William H. Dillistin concluded that the vignette most resembling a grouse to appear on any (surviving) nineteenth-century New Jersey bank note was a pair of quail (*Colinus virginianus*). This was issued in 1852 and was identical to a vignette on a Michigan bank note dated two years earlier. Dillistin stated that "it remains to be established that this drawing was made by Audubon" and concluded that, despite his exhaustive research, the "riddle of the Audubon grouse" remained unsolved. Dillistin, "The World of John James Audubon," 36-37.





Figure 1: Sample sheet issued by the firm of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co., showing Audubon's running grouse vignette at lower right; unknown date but possibly 1825. Photo courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



Figure 2: Detail of Audubon's running grouse vignette, from a Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. sample sheet. Photo courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

the question remains as to whether such a note was ever issued and why are there no known surviving examples of it today. There are two possible answers to this question. The simplest is that the bill Audubon was so proud to show to his English patrons was not an accepted or an issued bank note, but a sample mock-up or a proof created by Fairman to show to potential customers. Using a slightly skittish (running) grouse in the design of a bank note may have seemed too risky or unconventional for the conservative bankers who selected the vignettes to embellish their bills. Thus, the bird may have been dropped from the final composition, its place going to a more familiar, reassuring, or patriotic subject. The example Audubon showed to William Rathbone could have been given to the artist by Fairman as a thank-you for the submission of his sketch, or might have been given by Fairman to their mutual friend, Edward Harris, who, in turn, may have passed it on to Audubon for his interest and self-promotion. In either case, it is probable that only a very few examples of the New Jersey grouse bank note were printed.⁸

8. The authors would like to acknowledge the assistance of Clemency Fisher at the Liverpool Museum, Timothy Parrott at Liverpool Libraries, and Katy Hooper and Maureen Watry at the University of Liverpool Library for their assis-



Figure 3: “Great American Hen & Young,” hand-colored engraving by William Lizars after John James Audubon, Plate VI in *The Birds of America* by John James Audubon (Edinburgh and London, 1827–1838). Note the running posture of the adult bird in this image, the painting for which was begun by Audubon in 1820. It was first published in 1827. Photo courtesy of the Ewell Sale Stewart Library, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

A second, more complicated scenario is that Audubon’s grouse-embellished bill was, in fact, circulated for a short period, but then was intentionally withdrawn and destroyed after some fraudulent alterations of similar bills from another bank caused the legitimate ones to be rejected by the public. The explanation for such a scenario runs as follows: At almost the same time that Audubon created his grouse image for Fairman, the independent State Bank (of New Jersey) at Trenton employed the firm of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. to design and print many of its bills. That Trenton bank began to fail in July, 1825 and its bank notes were deemed worthless by July, 1826. Meanwhile, The State Bank (of New Jersey) at Camden, a totally separate and fiscally sound institution, also issued many bills designed and printed by Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. The Camden bills were the same size

tance in searching these Liverpool collections for Audubon’s grouse drawing and bank note.



Figure 4: \$50 note printed by the American Bank Note Company (a successor to Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co.) for the Merchants Bank, Savannah, Georgia, 1860, showing waterfowl vignette. Photo courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



Figure 5: \$2 note printed by the American Bank Note Company (a successor to Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co.) for the Egg Harbor Bank, New Jersey, 1861, showing bobwhite quail vignette. Photo courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

and somewhat similar in appearance to those issued by the Trenton institution. It appears that forgers, taking advantage of the financial crisis at the Trenton bank, acquired worthless Trenton bank notes and altered them by eradicating the word TRENTON and replacing it with the word CAMDEN in order to pass them fraudulently to an unsuspecting public. This was a nefarious practice that was common in the days of state-chartered and private banking, when the public was not thoroughly familiar with bank notes from many other banks. Such alterations, when skillfully done, were difficult to detect and far quicker and easier to make than wholly counterfeit bills. They were relatively easy to pass off in

small transactions, for they appeared to be backed by the full credit of the solvent bank whose name they appeared to bear. At least an adequate number of altered Trenton-to-Camden notes survive to confirm that such a fraud did occur. Although Audubon was almost certainly unaware of the financial crisis in Trenton, it may have had an impact on his earliest published image of a bird.⁹

With a large number of altered, worthless Trenton bills in circulation, officers of the Camden bank may have tried to protect its good name and to protect the unsuspecting public from succumbing to the fraud by withdrawing from circulation and destroying its own genuine Camden small-denomination bank notes in the course of doing business.¹⁰

Unfortunately for historians (and Audubon), the Camden bank's eradication policy may have been so successful that no small-denomination bills created by Fairman's firm for the Camden bank between 1824 and 1827 have survived. It is therefore impossible to know at this time whether the Camden bank notes ever included Audubon's grouse. We do know that Fairman's firm continued to offer the grouse to its other customers before 1830, however, because a Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. sample sheet dated in that year includes that bird, along with other more traditional embellishments (see Figure 6).

When an engraving company went out of business or changed ownership, as Fairman's did in 1830, it was common for the metal plates used to create the most popular images to be passed on or sold to another company. For this reason, some of the same vignettes can be found on bank notes issued by different institutions in different parts of the country over a period of many decades.

The earliest surviving example of a bank note bearing the "Audubon" grouse (i.e., the running pinnated grouse that appears on Fairman's proof sheet dated 1830) was created (as a sample only) for the Bank of Norwalk (Ohio) that operated from 1833–1849 (see Figure 7a and 7b). The \$3 note was engraved by Draper, Underwood, Bald and Spencer, a successor

9. James A. Haxby, *Standard Catalog of United States Obsolete Bank Notes, 1782–1866* (Iola, WI, 1988), 1269. See also Q. David Bowers, *Obsolete Paper Money Issued by Banks in the United States, 1782–1866: A Study and Appreciation for the Numismatist and Historian* (Atlanta, GA, 2006).

10. Hodges & Co., *New Bank Note Delineator; A Complete Spurious and Altered Bill Detector, Giving Correct Printed Descriptions of All The Genuine Notes of Every Denomination, of All Banks Doing Business Throughout the United States and Canada* (New York, 1856), 265.



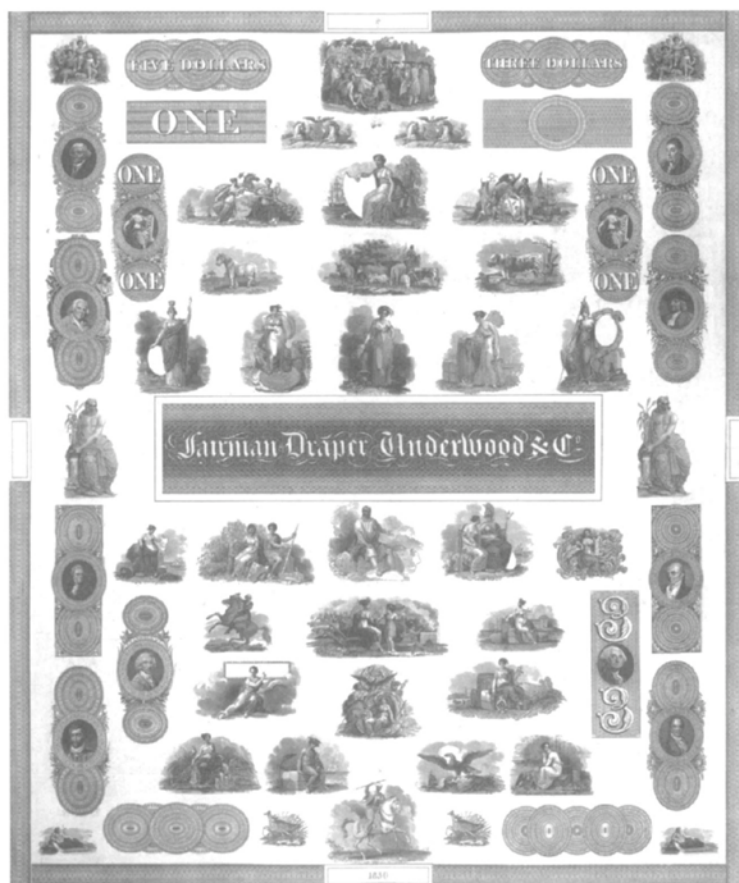


Figure 6: Sample sheet issued by the firm of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co., 1830, showing two vignettes of Audubon's running grouse. Photo courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

company to Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co., from which it acquired many of the vignettes, illustrations, and embellishments used to produce bank notes. It is known only in proof form, not being signed or issued. It has plate letter "C," indicating that a plate of four notes was engraved.¹¹

11. Wendell Wolka, *A History of Nineteenth Century Ohio Obsolete Bank Notes and Scrip* (Greenwood, IN, 2004), 639. Some vignettes and insignia are mentioned, but no grouse or designs between signature spaces.



Figure 7a: Unfinished design for \$3 note for the Bank of Norwalk, Ohio, incorporating Audubon's running grouse vignette. Photo courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

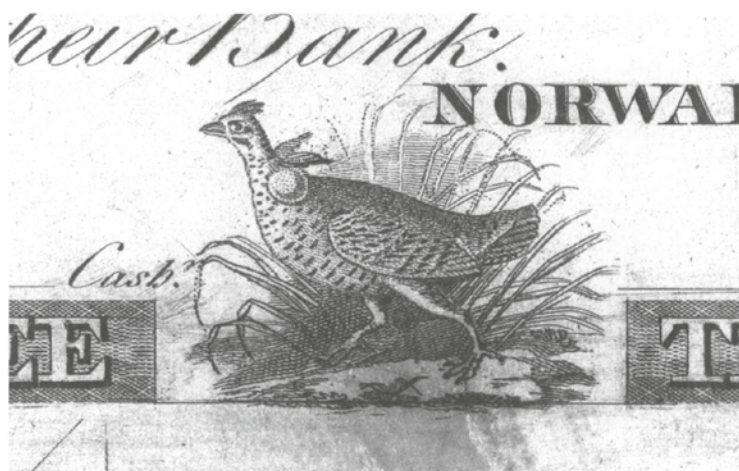


Figure 7b: Detail of Audubon's running grouse from the Bank of Norwalk \$3 note. Photo courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

The same "Audubon" grouse appears on two undated developmental proofs for a \$5 note, also created by Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer, for The Bridgeport (Connecticut) Bank (see Figure 8a and 8b). On both Bridgeport designs, as on the sample note for the Bank of Norwalk, the grouse appears at the bottom center of the bill separating areas reserved for official signatures. The developmental proof has a view of



Figure 8a: Preliminary layout for \$5 note design printed by Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer for the Bridgeport Bank, Bridgeport, Connecticut. Photo courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



Figure 8b: More fully designed layout for the Bridgeport Bank \$5 note. From the collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

Bridgeport and several counters (denominational insignia) but no engraved text. The fully engraved proof has an additional bank-note engraver's name (N. and S.S. Jocelyn, N. York and N. Haven) and a plate letter A.¹²

Because the Norwalk and Bridgeport bank notes incorporating "Audubon's" grouse vignette survive only in proof and developmental form, it is unknown whether any such final proof design was accepted for general issue. Once again, Audubon may have been denied numismatic

12. The Bridgeport Bank was incorporated in 1806 and operated until 1865.

immortality because of the nontraditional subject of his design. If the availability of the grouse vignette was ever advertised to potential customers, the identity of the artist who created the running grouse would obviously not have been mentioned.¹³

For reasons we may never know, Audubon's grouse does not appear to have survived as a decorative offering past the 1840s. A careful search of paper currency printed by Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co., its successor firms, and even its competitors, has failed to locate any other notes bearing the distinctive image. Like the original drawing on which they were based, the banknote plates of Audubon's grouse may have survived for a while and then been lost or destroyed, thus ending the artist's brief entry into the footnotes of numismatic history.¹⁴

Fortunately for Audubon, by the time his grouse disappeared from the vignette offerings for America's regional currency, the once struggling artist had earned enough grouse-free money of his own to claim his place as America's most revered, beloved—and financially successful—naturalist. By 1840 Audubon had made such strides as an artist that he

13. At the time of Audubon's submission to Gideon Fairman and for the decades that followed until individual banks ceased issuing their own bank notes after the Civil War, newspapers, pamphlets, and other publications gave detailed descriptions of the vignettes and other insignia that appeared on bank notes in order to help the public to distinguish between genuine, counterfeit, spurious, or altered notes. Some lists only pointed out the banks and denominations where fraudulent notes were known to exist. By 1855 about 10,000 bank notes of different design were in circulation in the United States. Lists with simple descriptions of some elements on genuine circulating notes were published, but rarely illustrated. No mention of a grouse, pinnated or otherwise, appears on any of these lists. For those studying and collecting bank notes of state-chartered banks, David C. Wismer and other researchers began publishing descriptive lists of issued bills in the 1920s. Subsequent New Jersey bank note publications did not mention or show any with an image of a grouse. It was not until 1988 that Haxby's comprehensive list of American bank notes (with illustrations) appeared. Buried among the thousands of images of obsolete bank notes was one unissued \$5 bank note of the Bank of Bridgeport Connecticut (described above). Its significance has remained unrecognized until now. Haxby, *Standard Catalog*.

14. Mark Tomasko owns a print from the American Bank Note Co. archives of unknown date (after 1858) containing the grouse image and two other small vignettes. We are indebted to him for sharing this with us and for his review of this essay. Thanks too to Ron Tyler, Director of the Amon Carter Museum, and Richard Rhodes for their helpful comments.



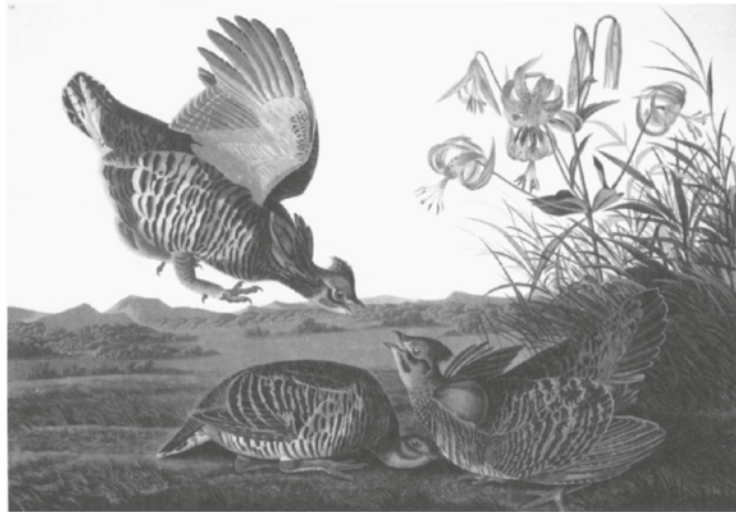


Figure 9: “Pinnated Grouse,” hand-colored engraving by Robert Havell, Jr. after John James Audubon, Plate CLXXXVI in *The Birds of America* by John James Audubon (Edinburgh and London, 1827–1838). The original painting for this may have been made by Audubon in 1824, based on the eastern subspecies of the Greater Prairie Chicken known as the Heath Hen. The image was published in 1834, a decade after Audubon gave his drawing of the same species to Gideon Fairman. In less than a century, due to hunting and habitat loss, the Heath Hen subspecies would be extinct. Photo courtesy of the Ewell Sale Stewart Library, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

might have considered the simple sketch of 1824 inadequate and even embarrassing. By then he had many greater accomplishments to his credit, including four hundred and thirty-five hand-colored, life-size “double elephant folio” illustrations of the birds of his adopted country. Among these was a dramatic depiction of the same species he had once illustrated for Gideon Fairman. The engraved plate of the Greater Prairie Chicken (what Audubon called the “Pinnated Grouse”), issued as plate 186 in *The Birds of America* (see Figure 9), demonstrates the work of a fully mature artist at the height of his powers. Audubon’s knowledge as an ornithologist, confidence as an artist, and deservedly acclaimed ability to integrate several birds into a single composition are all well reflected in this animated design, something he did not attempt in his sketchy

bank note drawing of 1824. The picture created for his great book on birds documents both the species' habitat and characteristic mating behavior as no previous artist had done. It reveals in one scene what Audubon knew to be the most important aspects of the bird's life cycle, and yet, for all of the scientific information conveyed, the artist has not compromised the visual impact of the picture.

Despite the differences in style, intent, and execution between Audubon's running-grouse bank-note design and his more sophisticated treatment of the same species in *The Birds of America*, the artist's diary entries, reinforced by the surviving proof sheets from Fairman's engraving company, help to confirm that both illustrations were created by the same hand.¹⁵

Whether or not Audubon's running grouse was ever used on widely issued American currency, its existence on Fairman's design sheets and on at least the one sample bank note that Audubon possessed, may have helped the artist at a critical moment in his life. His ability to show a U.S. bank note, printed with an illustration he had created, to an influential merchant like William Rathbone may have enabled Audubon to establish his professional and artistic credibility at just the right time in his remarkable career. Through Rathbone's extensive introductions, Audubon was able to meet most of the leading lights of Liverpool and make the essential leap from provincial curiosity to lionized darling of the British establishment. The social and artistic acceptance that Rathbone helped him to achieve soon turned into financial support. With this he could take the next critical step in his life's ambition to create a book on America's native birds. Following Gideon Fairman's advice, and with help from his new friends in Liverpool, Audubon sought out and successfully established working relationships with two of the best engravers in England. They, in turn, insured the successful creation of what was—

15. Susanne Low speculates that the pinnated grouse painting that was used as an illustration in *The Birds of America* might have been made at the same time as the Fairman bank-note illustration. The two images could have been based on the same specimen or field observation, but the more sophisticated treatment of the book illustration suggests that, at the very least, the image was reworked by Audubon closer to its publication date in 1834. See Low, *A Guide to Audubon's Birds*, 117.



and remains—arguably the most beautiful natural history book ever published.¹⁶

Like so many of the plates from *The Birds of America*, Audubon's "Pinnated Grouse" is today widely admired by bird lovers and print collectors around the world. It sells for prices that would have astounded Audubon and his contemporaries. Sadly, the species that inspired the plate is now extirpated from most of its original range and struggling to survive even in areas of protected habitat. Its close relative, the Heath Hen, the bird that inspired the bank note drawing Audubon made for Gideon Fairman, has now completely vanished. In less than two hundred years, this once rare but now extinguished subspecies has moved from a visual guarantee of fiscal stability (through Fairman's printing) to a symbol of human avarice and destruction.

Now that it has been rediscovered, and credited to the artist who made it, Audubon's grouse vignette can be added to the visual contributions of America's best known painter of wild birds. In a way he never intended, this simple illustration of a running bird serves as a metaphor for Audubon's early struggle for artistic and financial success. It also represents a small but powerful symbol of the wild America with which Audubon's name and legacy will be forever linked.

16. For a discussion of the Rathbone family's critical support in launching Audubon's career in England, see Herrick, *Audubon the Naturalist*, 1: 352–53; Hart-Davis, *Audubon's Elephant*, 18–19; Souder, *Under a Wild Sky*, 198–99; Rhodes, *John James Audubon*, 251–55; Alexander B. Adams, *John James Audubon: A Biography* (New York, 1966), 283–84; and Alice Ford, *John James Audubon: A Biography* (New York, 1988), 178–81. The engravers Audubon employed were William Home Lizars (1788–1859) in Edinburgh and Robert Havell, Jr. (1793–1878) in London. For more on them, see the biographies above.





Original 1834 First Edition Audubon Engraving

20102 John James Audubon. Pinnated Grouse - Plate 186 (Havell Edition).

This is a beautiful 1834 original hand-colored aquatint accomplished by Robert Havell under Audubon's supervision. It is one of the few images in the four-volume folio *Birds of America* (London: 1827-1838) for which Audubon originally drew all three elements himself — the birds, the prairie background and the flora. All 435 plates were printed on Double Elephant folio paper in order to accommodate life-sized images. The engraving shows two male grouse, from the Heath Hen subspecies of the Greater Prairie Chicken, courting a female next to a Turks Cap lily, with a background Audubon's writings identify as "original western meadows." The paper for the Havell edition was handmade by James Whatman. (Whatman's paper was also used by Benjamin Franklin to print the promissory notes he issued during the American Revolution.) With trimmed margins, thus not bearing the J. Whatman watermark. Time staining along all four extreme edges; mat burns to the left and right in the margins; buckling to the margins, moving into the image; scattered spots of foxing confined to the margins; trimmed margins. Print Grade: 5/10. Mounted and framed under acrylic. Sheet dimensions 24-3/8 x 35-1/2 inches. Framed size 30-1/4 x 41-5/16 inches. Still, a lovely, full-size depiction of the early Audubon image sought by many for so long.

For decades researchers from a variety of fields searched for the image Audubon referenced when he wrote in that "his first engraved illustration of a bird was on a "bank note 'belonging to the state of New Jersey." As will be further discussed in the following lot descriptions, Eric P. Newman co-authored with Robert M. Peck the groundbreaking article "Discovered! The First Engraving of an Audubon Bird" in 2010 (reprinted in the previous pages, widely reproduced online, and well worth reading in its entirety). Their discovery of a running grouse vignette—an image less than one square inch—on a circa-1825 banknote engraver's sample sheet was akin to finding the Holy Grail of numismatics and nature.

Those who knew Eric P. Newman and his research habits would not be surprised to find that he learned everything he possibly could about John James Audubon. He also could (and did) give an extemporaneous 20-minute lecture on the artist (during a casual phone conversation) on everything from Audubon's illegitimate origins and his original name of Jean Rabin to his methodology while working with his subjects in the field. The *Pinnated Grouse* is a beautiful, original piece of work from America's most revered nature artist, and it has the important pedigree of the remarkable Eric P. Newman's collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-3,000)



ENGRAVING COMPANY SAMPLE SHEETS PORTRAYING THE AUDUBON RUNNING GROUSE

Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Proof Sample Sheet with the Running Grouse Perhaps the Earliest Appearance of the Audubon-Adapted Vignette

20103 Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Vignette Proof Sample Sheet - Undated (Ca. 1825 or 1826) and Untitled with Center Imprint Style with Audubon Running Grouse Vignette. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

An extremely significant banknote company vignette proof sample sheet. Over the course of more than fifty years of research by a number of scholars, the search for confirmed banknotes with the running grouse vignette by Audubon led in the direction of a Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. company sample sheet. These vignette sample sheets served as a map in the hunt for the elusive bird upon banknotes, and three different sheets were discovered with the running grouse vignette. Banknote companies prepared large plates for printing these vignette proof sample sheets, displaying them in their main and branch offices so that clients could select designs for their notes. The sheets could also be sent with traveling salesmen or posted to major clients for viewing at their own premises. The Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. sample sheets are among the earliest observed; this and the following two types are all rare. All three sheets from the Newman Collection with the running grouse vignette are cataloged here. The only such occurrence was in the March 2011 Stack's Bowers Galleries Baltimore sale. Those sheets were avidly sought after the 2010 publication of the Peck and Newman article, "Discovered! The First Engraving of an Audubon Bird," and were all obtained by the same private collector. This extremely important sheet type likely dates to approximately 1825 or 1826. There is a contemporary "1826" notation in the backing sheet margin of the similar sheet sold in the March 2015 Archives International Auction. No matter what the exact printing date may be, it apparently is the first appearance of the Audubon running grouse vignette, before any proof or issued banknotes known with the vignette.

An India paper Proof on a large sheet, from a single copper plate, by Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co., with the imprint near the center. Approximately, 32 cm x 41 cm. Undated and untitled. No title block, but there are eleven rows with 66 engraved elements. There are no dies or counters, only a solitary ONE panel block at the center. The smaller elements, such as base vignettes, are near the top and bottom; the larger main vignettes are closer to the center. Classic vignettes from FDU's catalog appear on this sheet. The rare scene of *Penn's Treayting with Indians* is in the third row from the top along with the Barbary horseman (appearing on the Long Island Bank, Brooklyn, notes which also used the running grouse vignette on the \$3 and \$20 notes). The running grouse vignette adapted from Audubon is on the bottom row, second from the right. This is a very visually impressive sheet. Noted with "Small Splits." These petty faults are typical to these large sheets that often received multiple folds. The juncture holes are small and visible from the back. We have seen only one other, in addition to the two examples cataloged here. The example sold in the mentioned SBC auction, lot 5018, realized \$3,162.50 in equivalent condition. It is now closely held in a private collection. This choice example presents a remarkable opportunity to obtain a historic piece of art history and will display beautifully.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (3,000-6,000)

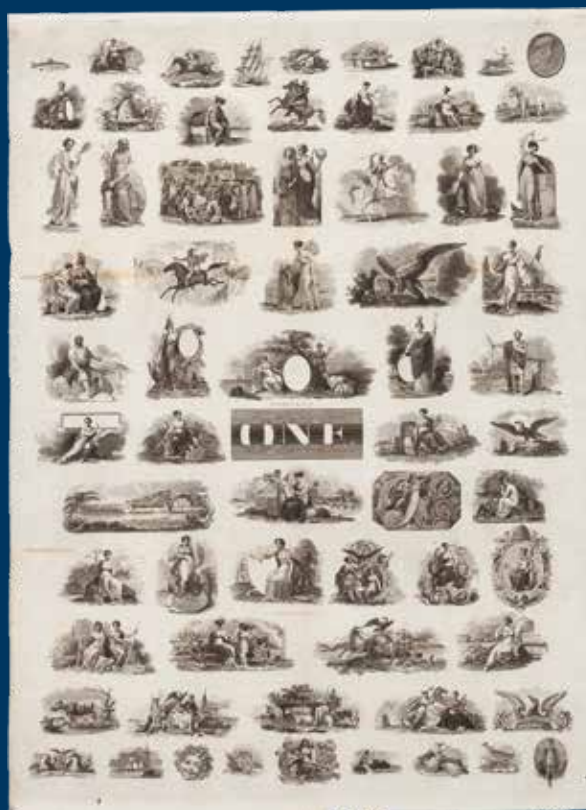


Second Untitled FDU Proof Sample Sheet with Audubon Running Grouse Vignette

20104 Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Vignette Proof Sample Sheet - Undated (Ca. 1825 or 1826) and Untitled with Center Imprint Style with Audubon Running Grouse Vignette. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

A second example of this extremely rare vignette proof sample sheet, and another important opportunity. We consider this and the previous sheet as having the initial appearance of the Audubon running grouse vignette. As previous, an India paper Proof on a large sheet, from a single copper plate, by Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co., with the imprint near the center. Approximately, 32 cm x 41cm. Undated and untitled. No title block, but there are eleven rows with 66 engraved elements. The running grouse in the bottom row, second from the right, is boldly printed and sharp. This sheet was published in the original Peck and Newman article, "Discovered!", as Figure 1. Noted with "Small Splits and Minor Damage; Repairs; Minor Stains." Folded into twelve parts originally. There are some visible streaks of foxing toward the top third and a toned back "twelfth," not visible from the face. The rest of the sheet is vibrant and sharp. Obtained from an important collection of engraver's sheets sold in the July 12, 2006, R. M. Smythe & Co. sale; formerly the property of a family for multiple decades. Two small pieces of archival framing tape on the top back edge are the pedigree marks on this example. The first observed by Smythe's catalogers and extremely rare. It is cited in the Stack's Bowers March 2011 lot description as the only other example observed at that time. One of three examples confirmed by us and a significant proof sample sheet.

Ex: Smythe & Co. New York City Summer Currency Auction #262, July 12, 2006, lot 2552; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)





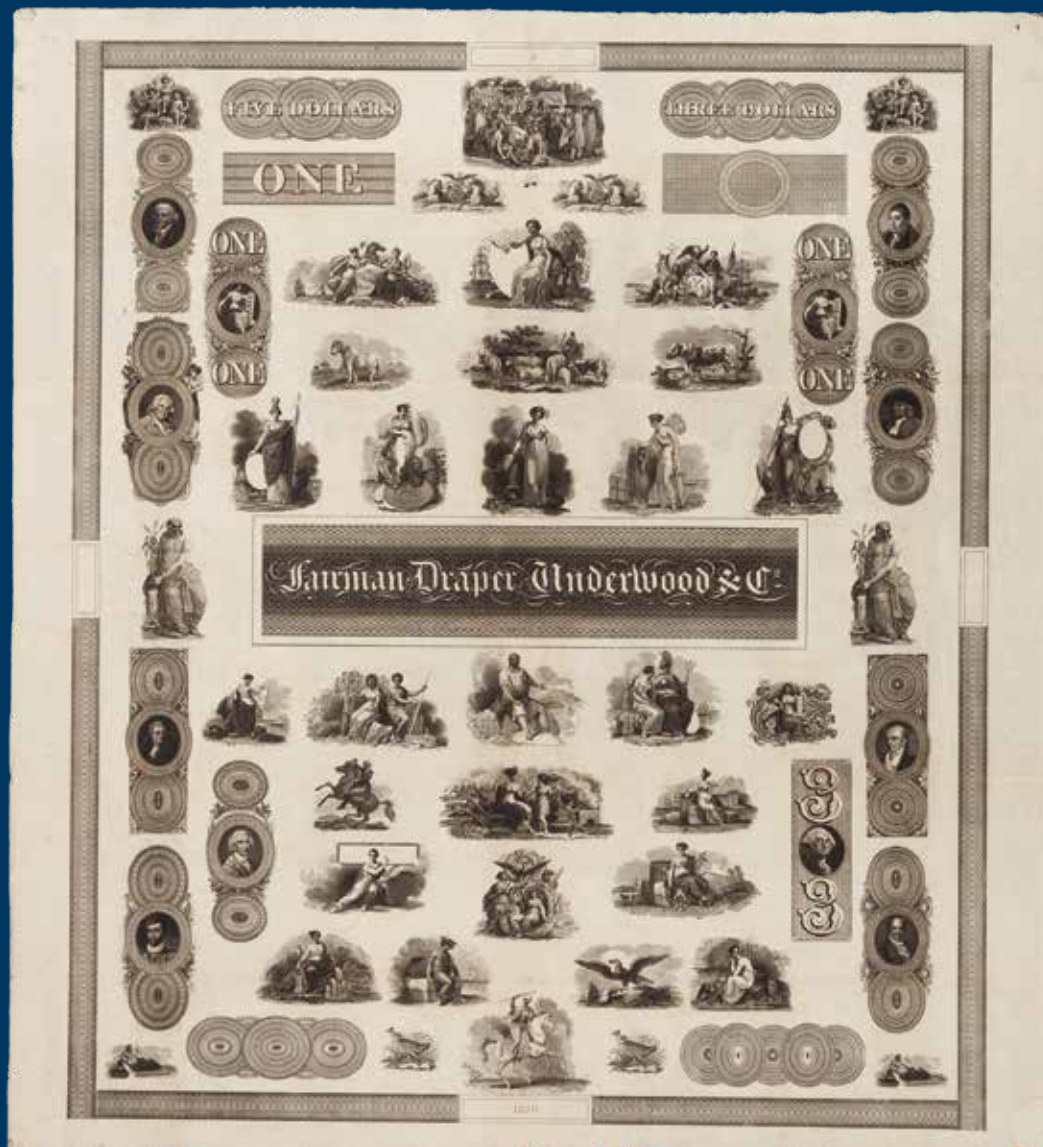
Small-Format Vignette Proof Sample Sheet with Running Grouse Vignette

20105 [Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co.] Vignette Proof Sample Sheet - Undated and Untitled, Without Imprint Style with Audubon Running Grouse Vignette. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

This rarity is the second-style vignette sample sheet with the running grouse. An unusual banknote company sample sheet because it is undated, untitled, and without an imprint. It is clearly the work of Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. as it displays several small vignettes observed on their notes, including the running grouse, as well as counters and dies. Printed on a medium-size India paper sheet by Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. In a smaller format than previous, 21 cm by 32.5 cm. There are 43 strictly numerical counters, including odd denominations, from 1 to 1000, two counters with vignettes, and four textual counters. There are five horizontal oval lathe work dies and eight small vignettes: stag, sword and shield, arm and hammer, grouse, children with flowers, woman with sheep, wheat-drying tower, and ornamental shield with grapes. In the second row from the bottom is the running grouse adapted from Audubon. Noted with "Small Splits; Minor Stains." A contemporary pen notation shows to the face at the top right edge, away from the vignettes. A rare sheet. We believe less than ten still exist. Bright and attractive. This will also display beautifully.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)





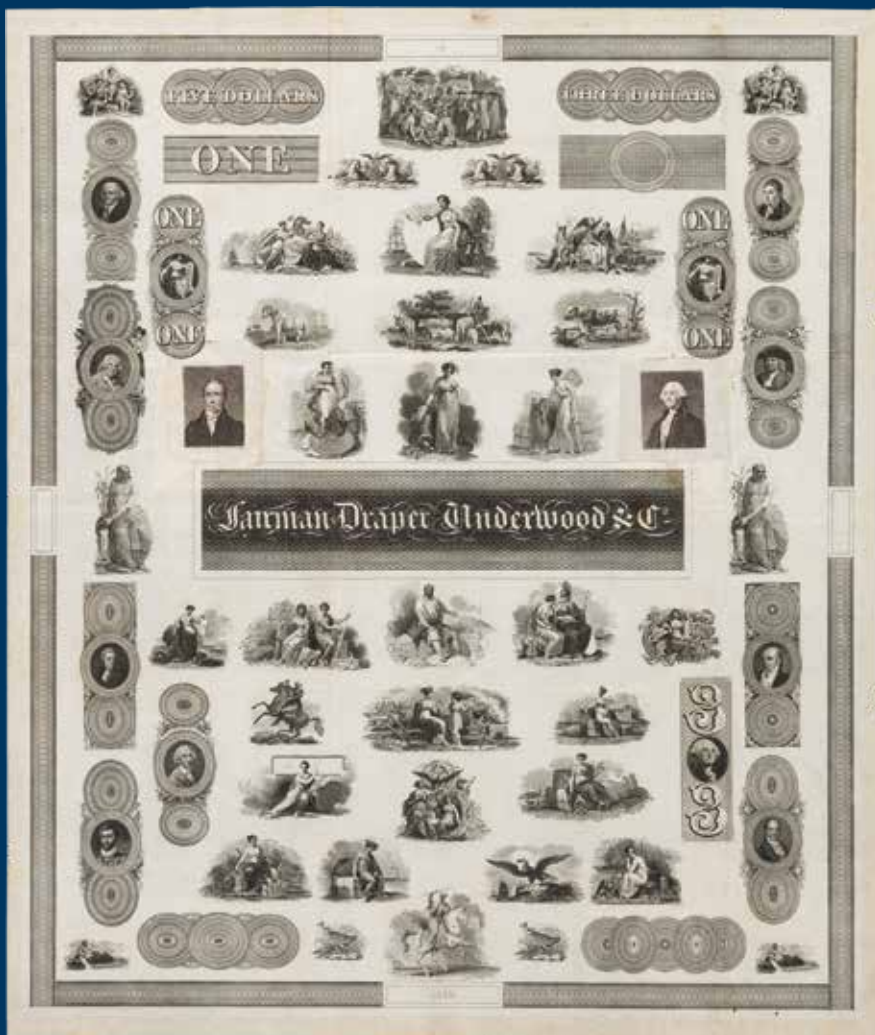
Very Rare 1830-Dated Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Sample Sheet with Pair of Audubon's Running Grouse Vignettes

20106 Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Vignette Proof Sample Sheet – Block Titled. [No.] “2 – 1830” Style with Audubon's Running Grouse Vignettes. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

A magnificent banknote company vignette sample sheet and another important offering from the Newman Collection. This is the largest sheet and shows the running grouse vignette twice. An India paper Proof on a large sheet, printed from a single plate, by Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Approximately 35 cm x 41 cm. Beautifully designed from the exterior bordering into the central title laid upon a wide strip of lathe work. Featured are 30 larger vignettes used for prominent positions on notes, and eight smaller vignettes used for base or side placement. Two of these, both at the bottom and flanking the Barbary horseman (used on the Long Island Bank, Brooklyn, New York series) are running grouse vignettes adapted after Audubon. There are 12 elements used as side panels on Obsolete banknotes, and six other devices. Dated 1830 at the bottom, and the numeral “2” at the top would seem to indicate this sheet is part of series of sample sheets. Published in the original Peck and Newman article as Figure 6. A gorgeous example, fully margined as made all around. The normal folds seen from the back are common to these large sheets. Petty faults noted are as “Small Splits; Minor Stains.” In marvelous condition for a large-format India paper proof. The similar example in the 2011 Stack's Bowers sale realized \$3,450 and is now privately held. There are only a few known of this type, and one has impairments. In superior condition and with an illustrious pedigree.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (3,000-6,000)





Second 1830-Dated FDU Proof Sample Sheet with Two Audubon Running Grouse Vignettes

20107 Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Vignette Proof Sample Sheet – Block Titled. [No.] “2 – 1830” Style with Audubon’s Running Grouse Vignettes. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

A second example of this fully titled and dated vignette sample sheet featuring two running grouse vignettes at the base. An India paper Proof on a large sheet, printed from a single plate, by Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Approximately 35 cm x 41 cm. Layout as on the previous. The sheet features 38 vignettes. Two of these, both at the base flanking the Barbary horseman, are running grouse vignettes adapted after Audubon. Twelve elements are side panels used on Obsolete banknotes. Dated 1830 at the bottom, and with the numeral “2” at the top. This was the first sheet of the type Eric obtained in 2006, but it has faults: Two original vignettes are replaced with portraits taken from proof notes or die vignettes. PCGS notes “Two Vignettes Replaced; Small Splits; Stains.” This will frame nicely for display, and was in a family collection for decades prior to its sale in 2006 (note two pieces of archival framing tape on the top back edge as a pedigree mark). The impairments are minor compared to the importance of this sample sheet with its two running grouse vignettes.

Ex: Smythe & Co. New York City Summer Currency Auction #262, July 12, 2006, lot 2550; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)



OBSOLETE PROOF NOTES PORTRAYING THE AUDUBON RUNNING GROUSE

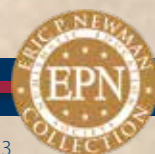


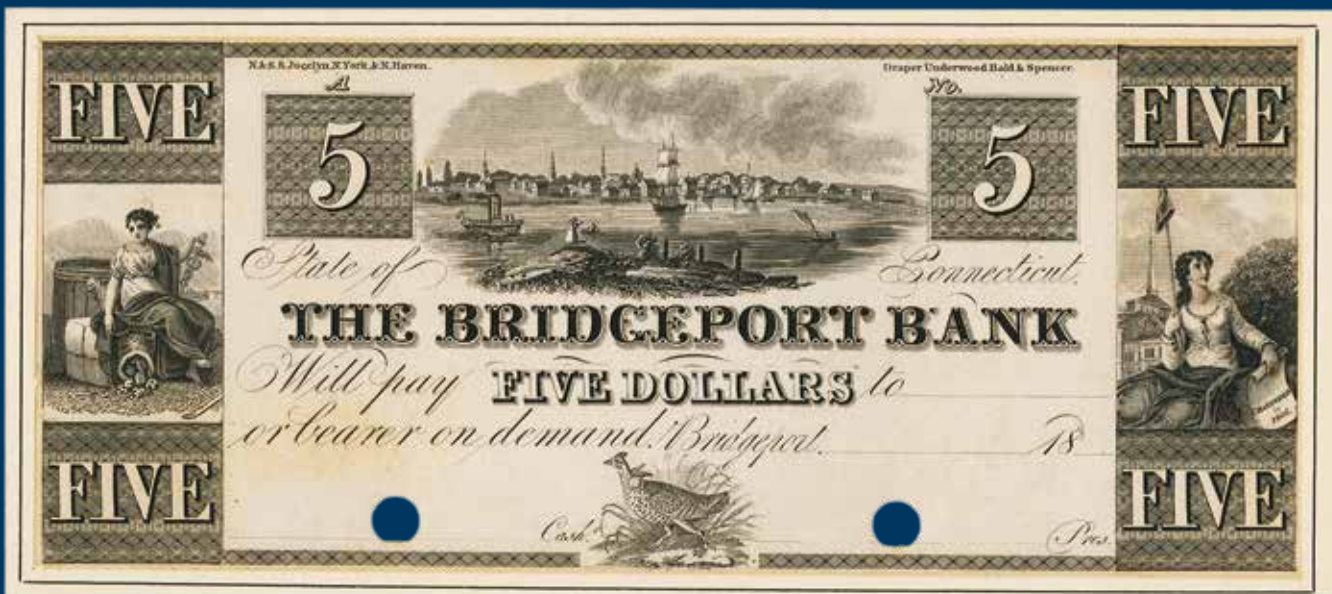
Likely Unique Bank of Norwalk, Ohio Audubon Running Grouse Vignetted Proof

20108 Norwalk, OH – Bank of Norwalk \$3 Audubon Running Grouse Vignette 18__ OH-350-UNL, Wolka 2005-21. Proof. PCGS Choice New 63 Apparent.

At present there are only four confirmed note-issuers with the Audubon running grouse vignette, and this is the first confirmed note. The series was known when Haxby published, but not this \$3 type. It was not until the 1990 ABNCo, auction sale that the type appeared at the bottom of a four-subject proof sheet as part of lot 1478. Though not cited specifically in the sale catalog, its later appearance in the Schingoethe Part 1 auction catalog did illustrate this type for the first time in October 2006. We believe it is likely unique. A finished India paper proof by Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer. At the top center is an allegorical female, with the attributes of Navigation and Agriculture, seated next to a shield with the Ohio coat of arms. Flanking are "3" dies on shaded lathe work. Identical end panels show a fancily dressed woman holding a rake and sheaf of grain in the center, with THREE on shaded lathe work above and below. At the base is the vignette of Audubon's running grouse as engraved originally for dies used by Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. (and also used on the Bridgeport Bank \$5 proof to follow). A significant example that "hid in plain sight" while awaiting Robert Peck and Eric Newman's exciting discovery. The pedigree chain is also important, with the proof from the first Schingoethe collection sale after its appearance in the ABNCo. sale in 1990. Published in the original Peck and Newman article as Figure 7a and 7b (detail) and subsequent Princeton exhibition catalog. Some minor thin areas were created from the original paper sheet mounting with some resulting spots from the noted "Minor Mounting Remnants on Back." Unique, and one of less than ten proofs known with the running grouse vignette.

Ex: Christie's Important Early American Bank Notes 1810-1874 from the Archives of the American Bank Note Company, September 14-15, 1990 (part of lot 1478); Smythe & Co. Schingoethe Obsolete Currency Collection Part 1, October 22-22, 2004; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. (2,000-4,000)





Extremely Rare Bridgeport, Connecticut Audubon Running Grouse-Vignetted Proof

20109 Bridgeport, CT - Bridgeport Bank \$5 Audubon Running Grouse Vignette 18__ CT-25 G84. Proof. PCGS Very Choice New 64.

Another exciting and very rare offering of a historic Obsolete note type. This proof also features the running grouse adapted after Audubon, using the original Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. die, but with a slightly later successor imprint. An India paper proof, affixed to new card. With the dual imprint of N. & S. S. Jocelyn, N. York & N. Haven/Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer. The period of this short-lived imprint combination indicates the plates were prepared in approximately 1840 or so (the first imprint printed the Territory of Florida notes for example, all hand-dated 1830), using the original Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. running grouse die at the base. A superbly rendered design with a custom top central vignette of Bridgeport harbor. A couple in the foreground takes in the scene across the tranquil waters, viewing the buildings across the way. A ship appears anchored in the center and a small steamboat at the left is churning water as it prepares to pass. Flanking the vignette are "5" square dies on shaded lathe work. Plenty is seated at the left end and Liberty at the right end; each corner has FIVE on lathe work. The vignette of Audubon's running grouse is at the base. This has an uncertain earlier pedigree (that is, before the American Bank Note Company archives sales) and possibly is the Haxby plate note (if that illustrated a photocopy). Published in the original Peck and Newman article as Figure 8b. A choice example, and a showpiece. The most recent *Whitman Encyclopedia*, volume 3 illustrates only a partially finished proof of this type. This might be unique as a finished proof, and it is unknown issued. Like all of these Audubon grouse-vignetted items, a key opportunity.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)





Bridgeport Bank \$5 Proof Essay with Audubon Running Grouse Vignette

20110 [Bridgeport, CT - Bridgeport Bank] \$5 Audubon Grouse Vignette Type of CT-25 G84. Proof. PCGS Choice New 63 Apparent.

A second Bridgeport Bank \$5 proof, but an essay or partially finished proof primarily for the engraved designs; missing all the titles and obligations across the center. The imprint is different, with only Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer at the upper right. However, the running grouse vignette at the base is a beautifully rendered, finished version. An India paper proof, affixed to original paper backing (cut from a four-subject sheet), as originally from the ABN archives. There is a shadow image of a \$10 proof on the back of the paper. Originally with all the vignette design elements as the final proof, Bridgeport harbor scene, Plenty left, and Liberty at right (on this example, cut-out and removed). The FIVE and "5" block counters are present, but lack some finishing details. At the base is the final version of the vignette of Audubon's running grouse as engraved initially for Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. This example was originally the bottom impression of an essay proof sheet (or "partially finished proofs" as cited in description) in lot 36 in Christie's 1990 *Important Early American Bank Notes, 1818-1874: From the Archives of the American Bank Note Company*. This note was published in the original Peck and Newman article as Figure 8a. As an essay, it is one of two known. The other is illustrated in the *Whitman Encyclopedia, Volume 3* with a penned title. Noted with some "Minor Stains" and "Missing Right End Vignette" by PCGS. The glue spots at the bottom, from original mounting, are confined to the wide margin. The richly detailed running grouse vignette stands out beautifully upon the white India paper. Extremely collectible and pairs well with the previous finished proof.

Ex: Christie's *Important Early American Bank Notes 1810-1874 from the Archives of the American Bank Note Company*, September 14-15, 1990 (part of lot 36); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (**500-1,000**)



OBSOLETE NOTES



Extremely Rare and Early Emperor Norton 50 Cents Red Printed Note

20111 San Francisco, CA – (Imperial) Government of Norton the First 50 Cents “Convertible into 7% Bonds in 1880 or Payable by Agents” June 5, 1872. PCGS Very Fine 35.

The One and Only Emperor of the United States

The story of folk hero Joshua A. Norton, who on September 17, 1859, proclaimed himself Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, is intriguing. Like countless others, he was drawn to San Francisco in 1849 by the Gold Rush. Although prosperous for a number of years as a commission merchant and entrepreneur, he lost all his money in 1858 after the collapse of the market for rice.

Whether his delusion of being emperor was caused by the shock of his insolvency, or perhaps dementia, Norton believed that he was indeed the Emperor of the United States and acted accordingly, issuing “bonds,” which he used as currency, and collecting “taxes,” in cash by means of personal visits. What is astonishing is that San Francisco’s citizens rallied around him with compassionate deference.

Robert Louis Stevenson writes:

“Of all our visitors, I believe I preferred Emperor Norton; the very mention of whose name reminds me I am doing scanty justice to the folks of San Francisco. In what other city would a harmless madman who supposed himself emperor of the two Americas have been so fostered and encouraged? Where else would even the people of the streets have respected the poor soul’s illusion? Where else would bankers and merchants have received his visits, cashed his cheques, and submitted to his small assessments? Where else would he have been suffered to attend and address the exhibition days of schools and colleges? Where else, in god’s green earth, have taken his pick of restaurants, ransacked the bill of fare, and departed scathless?”

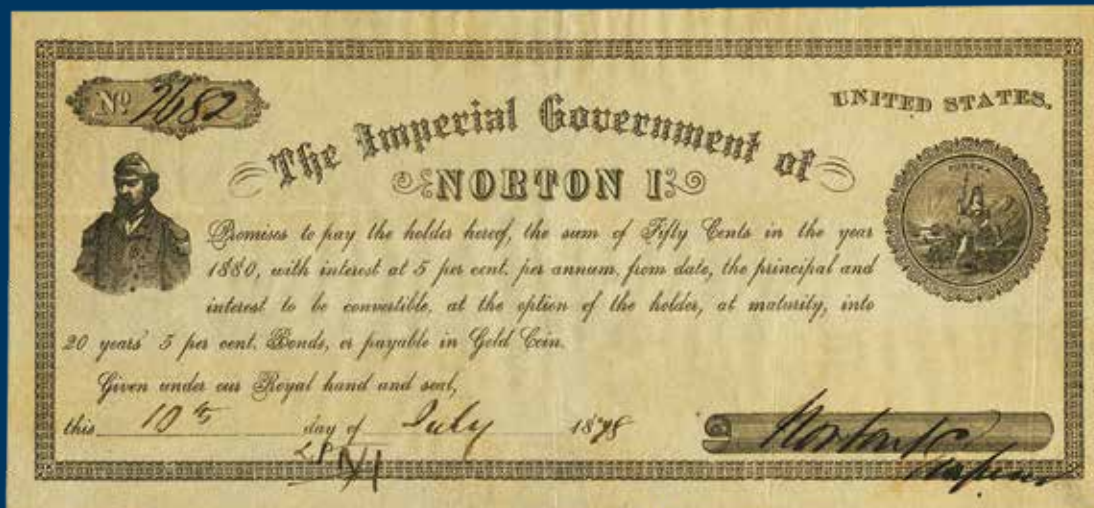
—*Delphi Complete Works of Robert Louis Stevenson*, Delphi Classics, 2015

Joshua Norton died suddenly on January 8, 1880, and his funeral drew tens of thousands of mourners. Interest in his life and legacy was rekindled in 2013 by writer John Lumea. Citing Norton’s 1872 proclamation decreeing that “a suspension bridge be built from Oakland Point to Goat Island, and thence to Telegraph Hill,” Lumea embarked upon a campaign to name the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge after Emperor Norton (emperorsbridge.org). Norton lives on in film and television episodes, including *Bonanza*, which are available for viewing on the Newman Numismatic Portal.

An extremely rare and early-date example of this historic American “currency” issued by the enigmatic Joshua Norton, as “Emperor” of his self-proclaimed domain. Norton’s personal popularity in San Francisco allowed him to pass these “convertible bonds” for goods and services, such as his nightly rent at a boarding house, for close to a decade. Twenty years before this note was issued, he was successful and wealthy. His speculation in rice imports led to his financial doom and the lawsuits that followed. Whether he reinvented himself by plan or madness is speculation. However, the Norton I notes are among the most popular Obsolete currency subjects and western paper Americana documents. The Newman Collection contains three different examples, all representing different obligation series. Uniface, lithographed in all red on white rag paper. 20.4 cm x 11.7 cm. The imprint, under the base frame line, is custom to the issuer: CUDDY & HUGHES, Printers to his Majesty Norton I, 511 Sansome Street, S. F. Supposedly, Norton was not charged for the printing costs and this imprint served as an advertisement for the firm. Ornate borders contain the obligations and two vignettes: Norton in uniform at lower left, and a young woman with hair in ringlets at lower right. Along the top, an ornate “Received of” is followed by the line for the recipient of the bond’s signature. “San Francisco” and a handwritten date line are to the upper right. The obligation is in five lines: “The Amount with Interest, to be convertible into 7 per cent. Bonds / in 1880, or payable by the Agents of our Private Estate in case the Government of Norton / the First does not hold firm. / In testimony whereof, we hereto affix our royal seal/ and signature,” signed Norton I, Emperor on the shaded block below, with a black ink stamping to the left. Unnumbered. Marckhoff Type 2 (*Numismatic Scrapbook*, March 1982, pp.671-682). The illustrated example in that article was credited to the California State Historical Society (that dated July 3, 1872). This type was missing from major publicly offered collections from the past decades including Clifford and Ford. It is the first red printed note we have cataloged and is a very distinctive type. The later Norton I types frequently realize in excess of \$10,000 each. This is worthy of exceeding that level handsily due to its much greater rarity and excellent condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (15,000-30,000)





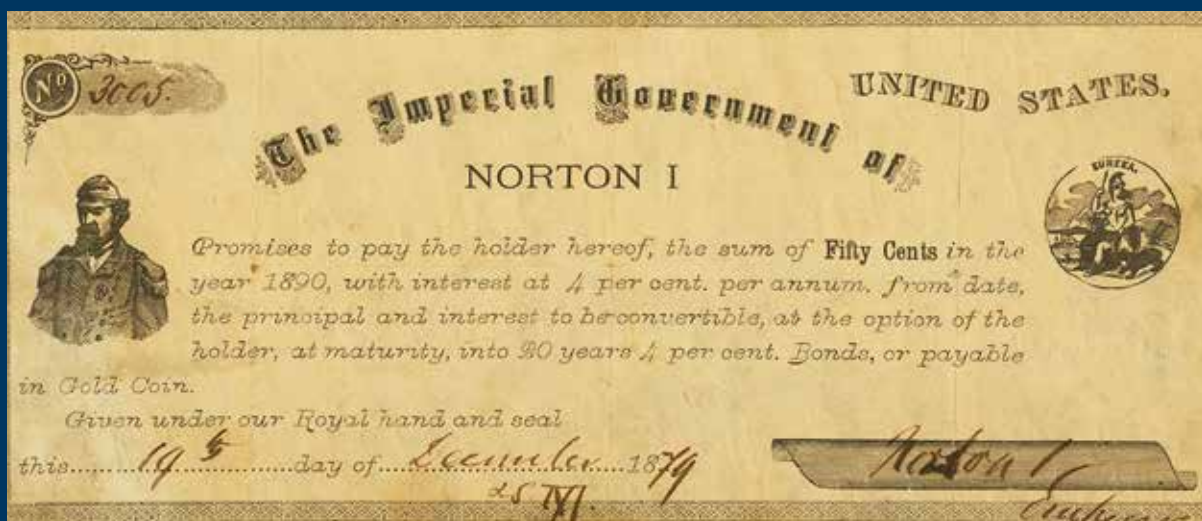
Rare and Impressive Emperor Norton I 1880 5% Convertible Note

20112 San Francisco, CA – Imperial Government of Norton I 50 Cents “Payable in 1880 or Convertible in 5% Bonds” July 10, 1878. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

A very choice example of an entirely different Norton I series note. This was payable in 1880, but also convertible into 5% bonds. The size, paper, and printing vary significantly. Uniface, lithographed in all black on bond paper. Without imprint under the frame line, likely the work of Charles A. Murdock and Co. because of the Norton's falling out with his previous printer ("Notes on His Majesty's Printers" by John Lumea, and the *E-Sylum*, vol. 20). Larger and wider format than the last. 24.3 cm x 11.3 cm. At center left is the half-length Norton I portrait in uniform; similar to the Type 2 fifty cent note. At center right, the California State seal is under a wavy UNITED STATES. The arced title, "The Imperial Government of," is at top center with a straight drop-shadowed NORTON I at top center. The obligation below states the note would be due in 1880, with conversion to 5% interest bonds. It could be extended by the holder for 20 years at 7% interest. In addition, these were "payable in Gold Coin." Marckhoff Type 5. No. 2682. Hand-dated July 10, 1878. Signed at the lower right by Norton I, Emperor. Not stamped with the crude black "seal" on the face like the previous. Noted with "Minor Mounting Remnants on Back" by PCGS. From the face, an extraordinary appearance which is lightly quarter-folded. Superior to the Ford Part XX: lot 3037 example which realized \$34,500 in October 2007. A rare and impressive Emperor Norton I note. These are seldom encountered in such high quality.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (10,000-20,000)





Very Rare Emperor Norton Payable 1890 4% Convertible Note

20113 San Francisco, CA – Imperial Government of Norton I 50 Cents “Payable in 1890 or Convertible into 4% Bonds” December 19, 1879. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

A third interesting Emperor Norton I type from the Newman Collection. Fred Marckhoff, in his 1962 groundbreaking article, “Norton I of California,” considers this payable in 1890-obligation type as replacements for his outstanding notes as 1880 approached. Most (if not all) note holders certainly did not believe they would get specie for their notes, but this type would certainly convert anything they turned in. Uniface, printed on soft rag paper. Without imprint, possibly by Charles A. Murdock & Co. as noted in the Marckhoff article. The size of the Norton vignette and style of seal are different. 25.1 cm x 10.7 cm. The size of the Norton vignette and style of the seal are different from the previous, but the overall layout is similar. At left is the half-length Norton I portrait in uniform. At right is the California State seal, but much less detailed than on the previous, with the wavy UNITED STATES. above. The arced title “The Imperial Government of” at top center is over a simple NORTON I. Below, the obligation makes the note due in 1890, with conversion to 4% interest bonds. These were also “payable in Gold Coin.” Marckhoff Type 5a. No. 3005. Hand-dated December 19, 1879. Signed at the lower right by Norton I, Emperor. Not stamped with the crude black “seal.” A sub-variety in the census compiled by Marckhoff, but this is actually Type 6; an entirely different type from previous issues and apparently the last. The type was not in Ford, and its low quality rag paper would make survivors very rare. Noted with “Small Edge Splits and Tears; Small Repairs.” Full size all around with wide margins. This presents very well and fits together with the prior two examples, creating an important trio of these historical San Francisco currency notes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (7,500-15,000)



Quintessential City Bank \$1 Ormsby Anti-Raising Vignette Type



20114 Leavenworth City, KS - City Bank \$1 November 1, 1856 KS-50 G2a, Whitfield 289. Remainder. PCGS Choice About New 58 Apparent.

Waterman Lily Ormsby has been the subject of much study by Obsolete currency and security printing collectors. His maverick style made him an outsider to the established firms in New York and Philadelphia. The security devices he invented to prevent denomination raising and counterfeiting were revolutionary and just about impossible to thwart. However, he sold most of his contracts to "fly-by-night" outfits whose note-issuing intentions were generally less than noble, and these outfits generally went broke. That left holders of the notes with worthless paper. The City Bank fell into that class, but it actually did open with good intentions. It only had little backing security for its notes, and when the banking crisis swept the nation in 1857, it failed and became a "broken" bank. Oddly, the Territorial Legislature authorized the bank after its failure. The first of three rarer Kansas types which use an interesting style of anti-raising protection devices on the face and back. At the center is a single farmer with long scythe vignette, flanked by large "1/ONE" dies designed by W. L. Ormsby. The back of the note has a radiating circular "target" pattern of red-orange micro-lettering which emanates from a solitary center based on its \$1 denomination in the Ormsby note anti-raising system. A beautiful type and rarely offered. The noted "Small Edge Tear at UR" is a minor fault. Fully margined, beautifully centered on both sides, and a quintessential Ormsby type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

Handsome Kansas City Bank \$2 Ormsby "Dual Farmers" Note



20115 Leavenworth City, KS - City Bank \$2 November 1, 1856 KS-50 G4a, Whitfield 290. Remainder. PCGS About New 53.

A second denomination from this interesting and scarcer series of Kansas notes which exemplify W. L. Ormsby's anti-raising vignette devices. The face layout changes with two farmers with scythe vignettes next to each other and a quartet of "2" dies in the corners. The back has two large red-orange "target" circles adjacent to each other within the oval design. Each side's devices would make it impossible to raise the denomination to a \$3 or higher. Like the previous \$1, very nicely balanced with wide margins for the type and with perfect centering on both sides. The handling is light on this vibrant piece.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)

"Triple Farmers" Vignetted City Bank \$3 Ormsby Note



20116 Leavenworth City, KS - City Bank \$3 November 1, 1856 KS-50 G46a, Whitfield 291. Remainder. PCGS About New 53 Apparent.

A three-dollar bill that certainly stands on its own merits or should be of interest to Ormsby and Kansas collectors. The third and highest denomination from this rarer City Bank series. This type has three farmers with scythe vignettes, in a row and slightly inclined upward. The W. L. Ormsby imprint is under the center farmer's left foot. Three "3" dies are at each end. The red-orange back has three intersecting "target" circles. Well-printed on the face and with a very strong color back. Some scattered foxing is noted as "Minor Stains." An old penned mark on the back lower left corner identifies the Newman pedigree perfectly. This completes a fascinating and attractive trio of interestingly crafted notes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)



20117 Franklin, LA – Marcus Walker 25 Cents May 1862. PCGS About New 53PPQ.

Collectors familiar with Louisiana Civil War currency will recognize immediately that this might be the finest known note encountered from the issuer. Once rare, a small pile of notes from the issuer appeared in the early 1980s at a coin shop in New York City. Nearly all had edge disintegration around the perimeter to some degree: tears, faults, and other maladies that often befell such currencies used in humid climates like Louisiana. Despite that, the notes were popularly sold as the historical artifacts they are and reside in many collections today. Printed on thick white paper by Jules Manouvrier. A steamboat is at the top over the title. Denominations appear on the shaded ends. A vibrant blue vignette overprint along the bottom shows an eagle in the foreground of a harbor view. This is the finest we have seen of a formerly rare note and deserves strong consideration due to its grade and overall exceptional eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

20118 Franklinton, LA –Parish of Washington \$5 Aug. 2, 1862. PCGS Very Fine 25.

Parish notes from Louisiana have been well collected for generations because they can be classified into different sets and subsets. A complete set of all known parishes has been achieved by very few. Washington Parish is scarcer, and this note would represent it in any set. Printed on white paper, without imprint. Titles and obligations are across the center with a bolded "\$5" top center. The left end has intricate devices, and the right end displays a standing female allegorical figure. The first example of this type we have handled. The condition is splendid, and this is one of the finest encountered from the Parish.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

20119 New Orleans, LA – Mechanics' & Traders' Bank \$50 Jan. 23, 1862 LA-85-UNL SENC. PCGS Very Fine 25.

One of the rarest issued Louisiana banknotes from the Newman Collection and an important high denomination. This is from the last unregistered series of notes with no auditor signature (the engraved "Auditor" perpendicular at top left is crossed out in red, otherwise similar to G36a SENC). Exquisite style by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, & Edson, N.O. & N.Y. A mechanic is seated next to a large pipe at the upper right, with a shipyard in the background. Ends show counters at top and bottom with a standing sailor at the left and a Mechanical Industry allegory at the right. The orange back has the title across the center. The only other note from the bank we handled was a lesser-grade \$10 note which realized \$2,990 in January 2009. The paper is wholesome and natural, the orange back color is vibrant, and the note is perfectly margined all around. The only example we have seen. A phenomenal combination of great rarity, pedigree, and condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)

Exceptional Grade Marcus Walker Scrip



High-Grade Parish of Washington 1862 \$5 Note



Exceedingly Rare Issued New Orleans Mechanics' & Traders' \$50 Note



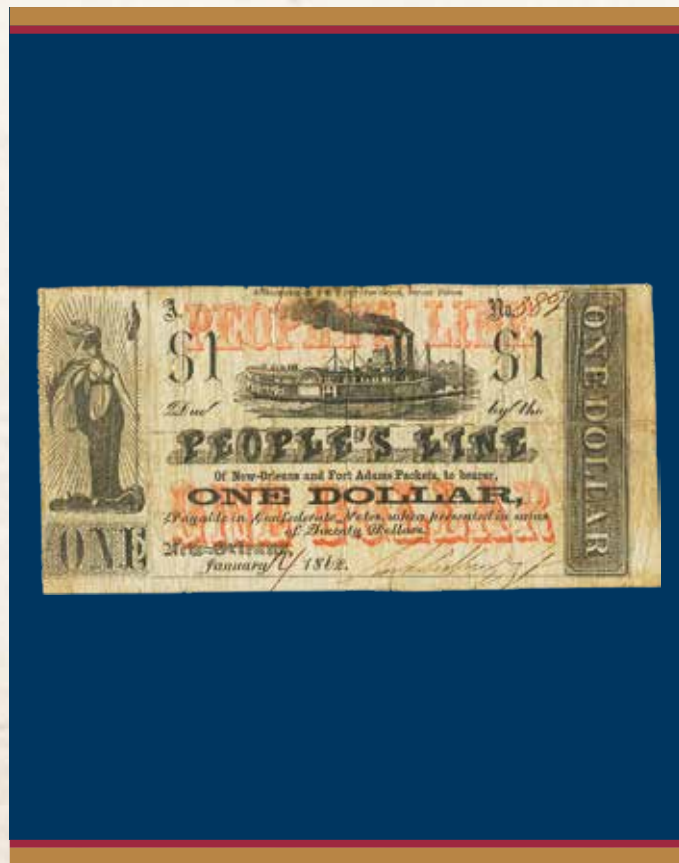


Unlisted Mechanics' & Traders' Bank \$3 Civil War Note

20120 New Orleans, LA – Mechanics' & Traders' Bank \$3 1862
LA-85-UNL. Remainder. PCGS Very Fine 35PPQ.

There were many Louisiana discovery notes in the Newman Collection and this apparently is another. This Civil War-Union occupation period type is not only unlisted as a series in Haxby, but also as a denomination in the *Whitman Encyclopedia*, volume 7. Only a \$1 note is known and plated there. Printed on the back of an original draft form with the National Bank Note Co. imprint (bottom of the *Homeward Bound* vignette visible) by Malus & Maurice, N.O. The steamboat at top center, within the titles, is flanked by "3" dies. End panels have THREE on shaded backgrounds. Plate B (perhaps printed on six-subject sheets?). Not signed or numbered like the \$1 plated in Whitman, but in superb condition. Like the previous, the only example we have ever seen and the first note from the series we have cataloged.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)



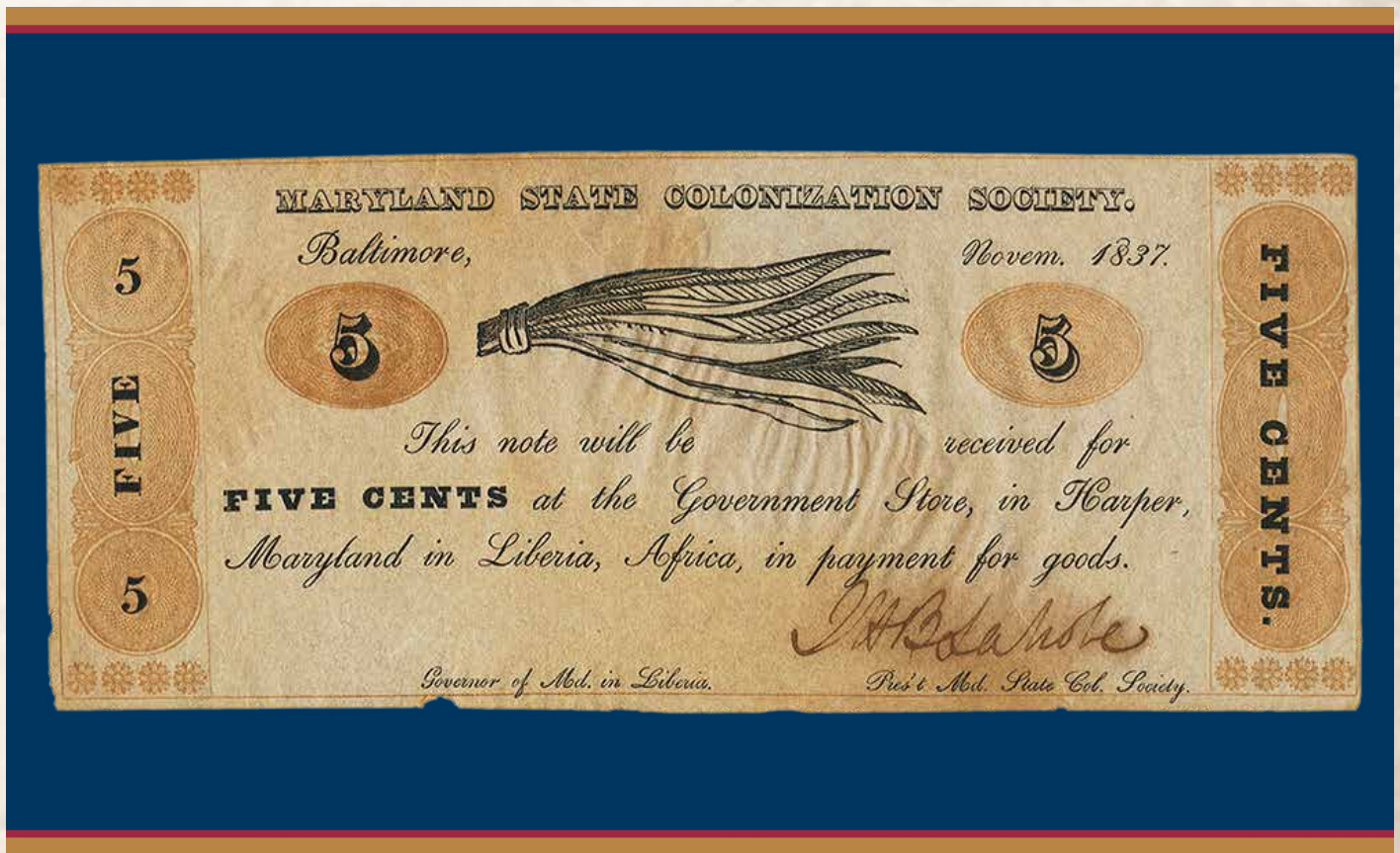
Rare People's Line of New Orleans & Fort Adams Packets Scrip

20121 New Orleans, LA – People's Line of New Orleans & Fort
Adams Packets \$1 January 14, 1862. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

All notes from the few observed series of this riverboat issuer are rare. This example faces up quite well; any faults are confined to the blank back and do not affect the visual attractiveness of this rarity. Printed on white paper with a red protector PEOPLES LINE / ONE DOLLAR bisected horizontally by the vignette and titles. The steamboat at top center heads upriver while trailing voluminous black smoke. Standing Peace and Liberty is at the left. ONE DOLLAR is at the right on a shaded panel. Plate A. We have handled the \$2 note from this 1862 series. Noted with "Large Internal Split; Edge Tears and Hinge Repairs." Pleasing overall, and its rarity certainly overcomes any flaws.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





Historic Maryland State Colonization Society 5 Cents Note

20122 Baltimore, MD- Maryland State Colonization Society 5 Cents Novem. 1837 Shank 5.119.1. PCGS Choice About New 55 Apparent.

A rare, signed note from a historic issue of Maryland scrip created for use in Liberia, Africa. The Maryland State Colonization Society (MSCS) began in 1817 as an auxiliary of the American Colonization Society (ACS). In 1827, it formed a distinct state organization with the mission of creating a colony in Africa where they would resettle freed black Maryland residents. The black population in Maryland was greater than that of any other state, and the General Assembly provided financial support for the program from 1832 to 1861, largely due to fear by whites of a black rebellion similar to the one led by Nat Turner in 1831. Some blacks and whites supported the plan as a way for blacks to achieve full rights; others, including the abolitionists, opposed sending blacks to Africa, a country they didn't know rather than integrating them into white society. Maryland County is still in existence in the southeastern part of Liberia, and has its own website: <http://www.marylandcountyliberia.org/history.html>

It appears there are no fully issued, double-signature notes known. However, this is signed at the right by J.[ohn] H. B. LaTrobe as President of the Society. The space for the Liberian Governor is blank. Printed on thin bond paper. According to "Maryland in Liberia; a history of the colony ..." at archive.org, the vignettes appearing on the notes were intended to act as symbols of their worth. The notes were for 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and \$1; They showed, respectively: a head of tobacco, a chicken, a duck, two ducks, and a goat. On this note, the central vignette shows bound tobacco leaves flanked by small "5" counters on orange lathwork. End panels are printed in black on orange. Titles and obligations are across. This is a very well embossed example. The paper is somewhat mottled (similar to example from the Western Reserve Historical Society Collection) with some central wrinkling. Noted by grading with "Edge Tear and Minor Damage at LL; Paper Toned." This should not be confused with the 1885 pamphlet reprints; it is considerably rarer and encountered only in advanced collections. A historic Maryland currency-related note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



Extremely Rare Agawam Bank \$2 Proof

20123 Springfield, MA - Agawam Bank \$2 18__ MA-1165 G4 SENC. Proof. PCGS About New 50.

There were several banks in Springfield, and this title is rare for genuine issued notes and proofs. This design type was counterfeited heavily, and we have seen only the plated genuine issued note in the *Whitman Encyclopedia*, volume 4. This boldly printed India paper proof by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York is a SENC type in Haxby. A pleasing layout with a right central gray "2" under the title. The resting Native American hunter on the riverbank is approached by a multi-pointed buck. At lower right is a standing farmer styled after William Sidney Mount. This is the third denomination from this series we have cataloged from the Newman Collection. Noted as "Hole Punch Cancelled," as made. The top and bottom right margins are uneven, but the note is boldly printed. Extremely rare. We believe there is one other reported proof, but that example is not confirmed by us.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



Rarest Bank of Washtenaw "VIII" Dollar Type

20124 Ann Arbor, MI - Bank of Washtenaw, Payable at New York, NY \$8 December 9, 1835 MI-50 G30, Lee-ANN-6-19. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

The key from this bank and an odd denomination from this scarcer series of notes from the well-known issuer payable in New York City. The style is classic 1830s, with seated Agriculture at top center flanked by "8" dies. At upper left, a woman in a bower churns butter as milkmaids in the far distance tend to a cow. At upper right, a farmer harvests corn as a windmill turns in the background. Lower corners show VIII blocks. Noted with "Minor Stains." We have handled only three other examples, the last in 2013. All have realized in excess of \$1,000. This has a very desirable pedigree and is an appealing odd-denomination note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



Dynamic Native American Hunting Vignette

20125 Glencoe, MN - Exchange Bank \$5 Oct. 5, 1858 MN-35 G6a, Hewitt B140-D5b. PCGS Very Fine 25.

The fierce bison hunts that once took place on the Great Plains are portrayed on this dynamically engraved American Bank Note Company note. At top center, a Native American hunter on horseback twists dramatically as he spears the great beast. Background details show the rest of the herd and further mounted hunters. In a completely different style, a framed vignette at lower right shows a veiled woman, chin resting on her hand, gazing pensively. An outlined FIVE on a red protector is at bottom center. There are less than nine issued notes enumerated on the Shawn Hewitt census and none are particularly high grade. Very scarce and attractive.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



Scarce Clinton, Mississippi Branch Note

20126 Clinton, MS - Commercial & Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg, at their office in Clinton \$20 June 17, 1836 MS-205 G28, Kraus 10586a, Leggett 20var. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

The Newman Collection contained many desirable Mississippi notes from the 1833 to 1841 "Hard Times" period. This is a scarce branch note from the Vicksburg home railroad bank. It has classic 1830s-style engravings by Underwood, Bald & Spencer. With hat in hand and holding the American flag, a sailor stands on a wharf at the top flanked by denomination counters. Ends show identical cameo heads at the center. The base vignette shows an early passenger train traveling away. Noted with a "Small Edge Tear at Left." Notes from the issuer, series, and branch are not often offered at auctions.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



Rare Commercial Bank of Columbus \$20 Demand Note

20127 Columbus, MS - Commercial Bank of Columbus \$20 Demand Note March 15, 1838 MS-50 G16, Kraus 3373 Leggett 23. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

From a very scarce bank, and this home bank demand note appears to be much rarer than the notes payable at the Bank of the United States. A handsome type from well-engraved plates by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. At top center is a classic vignette of a loaded wagon traveling eastward on the shoreline while a steamboat navigates westward in the background. Flanking are "XX" dies. The left end shows TWENTY on a shaded panel, and the right end has an intricate panel and "XX" center. This has a Rarity-7 rating in the Guy Kraus Mississippi book. Noted with "Minor Mounting Remnants on Back." A difficult note to obtain and with strong paper body throughout.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



Extremely Rare and Unlisted Series Commercial Bank of Natchez Issued Note

20128 Natchez, MS - Commercial Bank of Natchez \$5 Feb. 4, 1839 MS-160 UNL Kraus 3990. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

Another discovery note from the Newman Collection, and previously with no issued examples reported. This is an impressive and important Natchez note. The series was completely unlisted when Haxby published his reference in 1988. In the 1990 American Bank Note Company Archive sale, proofs were discovered from a different imprint (not UBSH) that resemble a similar series of notes. However, we have not encountered an issued note from here, except the two from the Newman Collection including this example. A steamboat with flags flying in the breeze is at top center flanked by cameo Franklin and Washington plaques. Ends display inward-facing eagles between "5" counters. Officially stamped across the top with "TWELVE MONTHS AFTER DATE," converting it into a post note type. Noted with "Minor Edge Damage at Right." The first we have cataloged. The \$20 note from this series sold for \$3,760 in Newman Part VI in April 2015. An important opportunity to obtain what may be a unique example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)



Extremely Rare Commercial Bank of Natchez \$100 Branch Payable Proof



20129 Natchez, MS - Commercial Bank of Natchez \$100 Branch Payable 18__ MS-160 G162 Kraus 40234p. Proof. PCGS Choice New 63 Apparent.

The final denomination from a fabulous set of Natchez proofs from the Newman Collection. A handsome and rare proof from an Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty engraved series and printed on India paper only. Native American child paddles a duck-billed canoe within the titles at top center. Identical ends show a standing allegorical female holding cameo head upon a "100" plinth. The usual "Hole Punch Cancelled" designation and a "Small Edge Tear at Right" noted by PCGS. This is an excellent higher denomination proof from a significant bank.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)

Exceedingly Rare Natchez-New Orleans Tie Note



20130 Natchez, MS - Cashier of the Merchants Bank of New Orleans Pay in Current Bank Notes [of the] Commercial Bank of Natchez \$5 Feb. 1, 1841 MS-160-UNL, Kraus 4030. PCGS Very Fine 25.

An extremely rare and important two-state note. The series is mentioned in Haxby, but no notes are listed. The recent *Whitman Encyclopedia*, volume 7 reports and plates \$5 and \$20 notes from the series. This newly reported example has been in the Newman Collection for decades and is a choice representative. Engraved and printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-Orleans, with their imprint on both sides. Gustly winds buffet the clipper ship at top center, and ornate "5" dies are flanking. The left end shows Mercury in the center, and the right end has various denomination devices, including an elaborate "5" with Mercury and cherubs ensconced within. Vulcan appears in the base vignette. The intricate blue back is composed of the three large and four smaller dies and scrollwork. An amazing note and first we have cataloged. Fully signed and issued. This will intrigue specialists from both Louisiana and Mississippi who will recognize its many attributes. The strong condition adds to its appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)

Rare Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg \$50 Home Office Note

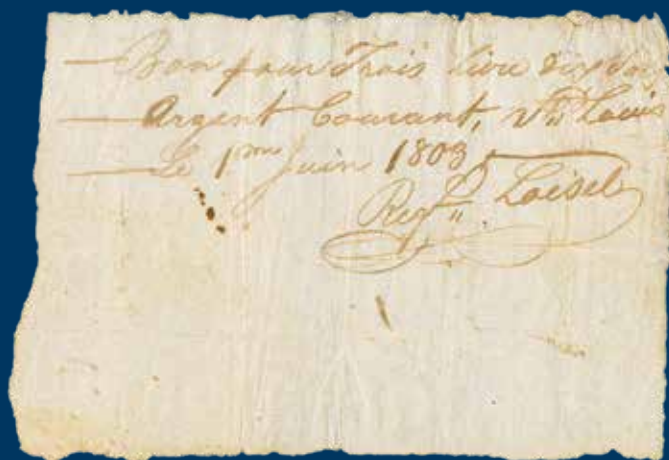


20131 Vicksburg, MS - Commercial & Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg, \$50 December 8, 1837 MS-205 G18, Kraus 10563, Leggett 21. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

A rarer type from the home location of this railroad issuer. Engraved and printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York. The steamboat plying the river is almost dwarfed by the alligator lurking on the foreground shoreline. A male portrait is at left between "50" counters. A backwards-slanted FIFTY is on the shaded panel at right. There is a noted "Small Hole at the Bottom Left." A very crisp note with bold printing. The first we have cataloged here and a difficult-to-obtain high denomination from the issuer.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)





Historic “Bon Pour” Bearer Scrip Payable in Current Money by Loisel in St. Louis-Newman Plate Note

20132 (Upper Louisiana) - Registre Loisel “Bon Scrip” for 3 Livres 10 Sols [to Bearer] Current Money St. Louis, June 1, 1803. PCGS Very Fine 25.

In the Newman Collection were several examples of uniquely styled North American paper currency notes called “Bon scrip.” The two examples cataloged in this sale and the three sold in Newman Part VIII on November 1, 2017 are the only examples ever sold at public auction to our knowledge. On page 163 of the 5th edition of *Early Paper of America*, Eric discusses private Bons as “an element in the circulating medium, particularly in the Missouri River fur trade. Bons were given to suppliers by fur trappers and traders to be paid on the return from an expedition. Some were promissory notes and others were bearer obligations.” This is one of only five Bon scrip pieces from the Newman Collection. We are aware of no others offered in numismatic auctions, and these have been missing from numerous, important early American currency collections. Even the immense F.C.C. Boyd Collection, built upon the foundations of Haseltine, Chapman, Clarke, and Raymond holdings did not have one. These “Bons” have been in the Newman Collection for decades. Their direct tie to early fur trading in the region makes them more significant and hundreds of times rarer than the territorial engraved banknotes issued a dozen years later.

The fur traders, so integral to the early development of St. Louis, were often French-Canadians, as was Registre Loisel, the issuer of this note. Loisel arrived in St. Louis in 1798 and then engaged in what would be a short-lived partnership with Pierre Chouteau and Jacques Clamorgan. Shortly after, he set up a trading post, located on an island in the Missouri River near what is now Bismarck, North Dakota. It was in that vicinity that he encountered Lewis and Clark, who wrote in their journal entry for May 25, 1804, “We set out early as usual, and enroute we met Mr. Regis Loisel, a St. Louis merchant, on his way down from Cedar Island. He gave us much information in regard to the Indians up river.”

Since Loisel did not specify any recipient on this note, we can infer that this is a “bearer” scrip. Hand accomplished in French for 3 livres 10 sols “current money,” (deerskin or other furs) issued by and signed by Reg. Loisel. Laid paper, approx. 12.1 cm x 8.3 cm. The back with docketed “No.-12.” This note’s compact format made it convenient to carry and redeem later with Loisel. This is the Newman plate note, illustrated on page 165 of the 5th edition of the Newman reference. A gorgeous example, with handling folds as naturally seen on such hand-accomplished instruments. Full size, untrimmed and unfettered with its natural and as-emitted shape. The two similar small format, circulating Bons met with furious competition in the Newman Part VIII sale. This Loisel bearer-type “Bon” is one of the most important early North American currency pieces we have seen or cataloged.

French Transcription:

—Bon pour Trois livre dix sols
—Argent Courant, St. Louis
—Le 1^{er} Juin 1803
Reg. [Registre] Loisel

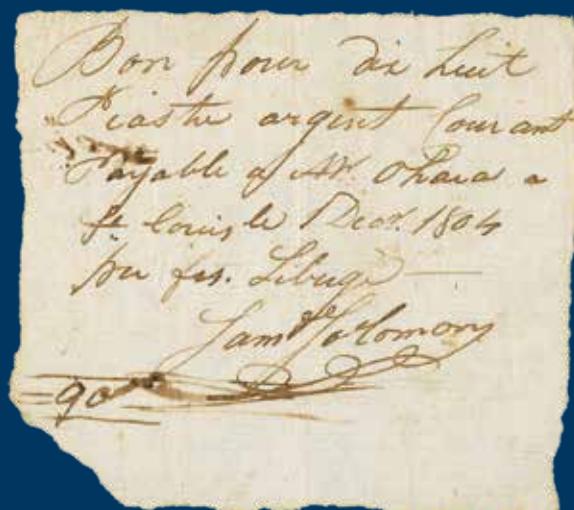
Translation:

—Good for three livres ten sols
—Current money, St. Louis
—June 1, 1803 Reg. [Registre] Loisel

Docket Back:

No. u 12 /u
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (5,000-10,000)





Very Rare and Important “Bon Scrip” Issued by Sam’l Solomon to Future St. Louis Banker Wm. O’Hara

20133 (Upper Louisiana) - Sam’l Solomon “Bon Scrip” for 18 Piasters Current Money to Mr. O’Hara St. Louis, December 1, 1804. PCGS Very Fine 25.

A second very rare and important “Bon scrip.” It is key documentation from early St. Louis and Missouri currency and financial history. A choice example again, this is issued by Samuel Solomon and payable to William O’Hara. Both men figured prominently in early St. Louis commerce. On page 166 of the 5th edition of *The Early Paper Money of America*, Newman describes Solomon as “an intelligencer from Canada of Jewish descent” who was employed by a number of businesses in St. Louis. Records show that from 1801 to 1817, he was involved in trade and treaties with a number of Native American tribes, acting at times as an interpreter or witness. In 1810 and 1811, he provided financial backing, listed as “Security,” for fur traders granted licenses by the Territorial government (“The Life and Papers of Frederick Bates,” accessed via archive.com). William O’Hara, along with partner James Canfield, eventually became the founder of the Missouri Exchange Bank (initially headquartered in Auguste Chouteau’s building). Hand accomplished in French, issued by Solomon to O’Hara. Laid paper, approx. 10.5 cm x 9.3 cm. The small format used was easy to carry. The note is very bright from the face. The folds, two horizontal and one vertical, are seen from the blank back that has an indistinct docket at the top. Untrimmed, though the lower left corner is not complete, but in its natural state and away from the “=90.” The undated Solomon “current money” Bon in the November 1, 2017 Newman Part VIII sale realized \$8,400. This is dated and issued to a significant, future St. Louis banker. These Bon scrip notes comprise a historic offering from the Newman Collection. They are all unique as handmade documents, and are significant historical items.

French Transcription:

Bon pour dix huit
Piastre argent Courant
payable a Mr. Ohara a
St. Louis le 1 Decr. 1804
per fas. [François] Liberge —
Sam’l Solomon
==90

Translation:

Good for eighteen
piastres of current money
payable to Mr. Ohara at
St. Louis per fas. [François] Liberge —
Sam’l Solomon

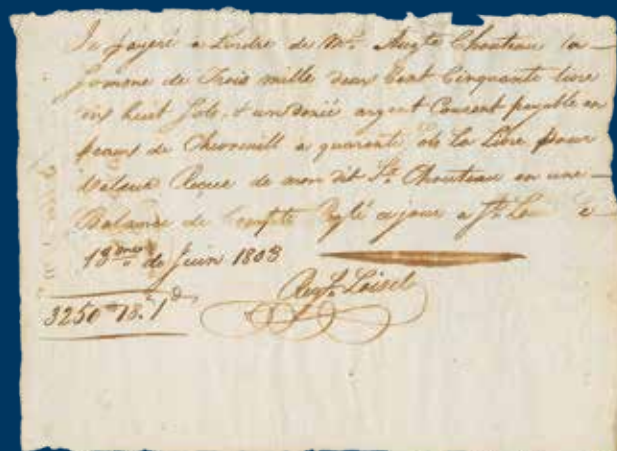
==90

Docket Back:

[indistinct]

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (5,000-10,000)





1803 Promissory Note from Loisel to Auguste Choteau in "Deerskin" Exchange

20134 (Upper Louisiana) - Registre Loisel Promissory Note for 3250 livres, 18 sols, 1 denier Payable to Auguste Chouteau in Deerskins at 40 sols to the livre St. Louis June 18, 1803. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

Alongside the "Bon Scrip," the early St. Louis mercantile class issued larger size, hand-accomplished promissory notes which would be payable in various equivalents to the French-denominated currencies. In some cases, the notes were payable in artisanal labor (such as for fashioning silver spoons; cf. Newman Part VIII: lot 28318), in this case, the agreement was for the large sum to be paid in deerskins at the rate of 40 sols per livre. The sum of 3,250 livres in deerskins would fill a small building or a portion of warehouse. This significant financial instrument was issued to Auguste Chouteau, the co-founder of St. Louis. Later, Chouteau would be a prominent banker and the signer of the Bank of Missouri territorial period banknotes. Hand accomplished in French. Laid paper, approx. 20.8 x 15 cm. Beautifully penned on a larger sheet, with petty roughness along the top. A piece of glassine on the back is noted as "Tape Repairs at Top." Like all the early Missouri financial documents from the Newman Collection, with unique content and historical significance. This documents an important transaction between two very noteworthy St. Louis citizens.

French Transcription:

Je payeré à l'ordre de Mr. Augte Chouteau la —
somme de Trois mille deux Cent Cinquante livre
dix huit sols, & un denié argent Courant payable en peux
de Chevreuill à quarente sols la Livre, pour
valeur Reçue de mon dit Sr. Chouteau en une —
Balance de Compte Reglé ce jour a St. Louis Le
13me de juin 1803
Regt [Registre] Loisel

3250# 18S1d

Translation:

I will pay to the order of Mr. Augte [Auguste] Chouteau the sum of three thousand two hundred fifty livres eighteen sols and one denier of current money payable in deerskins at forty sols to the livre, for value received of the aforesaid Sr. Chouteau in a Balance of today's account at St. Louis the 18th of June 1803

Regt [Registre] Loisel

3250# 18S1d

Docket Back:

Billet de Mr.

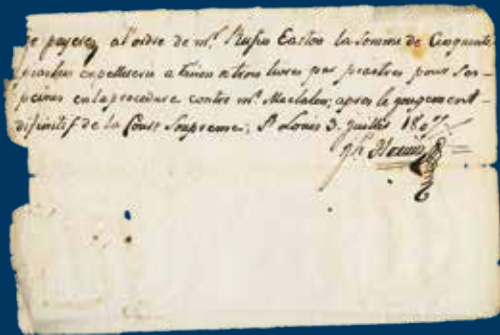
Loisel de

3250:18s1d

No __ u 6_ 9 /u

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)





J. H. Hortiz Hand-Accomplished Promissory Note Payable "in Peltry"

20135 (Upper Louisiana) - J. H. Hortiz Promissory Note to Rufus Easton for 50 Piasters "in Peltry" St. Louis July 3, 1807. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

The fur trading industry was one of the most important and lucrative businesses in early St. Louis. The Bons and related promissory notes were often payable in beaver pelts or other animal skins. This is another fascinating promissory note, unique and hand-penned, mirroring early frontier finance and St. Louis commerce. The final example of five J. H. Hortiz-accomplished financial instruments in the Newman Collection and, like all of the documents cataloged in these sales, offered at public auction for the first time. These handwritten notes have long been part of the diverse panorama of Missouri currencies and financial documents in the Eric P. Newman Collection. Issuer Joseph Alvarez Hortiz (whose last name is spelled in various ways on the notes and endorsements, here as Hortiz) arrived from Spain in 1753 as a soldier. A well-educated man, he was the secretary for both Governors Trudeau and Delassus.

Judge Rufus Easton was appointed the first postmaster of St. Louis in 1805 and as a judge in that same year. (His brother-in-law, Robert Simpson, succeeded him in 1815.) Connecticut-born Easton was a Congressional Delegate from the Missouri Territory, and was appointed to the post of attorney general for the state of Missouri in 1821 (bioguide.congress.gov). Hortiz issued the note as payment for Judge Easton's "efforts in the proceedings against Mr. Maclalen [McClelland]." The Missouri Supreme Court Historical Database records an 1807 filing of a case in which "John Horteze" (Hortiz) sued "Robert McClelland" on behalf of his son "Francois Horteze." The case summary notes: Damages \$12,000; \$7,000 in beads, blankets, whiskey, etc." McClelland was a fur trader. This information illuminates a document already rich with the history of early Missouri.

Hand accomplished in French. This promissory note is payable to Rufus Easton for 50 Piastres in peltry, set at a rate of 3 livres per piaster. Laid paper, approximately 20.5 cm x 13.3 cm. In a larger sheet size and similar to other Hortiz documents sold in the Newman Part VIII sale. The document is a little brittle along some edges, with some small pieces off the left end and a partially incomplete letter at the upper left. Noted with "Splits, Tears, and Damage; Repairs at Left." Still, this is unique and payable in peltry, which makes it quite fascinating. A one-of-a-kind historical financial instrument from the Newman Collection.

French Transcription:

je payerez a l'ordre de Mr. Rufus Easton la somme de Cinquante
piastres en pelleterie a raison [a] trois livres par piastres pour ses -
peines en la procedure contre Mr. Maclalen; apres le gougement -
difinitif de la Court Soupreme; St. Louis 3. juillet 1807
jh Hortiz

Translation:

I will pay to the order of Mr. Rufus Easton the sum of fifty piasters in peltry at a rate of three livres per piaster for his efforts in the proceedings against Mr. Maclalen; after the final judgement of the Supreme Court; St. Louis July 3, 1807
jh Hortiz

Docket Back:

129
[?] Hortiz
Bonne
50 piastres
Peter & Goude [?]

No. ___ 6: ___

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)





Historic and Likely Unique 1817 Simpson, St. Louis Post-Master Vignetted Scrip Note

20136 (St. Louis, M.T.) – Robert Simpson, P.M. – St. Louis Post Office 25 Cents April 1, 1817. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

The territorial period private scrip from Missouri is among the rarest in the entire Obsolete Currency canon. Most of the early Missouri scrip was issued through the St. Louis Post-Office and its postmasters. Amazingly, Eric owned three notes from Robert Simpson, the second postmaster and foundational St. Louis scrip issuer. This is an extraordinary Missouri territorial period scrip note and historic document. It is among the earliest St. Louis-vignetted scrip notes and succeeded the first series typeset notes from Simpson, an example of which Eric was fortunate to have (cf. Newman Part VIII: Lot 28346). It is the second earliest St. Louis Post Office currency known and has a nicely penned signature of R. Simpson, postmaster from 1815 to 1818. Simpson was appointed to the position by President Madison and took office on January 1, 1815, the day his brother-in-law, Rufus Easton retired from that post. Easton did not issue any paper scrip to our knowledge. Dr. Simpson, owner of the first drug store in St. Louis (from which he operated the postal service), was one of the directors of the first or "old" Bank of St. Louis, sheriff of St. Louis County, director of St. Louis and Bellevue Mineral Railroad, and treasurer of Boatmen's Bank. According to Stevens, in *St. Louis, the Fourth City*, page 588, "In his more active years it was said of him that he knew personally everybody living in St. Louis and most of the people in the county." He was succeeded by Aaron T. Crane, whose issued notes from the post office are cataloged in previous Newman Collection sales. Remarkably, this note is a vignetted type. Printed on white rag paper, without imprint. Medium format size, nearly square. At top right, within ornamental borders, is a charming house on a hill; a rudimentary cart is to the left of the door, and a dog sits next to his doghouse to the right. The engraved date is at right above the three-line obligation with the note payable "in current bank notes....at the St. Louis Post-Office." Ornate end cartouches enclose TWENTY-FIVE CENTS left and ST. LOUIS at the right. No. 148. Signed by R. Simpson as "P.M." Wide margined, full all around and untrimmed. Noted with "Small Edge Tears; Stains." Of course, the faults are petty when compared with its likely unique status. Though small in size, it projects mightily, and its remarkable St. Louis historical importance is apparent at first glance. A singular opportunity to obtain a Missouri currency treasure.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)





Likely Unique 1817 St. Louis Drug & Medicine Store Scrip Note

20137 St. Louis, (M.T.) – Robert Simpson - St. Louis Drug & Medicine Store 50 Cents April 1, 1817. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

Another historic Missouri currency note and extremely early private scrip. It is the only example observed by us and is likely unique. The style of this type is different from the Robert Simpson Post-Office note. Printed on white rag paper, without imprint. In a wider format than the previous, but the style of printing indicates both were printed in the same shop. Top and bottom borders enclose the central vignette of an eagle and shield with "PLURIBUS E UNUM" banner. This bisects the four lines of text with the note payable "... in current bank notes ... at the St. Louis Drug & Medicine store." End panels are also styled similarly, but with the location moved to the left cartouche and the denomination (FIFTY CENTS) moved to the right. The printed date is at the lower left, and "50 C." at the upper right. Hand signed by R. Simpson, with the first two letters a bit blurred. An extraordinary piece with ample paper body and printing clarity. Noted with "Minor Mounting Remnants on Back." A charming rarity of enormous importance to specialists. This will pair admirably with the previous April 1, 1817, Simpson Post-Master note in the next cabinet it graces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)



Missouri				Exchange Bank			
D ^r W ^m O'Hara				in acc ^t with A.T. Crane			
1819	June 9	To Cash	250	1819	June 1	By Cash	17 6
	12	Do Ditto	176 67		2	Do	160
	17	Do	250		3	Do	87 50
	18	Do Do S. Guyer	200		4	Do	5
	12	Ditto	177 50		10	Do	62
	27	Ditto	150		11	Do	20
	28	Ditto	75		12	Do	101 52
July 2		Ditto	40		17	Do	120
5		Ditto	65		18	Do	75
9		Ditto	120		18	Do	10
16		Ditto	115		19	Do	50
18		Ditto	112		20	Do	35
20		Ditto	100		21	Do	30
23		Ditto	172		21	Do	100
26		Ditto	50		22	Do	60
28		Ditto of Jacoby	32		22	Do	94 75
			2.085 17				1507 83

Unique Aaron T. Crane. St. Louis Postmaster Account Book

20138 (St. Louis, M.T.) – Account Book for Aaron T. Crane from Wm. O'Hara's Missouri Exchange Bank 1819. Very Good.

A unique historical record from one the most prominent men of his day in St. Louis, Aaron T. Crane. He was postmaster for St. Louis, a federal appointment, perhaps the most important post office on the frontier. Not much is known of Crane, except he was in office from September 18, 1818, into 1819 when he passed. He was a War of 1812 veteran, but with the exception of his currency notes, few records exist of his specific activities in the area. This account book includes deposits and withdrawals for a relatively short period, (June 9, 1819, until September 13, 1819), at the Missouri Exchange Bank operated without charter by William O'Hara. This was a manufactured account book, with card covers, hand-titled on the face, and with entries made upon its pre-lined pages. 9.5 cm x 16.0 cm. Approximately 21 leaves internally with nine pages accomplished in pen. The front cover is titled in cursive: "A.T. Crane / in acc^t / with the / Missouri Exchange Bank." The back cover is penned in mixed fonts, with the top and bottom lines bold and the center in cursive: A. T. Crane, / Missouri Exchange / BANK. Some notations are on the back cover. There is cover surface soiling, and the pages are mostly loose from the primitive binding. Overall in Very Good condition, but this unique artifact was once the property of a historic currency issuer, who recorded his banking transactions at this frontier bank.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)





Rare Territorial St. Louis Remainder Sheet

20139 St. Louis, Missouri - Land Office/Post Office, "Receive at the Post Office" Uncut Sheet of 50 Cents-75 Cents-25 Cents-12-1/2 Cents Undated (ca. 1818-20s). Remainder. PCGS About New 53 Apparent.

A rare uncut sheet with all denominations from the fourth series St. Louis postmaster notes; they differ greatly from the prior ones, which were crudely rendered in comparison. Although the notes appear to have been authorized for the use of Robert Simpson's successor, Aaron T. Crane, they may not have arrived until the final territorial-period and early statehood-era postmaster Elias Rector (1820-1822) served. These were finely engraved and printed from a copper plate (offered in the next lot) by P. Maverick, Durand & Co. (New-York) and succeeded the rudimentary, locally printed notes. Peter Maverick was an exceptional plate engraver with a distinctive style. Cyrus Durand, brother of painter Asher B. Durand, was an engineering genius. His patented spiral lathe work machinery contributed rapidly to the evolution of enhanced security printing technology designed to thwart counterfeiters. This short-lived imprint is rare, but the company did engrave plates for other Missouri Territory period notes (Canfield & Wm. O'Hara & Co.'s Missouri Exchange Bank and St. Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry). The notes are not known signed; therefore, we are unsure how long the notes were intended to be issued, if at all, and whether they were used into the statehood period commencing in 1821. Crane died in 1819, and the notes might have been used by his successor Elias Rector. A few years after, small-change notes like this were prohibited by an 1824 legislative act. Each denomination shares a similar layout: the large gray denomination numeral at the center, obligations across, MISSOURI curving above, and ornate lathe work end panels showing LAND OFFICE at left and POST OFFICE at right. Signature space was provided at lower right for the "Post Master" or "P.M.," each styled differently depending upon the denomination. This complete sheet has ample margins all around. Noted with "Small Edge Splits; Minor Mounting Remnants on Back." The individual notes are very scarce, and this is rare as an uncut sheet of all the denominations.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)



Unique Territorial Period Missouri Copper Plate by P. Maverick, Durand & Co.

20140 St. Louis, Missouri – Copper Printing Plate by P. Maverick, Durand & Co. for the Land Office/Post Office, “Receive at the Post Office” 50 Cents-75 Cents-25 Cents-12-1/2 Cents Notes. Very Fine.

Rarely encountered, Obsolete currency printing plates comprise important security printing items. The sheets printed from this copper plate are rare (as cataloged and offered previously) and usually seen only in specialized collections. And this engraved copper plate is unique and shows the impressive workmanship of P. Maverick, Durand & Co., a rarely seen imprint and short-lived affiliation. As discussed previously, the partnership of gifted engraver Peter Maverick and brilliant engineer Cyrus Durand laid the foundation for early security printing in the nation. The plate is beautifully preserved to this day. Copper, with exterior dimensions 11.1 cm x 21 cm; engraved image area 9.3 cm by 19.0 cm. The blank back has a maker's mark of “T. Large JUNR / LITTLE NEW ST [London].” There are very few printing plates known from this early period, and we have not seen a plate from this imprint combination in private hands before. This is a museum piece and would be a fitting companion to an uncut sheet of these interesting and rare notes. Estimated, but in fact this is priceless.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)



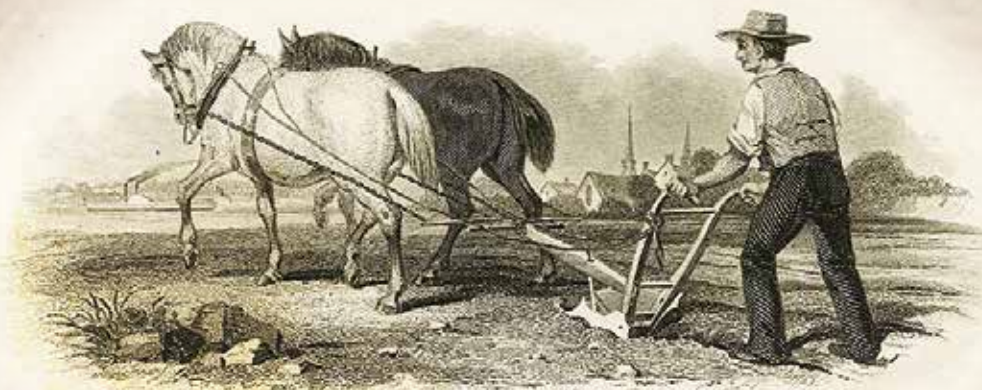


Rare St. Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry 12-1/2 Cents “in Ferriage”

20141 St. Louis, (M.T.) - St. Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry 12-1/2 Cents Undated (Ca. 1819-21). Remainder. PCGS Very Fine 30.

An unusual scrip that stands on its own merits and is another very rare Missouri territorial period scrip series with a fascinating title. A team boat ferry used a pulley system for moving the boats across the river, the power supplied by a horse walking on a treadmill (that is, one horsepower). This company, owned by Samuel Wiggins, was authorized by the Illinois legislature to run a ferry from Illinoistown (East St. Louis) to St. Louis by an act of March 2, 1819. Wiggins purchased the company about that time from James Piggot, whose original ferry route was powered by oarsman. A 12-1/2 cent note paid the fare for a passenger. In this case, the note was good for “ferriage.” Others were good for “neat cattle” or an “ox” (*Bankers Magazine*, August 1861, p.156). Notes from the series are not known signed. Printed by P. Maverick, Durand & Co., apparently with the same denominations as the St. Louis Land Office/Post Office notes from the same imprint. A common layout was used for all denominations: titles are at the top, a large “12 1/2” is in the center, and TWELVE & 1/2 CENTS arcs across and above. The obligation underneath states: “in payment of ferriage or redeemed / at the St. Louis Exchange & Land office / in Notes current at Bank of Missouri.” Lathe work ends show ILLINOIS at left and MISSOURI at right. A crisp note with complete margins. The finest-grade example from the series in the Newman Collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Historically Important and Very Rare “Partial View of St. Louis” \$10 Issued Note

20142 St. Louis, Missouri Ty. - Bank of St. Louis (1st) \$10 Mar. 18, 1817 MO-45 G26. PCGS Very Fine 30.

This is one of the most important Missouri banknotes and a significant example in this sale. It was justifiably one of Eric P. Newman's numismatic favorites. He had researched the vignette and discovered in 1941 that it was the earliest view of St. Louis, dating it to 1814 due to the absence of the 1815-built Papin house (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch* October 5, 1941). The top central vignette, titled *Partial View of St. Louis* was custom-engraved for the bank by Leney & Rollinson in New York. Richly detailed, it has recognizable buildings and landmarks from the period; Eric identified each in his article, “Earliest Picture of St. Louis,” which was reproduced in the Newman Part VIII sale catalog. The title is underneath the vignette with the obligations across and location below. This is another great opportunity for collectors to bid upon a very rare \$10 issued example. The few known to us are closely held in advanced collections or in museums and have seldom traded hands at public auction. Prior to the Newman Collection auctions, the last issued \$10 note sold was likely the example from the complete eight-denomination set (\$1 to \$100) in the 1996 Western Reserve Historical Society sale that realized \$26,400. Even the Herb and Martha Schingoethe Collection had few notes from this Bank of St. Louis series (their \$5 note was restored; ex: Burgett collection via 1990 NASCA-Smythe Memphis sale) and did not have an example of this significant type.

Printed on red fiber banknote paper by Leney & Rollinson. At top center is the titled *Partial View of St. Louis*. Ends show a fine moiré pattern at left and lathe work shading at right with differently styled perpendicular TEN denominations. Plate A. No. 797. Signed by John B. N. Smith as cashier and S. Hammond as bank president. A crisp note, with superior paper body. The margins are close, as usual, with a short right top edge trimmed in slightly. Fully issued and among the finest of very few known. The issued \$10 in Newman Part VIII saw spirited competition. A quintessential Missouri banknote and early St. Louis historical artifact.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (4,000-8,000)





Extremely Rare Herculaneum-Vignetted Bank of St. Louis \$20 Note

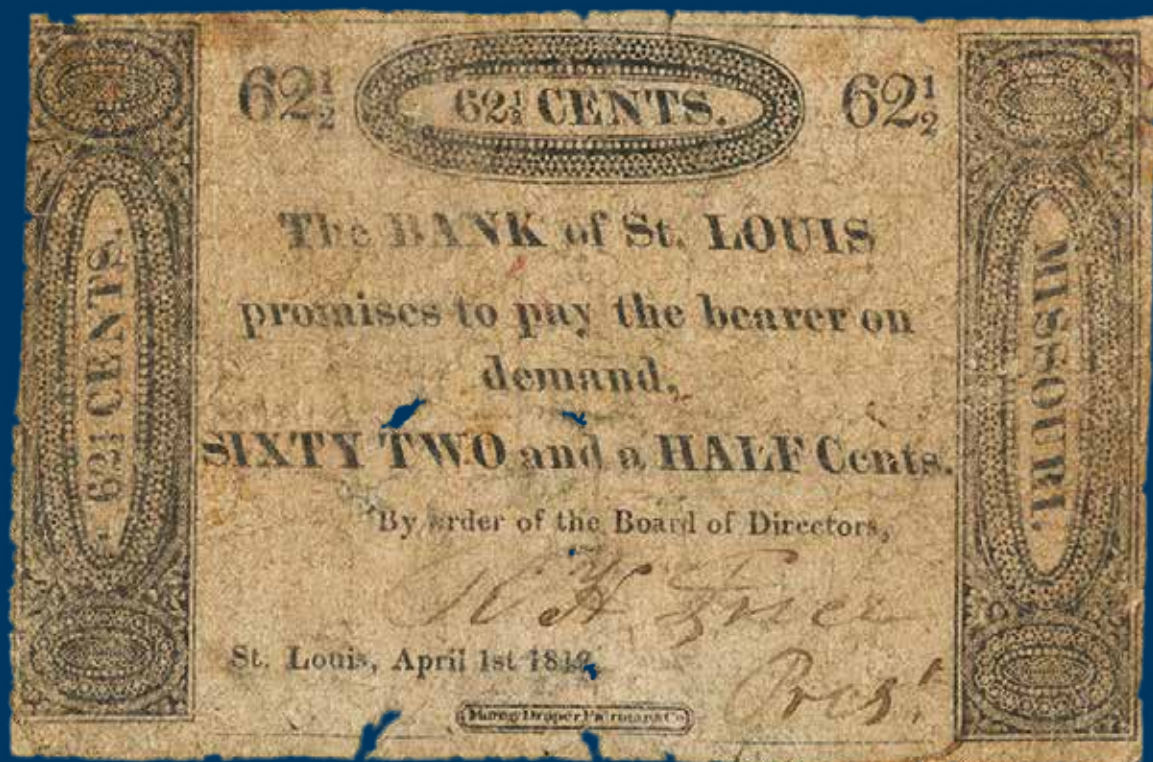
20143 St. Louis, Missouri Ty. - Bank of St. Louis (1st) \$20 March 18, 1817 MO-45 G28. PCGS Very Fine 30.

The entire first Bank of St. Louis series is rare and laden with interestingly styled vignettes, all custom engraved by Leney & Rollinson in New York. The \$20 Bank of St. Louis note is extremely rare, more so than even the \$10 notes from the issue. It also has a spectacular custom vignette created for this type and the highest-denomination \$100. The untitled vignette, "The Shot Tower at Herculaneum, Missouri," represents accurately the tower on the limestone bluff. The vignette is especially relevant to the series since the Herculaneum operation was co-founded by bank president Samuel Hammond. It ran from 1809 to 1820, and manufactured ammunition used in the War of 1812.

Printed on red fiber banknote paper by Leney & Rollinson. At top center is the Herculaneum scene, with the tower peeking upward high above the buildings on the riverbank. The vignette bisects the title with obligations and location below. Finely engraved ends show a moiré pattern at left with TWENTY perpendicular in a cartouche, and a shaded pattern at right with "20" in an oval. Plate A. No. 56. Signed by John B. N. Smith as cashier and S. Hammond as bank president. Prior to the example sold in Newman Part VIII for \$4,560 (equivalent to this piece), the last issued note was sold in the Western Reserve Historical Society eight-note set in 1996. There was also a \$20 India paper proof in the 2005 Ford Part VIII sale from the archive book. The \$50 and \$100 notes from the series are nearly impossible to find, and this is the highest denomination Eric was able to acquire from the bank. The note looks new at first glance and has complete margins. There is a short printing void in the left panel, as made. Historic, artistic, and another exceptional territorial-period banknote.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (3,500-7,000)





Very Rare Bank of St. Louis (1st) "Five Bits" Note

20144 St. Louis, Missouri (T.) - Bank of St. Louis (1st) 62-1/2 Cents April 1, 1819 MO-45 G10. PCGS Very Good 8 Apparent.

This is an important Missouri rarity and also a desirable odd denomination. It is the Haxby plate note and perhaps one of very few known. This is from a third series of Bank of St. Louis change bills printed by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. (Philadelphia) with engraved April 1, 1819, dates. Five denominations were printed, including this very rarely encountered 62-1/2 cent denomination (or "five bits"). The unusual denomination would have been useful for certain fares on the St. Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry, for example. The rectangular format is similar to Bank of North America and other Philadelphia change-bill series printed after the War of 1812. Titles and obligations are in the center with an oval-enclosed 62 1/2 CENTS at the top flanked by "62 1/2" denominations. Ornate end panels show the numerical denomination left and MISSOURI. at right in cartouches. Location, engraved date, and space for a signature are at the bottom. No plate letter. Unnumbered. Signed by R.[isdon] H. Price as bank "Pres't." Note the strongly penned president's signature in the aftermath of the ousting of John B. N. Smith, their crooked, previous cashier. (Normally, notes like this were signed by the cashier.) Noted with "Small Tears; Minor Restorations." A solid note overall and well detailed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Rare Auguste Chouteau-Signed Bank of Missouri \$20 Note

20145 St. Louis, (M.T.) - Bank of Missouri \$20 May 9, 1818 MO-30 G24. PCCS Very Fine 20.

A beautiful and rare \$20 denomination from this iconic territorial series finely engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. This series features an iconic, custom-designed vignette and the signature of the co-founder of St. Louis, Auguste Chouteau. Because of the Chouteau signatures, these are also of interest to historical autograph collectors. The vignette befitted St. Louis's paramount role in American commerce during this period. Thomas Jefferson's bust on the banks of the Mississippi is a strong symbol of his role in obtaining the Louisiana Purchase lands from which the Missouri Territory was apportioned in 1812 (when Louisiana achieved statehood). Printed from beautifully crafted plates on red fiber banknote paper. All denominations in the series show a common main vignette with a bust of Jefferson on a pedestal and a capped liberty pole behind, but there are variations of vignette position, style and placement of Jefferson's name, and the use of handwritten or engraved "bearer." On this \$20 denomination, the vignette is at upper right, and JEFFERSON is arced above. Barrels, crates, sacks, bales, and beehives are at the shore (Eric refers to them in his note descriptions as "merchandise"). Four ships are at sail in the background. At the horizon are mountain peaks and the radiant sun rising. Titles and obligation are across with "bearer" written rather than engraved. The end panels are similar to other denominations (although with subtle style variations) with TWENTY at the left and MISSOURI at the right. Plate B. No. 404. Signed by Dales as cashier and Aug. Chouteau as bank president. Not endorsed on the back. This is a rare denomination, and the Newman Collection notes were the first we cataloged. There were no denominations from the bank above \$10 in Vacca. A problem-free note and underappreciated in comparison with the more frequently seen \$5 and \$10 denominations. A slightly finer example realized \$2,400 in Newman Part VIII in November 2017. A significant, early-dated Missouri banknote.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Very Rare Wm. O'Hara's Missouri Exchange Bank \$2 Note

20146 St. Louis, Missouri (T.) - Missouri Exchange Bank (of Wm. M. O'Hara & Co.) \$2 October 1, 1819 MO-35 G14. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent. An elegantly crafted and very rare Missouri territorial-period banknote. The Missouri Exchange Bank (of Wm. M. O'Hara & Co.) notes are another interesting chapter in early St. Louis banking at the close of the territorial period and impending statehood. O'Hara came from Morristown, New Jersey, with impeccable credentials from that State Bank and quickly was promoted at the Bank of St. Louis to cashier, replacing short-tenured Theophilus W. Smith (a cohort of John B. N. Smith in the "rag money" purchasing and specie redemption fraud). The (first) Bank of St. Louis closed in June 1819 and O'Hara rented space from Auguste Chouteau, the remaining banker in St. Louis, and opened this unchartered private bank. Chouteau raised the rent for the space after the \$250 deposit expired, likely annoyed at the new competitor. Postmaster Aaron Crane and Samuel Wiggins (operator of the St. Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry Co.) had ordered their engraved scrip notes to be printed at P. Maverick, Durand & Co. O'Hara also had these banknotes and his change notes printed there; he was involved in settling the Crane estate and redeemed notes for the St. Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry Co.

Printed on banknote paper by P. Maverick, Durand & Co., N.Y. An agricultural vignette with plow, rakes, and wheat sheaves is at top center. Intricate ends, similar to the ones on the \$1 from the series, are composed of Durand-patented dies. Perpendicular are TWO left and MISSOURI at right. The title and obligations across include, "... at our Banking house." An embellished TWO protector is across the center. Plate A. No. 497. Signed by James C.[aldwell] Canfield as cashier and Wm. M. O'Hara & Co. This note has been in the Newman Collections for decades, and it is likely the first time it is been publicly offered. According to the updated SPMC *Paper Money* article by Ron Horstman, apparently all the O'Hara notes were paid out, unlike the two larger, chartered territorial banks that failed. Noted with "Edge Tears and Damage." The signatures are well accomplished. Rarely encountered, and a handsome Obsolete type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)





Very Rare 1821 St. Charles Loan Office “Unconstitutional” \$1 Treasury Note

20147 St. Charles, MO - Treasury or any of the Loan Offices of the State of Missouri \$1 at 2% per Year (Act of June 27, 1821) Oct. 1, 1821 Cr. 02. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

One of the great state-issued note rarities. The Newman Collection was one of only two collections (the other being Joseph Vacca) that contained multiple examples. The series is historic because the notes were challenged in the courts, with the decision eventually moving to the United States Supreme Court which declared Missouri's issuance of them unconstitutional. The Hiram Craig vs. Missouri case was written in the majority by Chief Justice John Marshall, upholding the prohibition of states' rights ability to create and circulate currency (Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution). This is discussed in further detail in our Newman VIII sale catalog. Despite being printed from a plate without the deep details observed on the Harrison imprint proof from the Newman Collection sold in the Part VIII sale, this \$1 example is genuine. The final notes were printed from plates of lesser quality than normally seen from the East. The paper is quite sturdy and exhibits blue fibers observed from the back. Layout and style are similar to the Harrison imprinted \$1 proof: a Native American man canoeing past a beaver, fancy end panels with denominations, and two oval dies at the top. With the engraved "St. Charles" location at the left, and the fully engraved date of "1st Oct 1821" spread across the center. Signed by the treasurer and auditor. Plate A. No. 2529. Noted by PCGS with "Mounting Remnants on Back." It is quite extraordinary and has ample paper body. The lower left end is trimmed inward slightly near the base. Otherwise, the note is remarkable for the series and type. A similar example, the Criswell Plate Note, realized \$3,000 in Newman Part VIII. Another extremely important Missouri note of the highest rarity.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)





Likely Finest Known St. Louis Second Bank of the United States Note

20148 St. Louis, MO- Bank of the United States (the Second) \$10 Office of Discount and Deposit Contemporary Counterfeit March 14, 1829 US-2 UNL. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A museum-quality example of a very rare and underrated note. This is the third denomination from the Newman Collection trio and by far the finest condition. The St. Louis branch of the Second Bank of the United States opened in 1829. Though the bank was successful, President Andrew Jackson, supported by former adversary Thomas Hart Benton, vetoed rechartering the bank. This "Office of Discount and Deposit" note is not listed in Haxby despite being an "on demand" instrument. This is an imitation of the Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. engraved plate, and the details are less defined throughout. An eagle, perched on a shield, hovers above the ocean at top center. End panels have small portraits in lathe work, although much less fine and intricate than on the genuine. The obligation is across. Plate A. No. 39. False signatures of the cashier and bank president are at the bottom. This very crisp example has a boldly penned "St. Louis." Noted with a "Small Hole at Top Right," but it is impressive looking and well-margined overall. Though a contemporary counterfeit, anything from this branch is very rarely seen. St. Louis was not represented in two specialized Bank of the United States collections sold in the past few decades. The St. Louis \$20 we sold in Newman Part VIII was lesser grade than this and realized \$1,920 in spirited bidding. The Newman Collection notes are the first and only St. Louis branch notes of any kind we have ever cataloged, and this is a key Missouri and Bank of the United States type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Likely Unique Bank of the State of Missouri, Canton Branch \$5 “Dr. Kane” Issued Note

20149 Canton, MO - Bank of the State of Missouri, Bank in Canton \$5 Oct. 1, 1859 MO-60 G54a SENC. PCGS Fine 15.

All issued notes from the bank in this period are greatly rare and important. This is an exceedingly rare, if not unique, fully issued Canton branch \$5 note with the rarely used *Dr. Kane in the Arctic* vignette. This series differs from the Civil War-dated notes with the state's banking commissioner signature required. Printed by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philadelphia & New-York with a small “ABC” monogram at the far left. At top center is a vignette described in period accounts (contemporary Bank Note Reporters like Gwynne & Day) as “Dr. Kane in the Arctic.” In 1853, Dr. Elisha Kane led the second Henry Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, who had disappeared with his two ships and crew while searching for the Northwest Passage (one of the great mysteries of early nineteenth century exploration). After their ship became icebound, the party trekked north for over 80 days, losing one man, before reaching open water and a ship to bring them to safety. In the central vignette, the ice party is shown loading their sled with supplies from the dinghy while a team of tethered huskies waits; the icebound ship *Advance* is at right in the near background. In each lower corner are male portraits, both likely engraved for the bank's use (the lower right portrait may be bank president Barnes). At the far left is a vermillion color edging strip outlining COUNTERSIGNED AND REGISTERED, a very unusual tint feature. Plate A. No. 2230. Signed by A. Robinson and R. A. Barnes (a slaveholder and secessionist sympathizer). Countersigned by Geo. Penn as “ass't” commissioner. A problem-free note and perhaps the only issued note from the series and branch. Quite solid and bright overall, this is another issued Missouri note from the Newman Collection that appears to be unique.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)





Extremely Rare Bank of St. Louis (2nd) Kirksville Branch \$10 Note

20150 Kirksville, MO - Bank of St. Louis (2nd), at their Bank at Kirksville \$10 Nov. 29, 1859 MO-50 G42b SENC. PCGS Fine 15.

Issued notes from the St. Louis banks from this late 1850s period are all rarities, some extremely so. Most were redeemed at the beginning of the war or later when local banks became National Banks. The condition of this issued note and type is excellent. The layout design and tinting are spectacular. The original plate was engraved by Danforth, Perkins & Co., New-York & Philada. and has the full American Bank Note Company imprint added at the bottom. The bright green tint is a shade not often seen on many Obsolete note series. This lovely note shows a wide vignette above the bank title of a riverboat laden with cargo. Oval portraits are in the lower corners: at left, a young woman adorned with flowers; at right, Joseph Robidoux IV, the founder of St. Joseph, Missouri. The unusual full green tint snowflake pattern is seen only on this issuer. The title, protector TEN and upper counters are outlined in white, which differs from earlier notes with solid green across those areas. No plate letter. No. 1588. Signatures of the cashier and bank president "Jno. J. Anderson" are clear. Signed vertically by Penn as commissioner. There were only two issued notes from the series in the Newman Part VIII sale. Both were competed for heavily. A great Mississippi River title and a majestically designed note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)





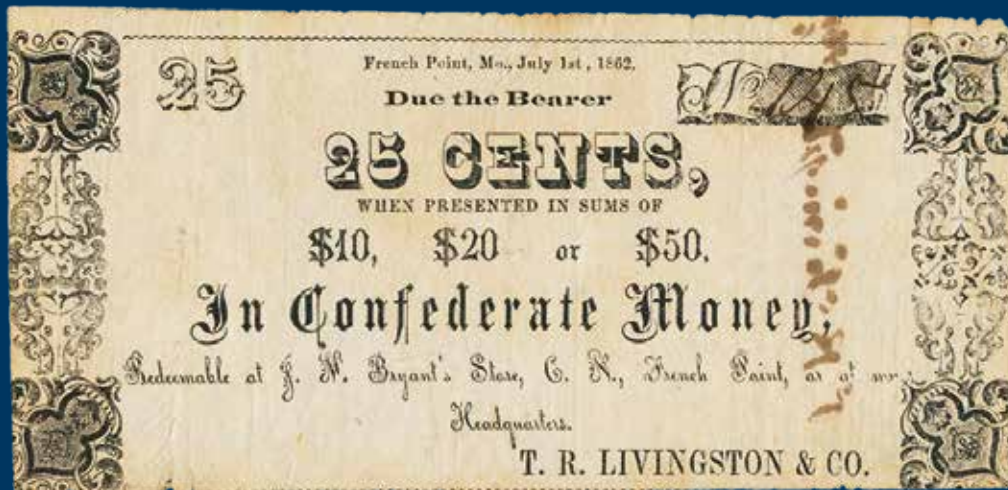
Rare, Fully Issued Farmers Bank Liberty Branch \$10 Note

20151 Liberty, MO - Farmers Bank of Missouri, at Liberty \$10 Aug. 1, 1859 MO-15 G18b. PCGS Very Fine 25.

This design type is usually seen as an India paper color proof, formerly from the American Bank Note Company archives. A rare issued Liberty branch note from Bald, Cousland & Co. Philada. & New York, with an added "ABC" monogram, using the orange tint lace-pattern in most areas other than the signature blocks and bottom vignettes, with deeper orange outlining the white TEN protector. Top corners have "10" dies at each end of the arced title. Above the title is a dynamic cotton-wagon scene, with six mules straining to pull the heavy load as the slave who is driving cracks his whip. The bottom left portrait shows Robert Aull, who boldly signs as president of the bank at the right. Countersigned by Geo. Penn as "ass't" commissioner. Plate B. No. 2979. The color is excellent, and the close margins are complete. One of the finer-looking issued notes from the series we have seen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





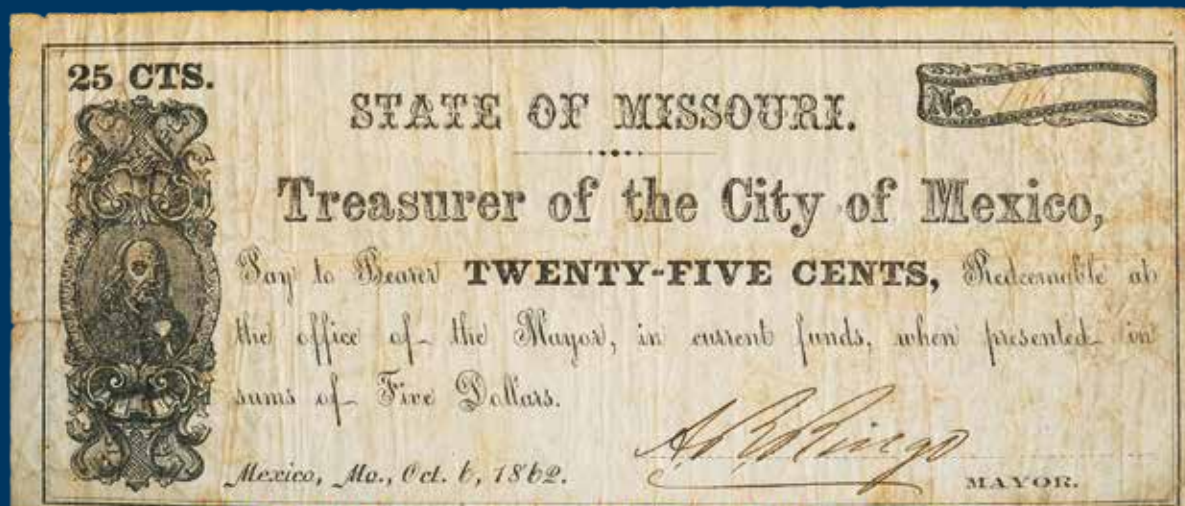
Choice July 1, 1862 White Paper Livingston 25 Cents Note Issued by a Confederate Officer and Payable in the Cherokee Nation

20152 French Point, MO - T. R. Livingston & Co. Redeemable at J. M. Bryant's Store, C.[herokee] N.[ation], or at my Headquarters 25 Cents July 1, 1862. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

The T. R. Livingston notes from the Newman Collection formed an auspicious group with numerous types. This is a historic currency issuer, with two different series; both are very intriguing. Eric P. Newman acquired as many denominations and styles of these notes as possible over eight decades and studied them carefully. Their direct relationship with the Indian Territories added to their allure. Along with his half-brother, William Parkinson, Missourian Thomas Robinson Livingston ran a lead mine, smelter, and store in French Point in Jasper County, a county bordering the Indian Territories. Their notes were redeemed at Cherokee Joel Mayes Bryant's store more than 100 miles west in "Coo-Y-Yah," now Prior, Oklahoma (per Maurice Burgett, page 75). Early in the war, Livingston dumped tons of molten lead into Center Creek at the Minersville operation to prevent its use for ammunition by approaching Union forces. Among other assignments, Confederate army major Livingston fought under Stand Waitie's First Cherokee Mounted Rifles and died leading a battle on July 11, 1863. This note is printed on delicate white rag paper without imprint. Intricate ends and corners contain the typeset text within. Town and date are at the top, "25 CENTS" is underneath, and the Gothic "In Confederate Money" is bolded across. The obligation near the bottom states it was "Redeemable at J. M. Bryant's Store, C.[herokee] N.[ation], French Point, or at my Headquarters." The issuer is engraved, and Livingston's countersignature is on the blank back. No. 145. Noted with "Edge Splits" only, this is particularly choice for the delicate white paper note type series. Much superior to the similar example we sold in Newman Internet 3 for \$4,700. Issued by a prominent Confederate officer, this is an intriguing and storied scrip note tied to the Cherokee Nation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Extremely Rare Civil War City of Mexico 25 Cents Note

20153 Mexico, MO – Treasurer of the City of Mexico 25 Cents Oct. 6, 1862. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

An extremely rare Civil War-dated Missouri municipal note and the only example like it in the Newman Collection or that we have encountered. Mexico, in Audrain County, was founded in 1836. At the beginning of the Civil War, the town had Union and Confederate soldiers participating fairly equally. However, the town was along the North Missouri Rail Road route and was quickly under Union occupation. This note was authorized and circulated during that period (note it is not payable in Confederate notes or Missouri Bonds). Printed on white paper, without imprint. Titles and obligations are across the center. The left end panel shows a portrait of Franklin in the center. City and date are at lower left. No. 1668. Hand signed by A.[bertus] Ringo, as the mayor, at lower right. Noted with "Edge Tears and Repairs; Minor Stains." The faults are seen on the back, and this note is fairly bright from the face.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





Neosho Civil War-Period Scrip in Extraordinary Grade

20154 Neosho, MO - Roberts & Ellis \$1 Mar. 17, 1862. PCGS Extremely Fine 45.

This is a rare Civil War scrip note issued from a historic Missouri location and in superb grade. Neosho was the Confederate state capital. Located in Newton County, near the southwest corner of Missouri, it served as a provisional capital of the secessionist government. This body comprised deposed governor Claiborne Fox Jackson and secessionist legislators who were driven from the actual capital of Jefferson City. In late October 1861, they passed their Ordinance of Secession and the Confederacy accepted it, making "that government" of Missouri a part of the Confederacy. However, the Union controlled the key parts of the state, the capital and St. Louis. Neosho and southwestern Missouri were occupied or raided by both militaries and private brigands all through the war. Printed on thin, translucent brown paper without imprint. The layout and style are quite similar to several Arkansas types, particularly Mayer & Brothers notes. Very decorative bordering all around encloses the texts. ONE DOLLARS is across the right center in small type and IN CONFEDERATE MONEY is below much larger. No. 1057. Penned signatures of Roberts + Ellis are at lower right. In extraordinary grade for a note printed on such delicate paper from the period. Perhaps the finest note known from the series.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





Possibly Unique Keokuk Packet Company Scrip

20155 St. Louis, MO – Keokuk Packet Company 25 Cents Undated (Ca. 1850s-60s). PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

One of the great Newman Collection scrip note rarities with an Iowa tie title. This is the third St. Louis vicinity packet company issuer from the Collection, and perhaps the rarest. Packet boats are also featured on the vignettes of several St. Louis banks, particularly the Bank of St. Louis.

Packet boats long plied the Mississippi River, transporting mail, freight, and passengers, but the Keokuk Packet Company was the first reliable outfit. Until John McCune established it in 1842, there was no certainty that a boat would depart at the scheduled hour — or even on that day. Two prominent St. Louisans were the principle stockholders: John S. McCune and James E. Yeatsman. McCune, who ran the operation, was a partner in a foundry company; he would later become president of the Pilot Knob Iron Company and one of the directors of the Real Estate Savings Institution. Yeatsman was among the first directors of the Merchants Bank, becoming cashier after it became a national bank in 1865, and later serving as its president.

The first of the Keokuk boats was the newly built *Die Vernon* (one of a number of vessels named after a character in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels). It was one of three ships making regular trips between St. Louis and Keokuk, Iowa, six days a week for nine months of the year. In 1844, the company secured a mail contract. The lucrative route attracted other companies, and the Keokuk Packet Company had to contend with serious competition for passengers, resulting in discounted fares, ever-increasing speed, and luxurious amenities.

In 1852, the Keokuk Packet Company decided to pit its new, improved *Die Vernon* against rival Minnesota Packet Company's *West Newton* by moving into new territory above Galena to the Falls of St. Anthony. This Upper Mississippi route was popularized by artist George Catlin who exhorted travelers to embark on "the next 'Fashionable Tour.'" The two steamboats engaged in a race, which was quite a common occurrence, and the *Die Vernon* was victorious. Another of the Keokuk Packet Company's boats, *The City of Louisiana*, carried both Lincoln and Douglass from Quincy to Alton, Illinois for their final debate on October 15, 1858.

At the onset of the Civil War, packet boats were used for ferrying troops, as hospital ships, and as quarters for the Invalid Corps (later the Veteran Reserve Corps). A letter from Colonel Charles F. Johnson of the Corps to his wife on September 19, 1863 describes the opulence of the *Die Vernon*: "... you can judge of its length when I state that it [the saloon] contained 9 chandeliers each at full distance from the other ... why the Barber shop also is as large as our two parlors combined."

The competition between the various packet boat companies led to low profits for all, and on February 26, 1873, The Keokuk Packet Company joined some of its rivals in establishing The Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company.

Printed uniface on white paper, without imprint. The style is identical to packet boat company scrip in the Newman Collection from Alton and East St. Louis. The central vignette shows a steamboat in three-quarter view coming toward the viewer on the tree-lined river; the town is in the distance, and a large tree limb is in the water ahead. Counters are in the upper corners, and the obligation reads: "GOOD FOR TWENTY FIVE CENTS/ Receivable for Freight Passage & other dues." Noted with some "Repairs" seen from the back. A great rarity with a storied history.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)



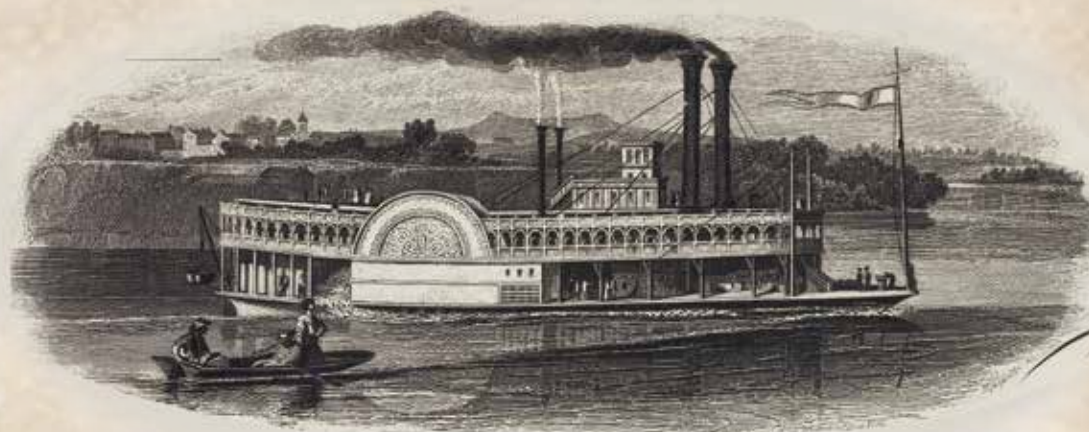


Extremely Rare North Missouri Railroad Scrip

20156 St. Louis, MO - North Missouri Railroad Co. per the Franklin Savings Institute 50 Cents November 18, 1862. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

This is the second of two denominations (the other 25 cents) from the Newman Collection from an extremely rare and distinctive scrip series. Payable at the Franklin Savings Institution on behalf of the railroad company, they could circulate locally or be used on the railroad or along the route. Fully issued and signed, though it is difficult to discern the signer's name. This small format-note was printed in all blue without imprint. A train with freight and passenger cars is at the upper left, titles and denomination are across, and a large, bolded "50" counter is at the upper right. Noted with "Small Edge Tears." The railroad printed several types of advertising notes later, but the Newman Collection examples are the first circulating St. Louis scrip from the issuer we have observed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





Mysterious and Rare “at St. Louis” Fraudulent Bank

20157 (St. Louis, MO) – Illinois Savings Bank at St. Louis “on deposit [at]” Burlington, W. T. \$5 July 25, 1836 Unlisted Spurious Note. PCGS Very Good 8 Apparent.

A mysterious three-state note, and a rare one, but posing many questions. It is very typical of its 1836 time period, creating confusion with multiple locations, small print title detail, and crude production. It is the handiwork of the numerous spurious note magicians that plagued commerce on the frontier, particularly in this period. Eric considered this an illegal branch in St. Louis of an Illinois bank. Seated Agriculture at top center is over the title, and the obligation is below. Identical panels show Jefferson at the center. At the base is a steamboat with BURLINGTON, W.T. arcing above. No. 283. Noted with “Mounting Remnants and Damage; Small Edge Tears.” One of the more interesting spurious notes we have seen from the Newman Collection, and one of the rarest.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)





Exceedingly Rare 1843 City of St. Louis Issued \$1 Note

20158 St. Louis, MO – Treasurer of the City of St. Louis \$1 Jan'y 2, 1843. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

This may be the most important municipal issued note from Missouri. It is the only note from the series we have observed or cataloged and is possibly unique. The municipal issue was essential in the wake of the suspension of specie payments in 1837, the Bank of the United States crisis, and the failure of the early Bank of the State of Missouri. The reason for the immense rarity of this note, payable on demand and also a deposit instrument, is that nearly all must have been redeemed when the crisis passed shortly after issuance. A beautifully produced note. Engraved and printed by Durand, Hammond, & Mason, Cincinnati (the same printer as the County of St. Louis notes). At top left center, the vignette of St. Louis City Hall is flanked by oval "1" dies. The far left end has a perpendicular ONE on shaded lathe work, and the right end has scalloped ONE dies in the corners. The title is across with the obligation underneath, and a large red ONE protector covers most of the bottom half. Plate B. No. 234. Fully issued and signed by the comptroller and auditor; payable from the "auditors' office," St. Louis. A special note that stands out as very distinctive. Noted with "Repaired Edge Tears; Rust Stains on Back." The antique strip repairs on the back do not affect the face eye appeal. This has resided in the Newman Collection for numerous decades and is cataloged for the first time for public sale. A historic St. Louis rarity.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Uncancelled June 1, 1861 \$2 City Treasurer Warrant

20159 St. Louis, MO - Treasurer of the City of St. Louis-City Treasury Warrant \$2 June 1, 1861. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

This series of notes was essential for the flourishing of St. Louis commerce at the onset of the Civil War, and Eric studied it closely to understand its many types and varieties. The state legislature authorized this issue, and the notes circulated for several years. They were receivable for taxes and city fees, making them essentially interest-free loan certificates. Their size and style made them easy to circulate. Based on serial numbers observed, it appears well over 100,000 notes were printed and issued. Most were heavily worn, and many have hole-cancels. The notes used numerous signature varieties and likely maintained the engraved date, but were issued continuously as needed. The commissioners who signed the notes were at first appointed officials. The legislature then ruled that elected treasurers would be the signatories. Notes were redeemed haphazardly, and incomplete records were kept. Some notes have no plate letters, like this example, and some have the letter "A." This may be a series letter rather than a plate position letter (no B, C or, D letters are observed). Contemporary counterfeit notes plagued the \$3 denomination, but no false \$1 and \$2 notes have been observed by us. One of the finer-grade examples from the entire series he encountered over many decades. A beautiful, genuine \$2 note engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New-York. At bottom center, passengers are visible on the steamboat sailing past a bustling industrial area. Upper corners display "2" dies, and bottom corners show ornate frames enclosing printed serial numbers. No letter. No. 25346. Noted with a petty "Edge Split at Left." A beautiful, uncanceled example. Underrated and undervalued in this wonderful state of preservation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)





Unlisted Recut Date Union Missouri Defence Warrant First Published Example of This New Variety

20160 (Jefferson City), MO - State of Missouri-Defence Warrant \$10 Feby. 28th, 1862 Cr. Unlisted. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

This 1862 Union Missouri Defence Warrant, discovered by Maureen Levine, has an unlisted, clearly recut "Feby. 28th 1862" date. The size is smaller than Cr. UG1 and there is an engraved date of Feby. 28th 1862, at the right. This date is not the February 24, 1862 listed date that complies with a continuation of the authorization of the obligation on the note that they be "redeemed or paid in for taxes before the first day of December, 1862." The "8" is clearly recut with a portion of the "4" visible, but we have no explanation for the reason of this second date. Lithographed by A. McClean lith St. Louis. The Missouri State Arms is enclosed in flourishes at the lower left. Gothic titles are across the top, TEN DOLLARS in white within a black cartouche is below, and the obligation is at the bottom. At lower right is the same young girl's portrait used on Cr. UG1. The green TEN protector on this variety has a more decorative font with rounded details at the bottom. The Secretary of State's signature line is blank, and the note was signed by the auditor. Not pen cancelled on the face nor endorsed on the back as observed on the example in Newman Part VIII. This second 1862 engraved type might be rarer than the first and is Rarity-10 in Shull-Criswell. Noted by PCGS with "Repaired Tears at Left; Minor Stains." The faults are concealed at the left, and it faces up as a solid example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)





Extremely Rare 1863 \$10 Union Military Bond

20161 Jefferson City, MO - State of Missouri-Union Military Bond \$10 July 30, 1863 Cr. UG14. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

A difficult-to-find \$10 note from the scarce third series of circulating Union Military Bonds. The Newman Collection contained the most types from this series observed since the 1981 Vacca auction by NASCA. On March 9, 1863, \$3,000,000 of circulating bonds was authorized, with the enactment date engraved on the green back, to pay the Missouri Militia. The notes were payable "twelve months after" they were issued and paid 6%. An additional enactment followed, and three engraved years are observed on the face plate: 1863, 1865, and 1866, with "1863" observed here. The American Bank Note Co., Philada. engraved the face and back plates and printed the notes. At the lower right are three allegorical females representing Plenty, Commerce, and Justice beneath a "10" counter. General Francis P. Blair, Jr. is at upper left. At center left are the lengthy obligations and a small Missouri state seal. The green security back has the title across, with "X" above and below at the center, several dies, and the enactment date of March 9, 1863, along the bottom. Plate C. Rare, and the first of this type offered from the Newman Collection. Noted with "Small Splits and Tears." The faults are minor, and overall this is a pleasing example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)





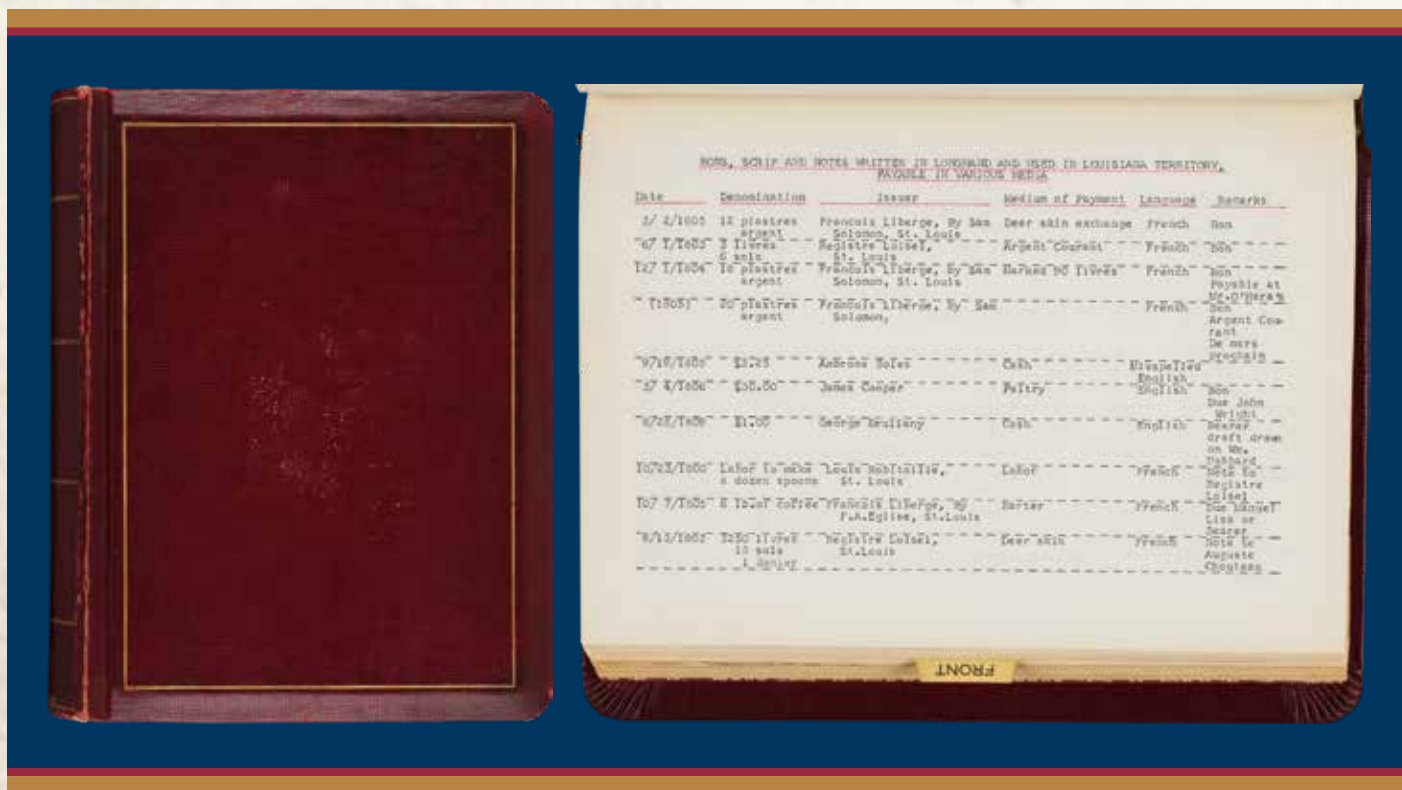
Unique Set of City of St. Joseph Warrants Face Printing Plates

20162 Saint Joseph, MO – Steel Printing Plate Pair for Faces of the City of Saint Joseph \$1-\$2 June 1, 188_ Warrants. Very Fine.

A unique pair of steel plates for the faces of this Missouri municipal issue. Issued notes of both types are known and were in the Newman Collection. Both plates were engraved by the American Bank Note Company, New-York on machined and finished steel. Standard size steel plates by the ABNCo. with beveled edges. Approximately 23.0 cm x 18.5 cm each. A two-part process was used to create the finished notes. The green tint plate was printed first upon banknote bond paper. Observe on the tint plate the color shading that would go under the engraved signatures from the main (titled and vignetted) plate. After printing the tint plate, the primary plate would print the black intaglio portion with the note bordering, titles and main vignettes. This was a costly process, but notes like this were basically impossible to counterfeit. A unique set, and steel plate pairs are rarely offered for sale.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 2 items) (1,500-3,000)





Unique Eric P. Newman Currency Inventory Book

20163 MISSOURI PAPER MONEY [:] Check List of All Specimens in the Collection of Eric P. Newman. Undated Typewritten Manuscript with Annotations. Very Fine.

A unique record of Eric's Missouri currency; not a complete record and with some later acquisitions missing, but a very significant work and essential pedigree research tool for paper money specialists and Missouri numismatists. Oblong folio, 29 cm by 23 cm by 2.8 cm thick. Untitled brown simulated leather, with gilt bordering and simulated gilt compartment lines, TyFoFax (by McMillan Book Company) Record Book with retractable post for adding and deleting pre-made pages. Title page, but undated (approximately 1950?). The primary entries are all typewritten on the pages parallel to the binding post (making it an oblong folio) and organized by currency genre from the "Bons, Scrip and Notes Written in Longhand ...," and continuing mostly in a chronological manner through Territorial notes, Obsolete notes, Scrip, State Notes, Ad Notes, the two St. Louis Demand notes, Missouri National Bank Notes, and St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank Notes and Federal Reserve Notes. Apparently, all (or nearly all) of the initial Missouri currency acquired from "Colonel" Green is listed within, along with the important 1939 D. C. Wismer notes, including all the proofs and issued Obsolete notes and the \$10 St. Louis Demand note. There are handwritten additions here and there on some pages or on the back of blank pages (proof sheets formerly from the American Bank Note Company archives for example). There are 63 pages of listings, nearly all typewritten. The remaining pages included are blank. The National Bank Note census, fully articulated with serial numbers and plate letters is immensely important. This record book was integral in the preparation of the Newman part VIII auction catalog, and the ordering of the early Missouri Bons through the Obsolete Currency sections followed this book in the spirit of Eric's collecting organization. The pages are generally clean and bright. There are some cover scuffs and corner rubs; this was a working inventory book in every sense of the word.

Please note that this archive, along with many other fascinating records, correspondence, and publications, has been scanned for permanent preservation on the Newman Numismatic Portal. However, there is only one physical example of this archive, and it will certainly augment any Missouri currency collection or numismatic library profoundly.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)



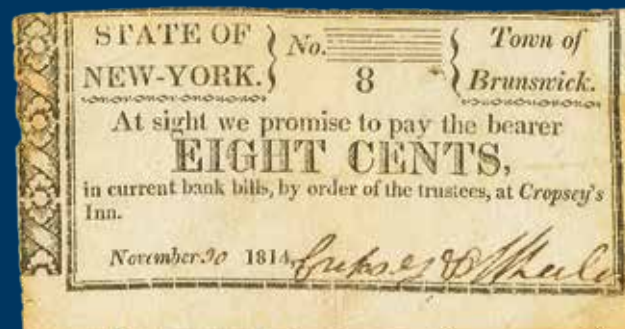


Scarce Newark Whaling, Sealing & Manufacturing “Three Bits” Note

20164 Newark, NJ - Newark Whaling, Sealing & Manufacturing Co. 37-1/2 Cents Oct. 25, 1837 Wait 1545. PCGS Fine 12.

This occupationally titled issuer has justifiably been popular with all currency collectors. The theme of whaling & sealing is unusual, and the vignettes fit remarkably well on the small format size. The notes themselves were actually 1% interest bearing, and since they were emitted in the tumultuous late 1830s, notes held too long by the public were likely not redeemed. This was a three-denomination series with 12-1/2 cents, 25 cents, and 37-1/2 cents, presumably on a six-position copper plate (observed are A and B plate position notes of each) engraved with the imprint of C. P. Harrison N. York. At top center is a whaling vignette, unique and custom made for the series, adapted from William Page's 1835 painting, *Capturing of a Sperm Whale*, and popular on period color-tinted prints (type of Brewington-2 as listed in *Kendall Whaling Museum Prints*, 1969, Kendall Whaling Museum, Sharon, Massachusetts). Small, but powerful, the vignette captures the surge of the sea and the frightened faces of the oarsmen as the whale is harpooned. Flanking the whaling scene are an eagle and wharf goods. At the upper left is a galleon. The right end has a vertical trio of Spanish Colonial real coin reverses that circulated in the period (when silver money was not hoarded as it was in 1837). This is one of the more interesting topical scrip notes, combining whaling, coin vignettes and odd-denomination themes. In superior grade, and this type note from the series is generally full all around.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



Very Rare Cropsey's Inn 8 Cents Note

20165 Brunswick, NY – Cropsey & Wheeler – Cropsey's Inn 8 Cents November 30, 1814 Harris H3. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

Likely the reported note in the Harris New York scrip note book. Thick and thin linear borders surround the text and obligations. STATE OF NEW YORK and Town of Brunswick in cartouches made of brackets and type ornaments flank the “8” and serial number block at the center. The left end has a wrapped ribbon and floral design. The noted faults of “Small Edge Tears and Minor Damage; Minor Stains” do not inhibit the eye appeal. The note exhibits excellent paper body and much embossing present to the back.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)





Very Rare Church Issued American-Liberia Note

20166 New York, NY- Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 25 Cents 'for the support of Missions in Liberia, Africa Aug. 10, 1886 SCWPM-UNL. PCGS Very Good 8 Apparent.

Eric was extremely interested in the American Anti-Slavery movement and the currency it spawned. Most of these issues are seldom encountered and this issuer is very rare. According to the July 1996 *Methodist History*, "Between 1820 and 1830, some 1420 free black Americans and emancipated slaves emigrated to Liberia, a tiny colony on the west coast of Africa. Liberian settlement was enthusiastically supported by many Methodist leaders who saw in Liberia not only a solution to the problem of slavery, but also a foothold for missions into the vast, unknown African interior." With the aim of spreading their faith and "civilizing" the African people, the Society sent 97 American missionaries from 1833 to 1875, with only black missionaries being sent from the mid-1850s onward.

Lithographed by Snyder & Black, 92 William St., N.Y. on bond paper. A shield with an anchor and a banner reading FAITH. HOPE. CHARITY. is on a rock lapped by waves at the left; an allegorical female with a sheaf of grain and a torch stands at the right. A perpendicular red "25Cents." protector is at the center. This is only the second note from the issuer we have cataloged, but it is slightly later (the other 1881), has a stamped date (not written), and has a blue printed (not red) serial number. There are at least two remainder notes of the type known to us also, both in closely held collections. The issued example we cataloged previously realized \$2,115 in January 2015. Grading notes "Edge and Internal Repairs; Small Rust Stains." A solid note, very rare, and important.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,000-2,000)



Hard Times Token Issuer Scrip Note

20167 New York, NY - New York Joint Stock Exchange 12-1/2 Cents Sept. 15, 1837 Harris H810, Rulau Q169. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

Though this issuer is not the present-day New York Stock Exchange, it is still quite popular title. This "One Bit" denomination is from a very scarce series of notes collected with Hard Times tokens and listed in the Rulau catalog. Printed from a well-engraved and intricate C. P. Harrison & Son, N. York plate. Impressive six-columned buildings dominate the upper half of the note. Upper corners show "12 1/2," lower corners show "Cts.," and vignettes are in between: at left is Hamilton and at right is a Mercury die signed by C.C. Wright. An inscription appears on the back. Noted with "Stains," which are only some scattered foxing patches. With excellent paper body and a beautifully detailed vignette across the top. One of the most fascinating scrip notes from the period.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



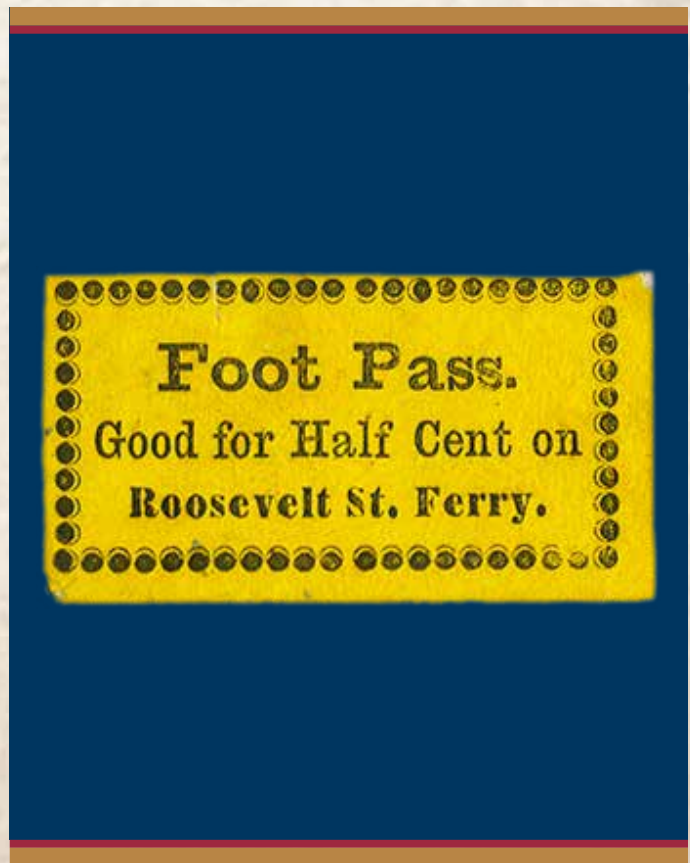


Rarely Encountered Half Cent Denomination Scrip

20168 [New York, NY] – Peck Slip Ferry Foot Pass Good for Half Cent ND (1870s-1880s). Cardboard Chit. PCGS New 62 Apparent.

Half-cent coins interested Eric greatly and half-cent notes are all extremely rare. Roger H. Durand in his 1988 "Denominations" book assigns this rarity "A" for this denomination (on a scale of A[dvanced] to B[asic]) and it is rarely encountered. According to volume 3 of *A History of the City of Brooklyn*, the Peck Slip Ferry, which ran from 1836 to 1869, "... contributed, it is believed, more largely than any other, to the growth of Williamsburgh by introducing the most respectable class of citizens, both mercantile and professional, together with the Grand street [sic] and Division Avenue ferries." The ferry ran between the foot of South Seventh Street in Williamsburgh (near the present Williamsburg Bridge) and Peck Slip (near the present Brooklyn Bridge), a two-mile trip. White cardboard chit with blue floral bordering and red printing in three lines. 4.0cm by 2.1cm. No imprint. Noted with "Mounting Remnants and Stains on Back." A great rarity and fascinating piece of New York City history.

Ex; NASCA, *The Affleck Sale*, January 10-12, 1983, lot 2163; Schingoethe *Obsolete Currency Collection*; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



Second Half Cent Denomination Scrip Ex: Criswell Denomination Collection

20169 [New York, NY] – Roosevelt St. Ferry Foot Pass Good for Half Cent ND (1850s-1870s). Cardboard Chit. PCGS About New 50 Apparent.

Likely unique and with an important odd denomination collection pedigree. In June 1853, F.C. Havemeyer and his partners obtained a lease to run a ferry from Roosevelt Street in New York to Bridge Street in Brooklyn according to *Historical Sketch of the Fulton Ferry*. The lease stipulated that the ferry would run "at least once in every half hour, unless prevented by the elements, from sunrise to eight o'clock in the evening of each day." The lessees decided that instead of the one required boat, they would run three, hoping thereby to increase their profits. Instead, they ran it at a loss, selling out to the Union Ferry Company, who began operations with two boats in December 1853. According to volume 3 of *A History of the City of Brooklyn* October 1856, they began running only one boat, eventually selling in 1860 to the Brooklyn Ferry Company. In 1867, a ten-year-lease was issued to the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company.

A bright yellow cardboard chit with black dotted bordering and printing in three lines. 3.8cm by 2.1cm. No imprint. Noted with "Paper Pulls on Back; Small Edge Tear at UL." However, it has an excellent location, historical title, and might be a unique example.

Ex: Criswell's *Denomination Collection*; Smythe & Co.'s *Schingoethe Obsolete Currency Collection Part 7*, July 11, 2006, lot 1253; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



Half of "Three Bits" "Lake Champlain Boats" Scrip

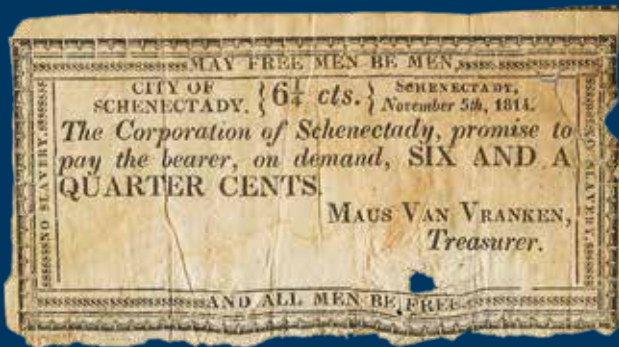


20170 Plattsburgh, NY - Carlisle D. Tylee, Payable at New York, Albany or Whitehall [&] "Receivable on board lake Champlain Steam Boats" 18-3/4 Cents July 28, 1815 Harris UNL. PCGS Very Fine 30.

The finest condition and rarest denomination from a series first discovered in the Newman Collection. A fascinating reminder of War of 1812 history and the strategic importance of the Great Lakes bordering Canada. A wide format note printed by J. Oram, New York payable at three locations as noted on the top border: New-York, Albany and Whitehall. The specific merchants are listed in the obligation text across, below the "18 3/4" and textual denomination. Along the bottom is the clause, "Receivable on board lake Champlain Steam Boats," which adds great character and charm to this previously unknown rarity. In splendid condition for such rare scrip. Broad margins are all around, and it has exceptional paper body for the period. An important New York denomination and issuer rarity.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)

Important 1814 "No Slavery" Slogan Schenectady Scrip



20171 Schenectady, NY – Corporation of Schenectady 6-1/4 Cents November 5, 1814 Harris H17. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A historically important and unique style War of 1812-era New York State change bill. The Grems-Doolittle Library Collections blog (Schenectady Historical Society) discusses the prevalence of slavery in Schenectady from its earliest days (1600s) through 1827. This note expresses anti-slavery convictions within the borders: MAY FREE MEN BE FREE MEN at the top, AND ALL MEN BE FREE at the bottom, and NO SLAVERY on the sides. The website states: "Essentially, slavery was abolished in New York State in 1827 — although a loophole allowed visitors from states where slavery was permitted to bring their slaves into New York for up to nine months out of the year. It was not until 1841 that slavery was completely prohibited in New York State, by residents or by visitors." Harris lists the note in his book and rates it a Rarity-7 (1-5 known), but did not know the text at either end, only the top and bottom border text. Noted with "Edge and Internal Tears, Damage, and Repairs; Minor Stains." The condition is academic compared to its interesting theme and great rarity.

Ex: Stack's Herbert Oechsner Collection Sale, September 8-9, 1988, lot 1733; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

Vibrant Bank of Cape Fear \$9 Salem Branch Note

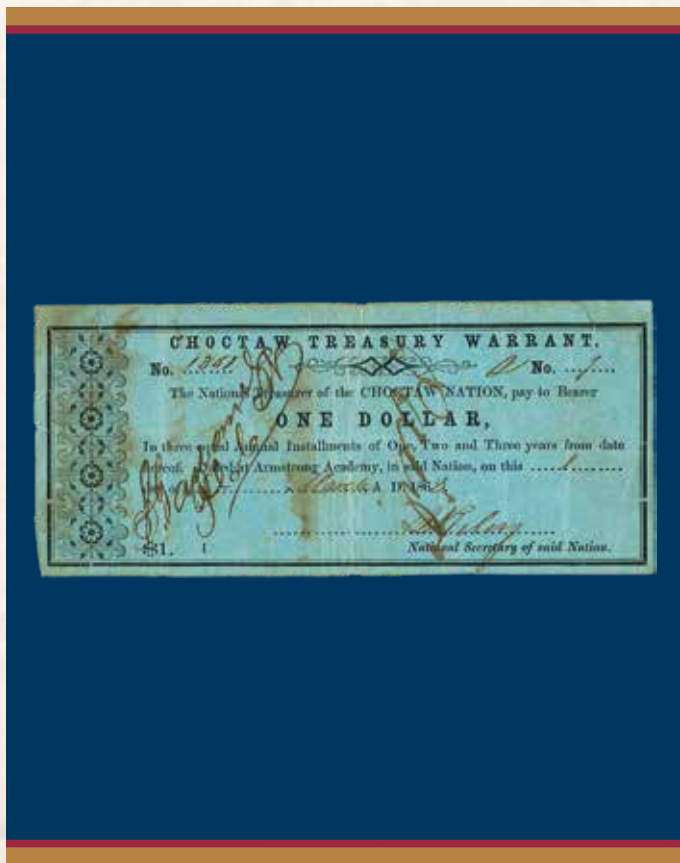


20172 Salem, NC - Bank of Cape Fear, Branch at Salem \$9 Jan. 1, 1856 NC-90 G408a. PCGS Very Fine 25.

A top-condition type note from a popular odd denomination series. The first issue of Bank of Cape Fear odd denomination notes using red protectors only and not the full tint plate. The \$6-\$7-\$8-\$9 plate was engraved with the Bald, Cousland & Co., Philadelphia/Baldwin, Bald, & Cousland, New-York imprint. Fully signed and issued from the Salem branch. A sidewheel steamer plows her way through the waves at the top, and a red NINE protector dominates the bottom. At the ends, the denomination is expressed in text at the left and as both an Arabic and a Roman numeral at right. This is a lovely example, very bright and still fairly crisp. The margins are complete, but close on two sides. Not often found without fault and with such paper vibrancy.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



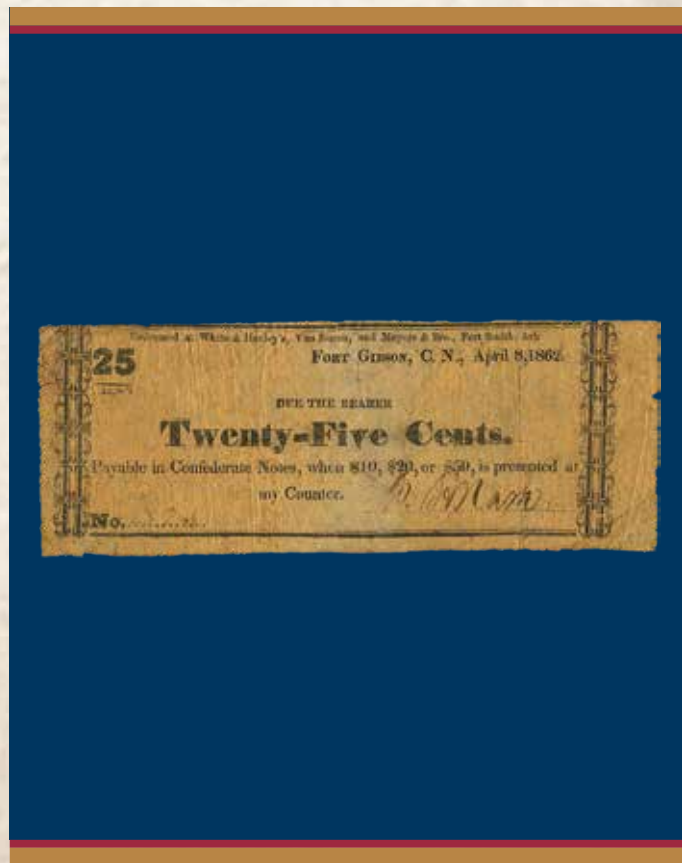


Choctaw Treasury-Armstrong Academy \$1 Note

20173 Armstrong Academy, Indian Territory (OK) - Choctaw Nation - Choctaw Treasury Warrant \$1 March 1, 1863 Cr. CHOC2A , Burgett 2, Durand IT-2. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

The Confederate-period Indian Nations notes provide a window into this lesser known Civil War-era military theatre. Confederate currency scholars and collectors have studied these series and Eric P. Newman found their history compelling. The Choctaw Nation pieces are well known and collected in the Southern States canon with Criswell-Shull numbers. The Armstrong Academy was founded in 1845 by the Baptist Mission. The notes used different colored paper to help differentiate the four denominations. Printed on light blue rag paper, without an imprint, using a local typeset style in black. A double-line border encloses the texts and obligations. The denomination ONE DOLLAR is across, with a pattern at the left end. The bottom has a small "\$1" and "1" counter. Signed at lower right by J. Riley as the "National Secretary of said Nation." The diagonal signature of "S.[amuel] Garland/P.C.C N." across the left is the official face endorsement, and the written "Paid" vertically down the center notes the redemption cited by grading as "Pen Cancelled." No. 1251/Q No.1. The back is endorsed, and the note was reissued on Oct. 17, 1865, with five percent interest. Grading notes "Minor Stains." The stains show to the face a bit, but this is a rare and interesting issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



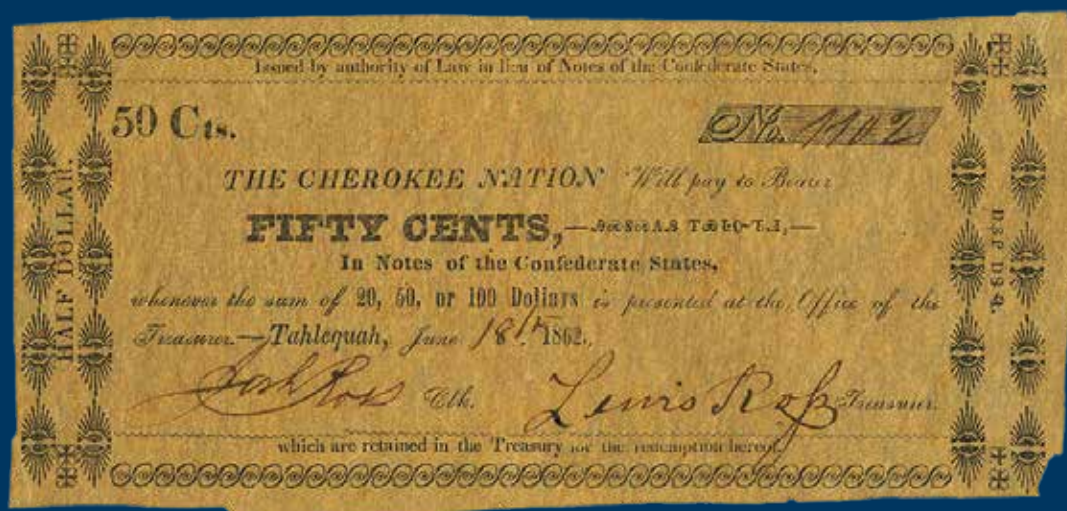
Choice and Rare Cherokee Nation Nash 25 Cents Note

20174 Fort Gibson, C. N. (Cherokee Nation), Indian Territory (OK) - F. H. Nash 25 Cents April 8, 1862 Burgett 1, Durand IT-34. PCGS Fine 15.

A strong condition, lowest denomination note from this historic series of Confederate-payable notes. As the lowest denomination, needed to make change, this may be the rarest type from the issue in any grade. The fascinating F.H. Nash Cherokee Nation scrip were redeemable at two merchants in Arkansas. The Nash notes have a direct connection with the Mayer's Brothers issues from Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the White & Hanley notes from Van Buren. Their style indicates the notes may have been printed at Fort Smith. Florian H. Nash was a merchant and sutler at Fort Gibson (named for Col. George Gibson), abandoned by the United States in 1857 and reactivated by the Confederates in 1861. This note series was payable only at Van Buren and Fort Smith, unlike some of the Mayer's Brothers notes, which were payable at up to four locations. A typeset note printed on brown rag paper without an imprint. It has ornate end borders and a double-line frame used at the top and bottom. The location and date are at the upper right. Obligations are across the note. The upper left shows a bolded "25," and across the center is a bolded "Twenty-Five Cents." The small print near the top edge reads "Redeemed at White & Hanley's, Van Buren, and Mayers & Bro., Fort Smith, Ark." The Nash signature is nicely accomplished. One of the finest looking Nash notes we have encountered. It looks higher-grade from the face.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)





Nearly Uncirculated Cherokee Nation 50 Cents Treasury Note Likely Finest Known from The Issue

20175 Tahlequah, Indian Territory (OK) -Cherokee Nation - Cherokee Nation Treasury Note 50 Cents June 18, 1862 Cr. CHR N-1, Burgett-5, Durand IT-94. PCGS About New 50 Apparent.

A remarkable Confederate-era 50 cent scrip note in amazing condition from this interesting May 2, 1862, Act series. Nearly as made, with paper embossing visible, this example is in the finest condition of any denomination we have seen from the historic series. The issue evolved from the Cherokee treaty with Brigadier Confederate General Albert Pike, against the advice of Paramount Chief John Ross. A major portion of this treaty was the settlement of the 1846 claims due from Washington in the form of specie (\$77,644.36, per Douglas B. Ball's research) and a trove of \$172,300 in Confederate treasury notes. Those higher denomination notes, mostly \$20, \$50, and \$100 notes, would help local change needs. The series appears to be locally printed in denominations from 50 cents to \$5. The notes were signed by two Ross family members: Lewis Ross, brother of Chief John Ross and uncle of Clerk Joshua Ross, who was a wealthy slaveholder. The notes did not circulate long and most were seized and destroyed in July 1862. Chief John Ross was sent to Baltimore by Union officials. He was replaced by his constant nemesis within the Nation, Stand Watie, as Chief, who was also made a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. This is a uniface note printed on very thin, translucent rag paper. Without imprint, but now attributed to John Candy in the Shull-Criswell reference. An intricate, ornamental pattern is at top and bottom. End panels at left and right, composed of linked oval ornaments, somewhat reminiscent of a woven pattern, enclose the denomination HALF DOLLAR in English at the left and translated into the Sequoyah (named for the Cherokee innovator) alphabet at the right. The interesting use of both language styles helped prevent raising the notes' denominations. The numeric denomination is at upper left. The obligation is across, bolded FIFTY CENTS, and its translation in dialect. The additional obligation at the top, "Issued by authority of Law in lieu of Notes of the Confederate States," is continued along the bottom margin with, "which are retained in the Treasury for the redemption hereof." Signed by Joshua Ross as clerk and Lewis Ross as treasurer. The Shull-Criswell Rarity 10 (5-15 known) is accurate. Noted with a "Small Edge Tear at the Top Right" which is not readily seen in the wide margin. That small fault does not discount the fact this is a superior and exceptional note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (5,000-10,000)





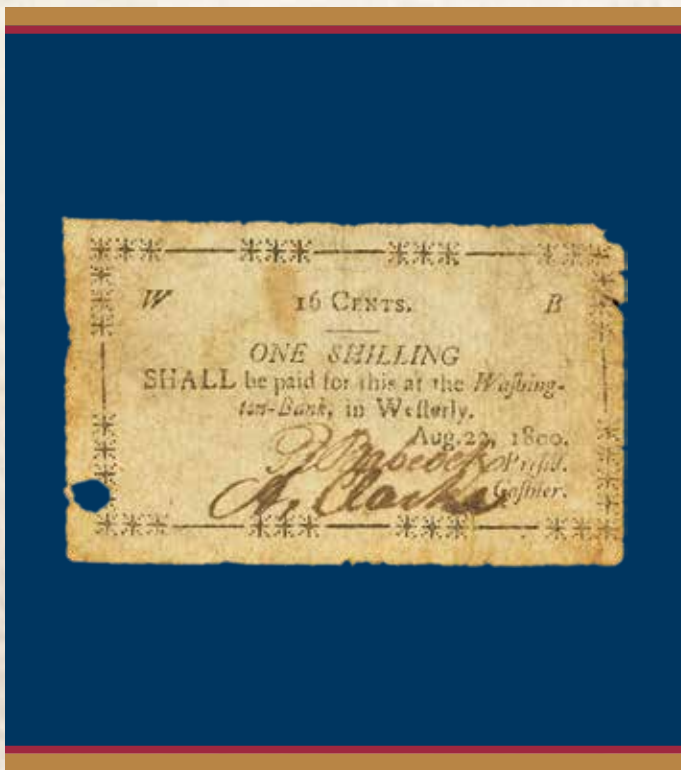
Very Rare Seminole Nation Merchandise Scrip

20176 [Wewoka], Seminole Nation, I.T. – Wewoka Store 10 Cents in Merchandise ND (1870s-1880s) Burgett 2, Durand IT-99. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

A tremendously rare location and semi-official scrip issued after the Civil War. Wewoka is today the seat of Seminole County, Oklahoma, and the home of the Seminole Nation Museum. The book *Notable American Women, 1607-1950* includes a biography of Alice Brown Davis, daughter of Dr. John Frippo Brown of Scotland and a Seminole woman whom he met while traveling with the tribe as a physician during their forcible relocation from Florida. Alice and her husband ran a trading post. The book notes that the Seminole “trading houses conducted the tribal business, the Wewoka store acting as a bank. John F. Brown [who signed the note] acted as chief or advisor to the chief, and a younger brother was tribal treasurer.” Printed on thick white paper, without imprint. This charming note has an ornamental border enclosing the denomination at top left and across the center, the obligation, and two asterisks at lower left. The vignette of a Native American woman with a very detailed dress is signed MACKWITZ (likely William Mackwitz). Mohistory.org indicates that William Mackwitz was an early St. Louis engraver and lithographer, and the organization holds sample engraving albums from the 1850s and 1860s. The website askART.com lists him with the vital dates of 1831 to 1919, and states that he was active or located in Missouri and Germany, and that he was known for his wood engravings. This appears to be the Burgett Plate Note. Noted with “Edge and Internal Tears and Hinge Repairs.” A distinctive looking scrip and exceedingly rare.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)





Unique 16 Cents/One Shilling Westerly Note Newman and Durand Plate Note

20177 Westerly, RI – Washington Bank in Westerly 16 Cents/One Shilling Aug. 22, 1800 RI-560 G10, Newman page 403. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

In Obsolete currency, this is arguably the most important odd denomination note extant as it is unique to our knowledge. It was missing from all the major denomination sets including the definitive Schingoethe Collection, which had the 11 Cents / 8 Pence note from this series. It is the plate note in the Roger Durand "Denominations" volume where it is rated "U" or "Uncollectible." That is the only other known note from this Newman-listed series. Plated on page 403 of the fifth edition. The border around the perimeter is a combination of lines and type ornaments. The denomination "16 Cents." is at top center with a "W" at left and "B" at the right. A large *ONE SHILLING* is above the obligation. The signatures of R. Babcock as president and A. Clark as cashier remain strong. Noted with a "Small Hole at the Left" as seen on all plated images of this key piece. The Roger Durand rarity rating, published 30 years ago, will be shattered when the hammer falls upon this unique prize and it joins its next esteemed cabinet. A priceless currency note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)



South Carolina Act [of] December 1865 \$5 Essay Proof Unique and Unpublished

20178 (Columbia), SC - State of South Carolina \$5 Jan. 1866 Cr.-UNL. Essay Proof. PCGS Choice About New 58.

Like the \$10 essay we sold in Newman VI, this is unpublished in all the Southern States' references, from the 1915 William West Bradbeer book, through multiple Grover Criswell editions, and ultimately to the currently used *A Guidebook of Southern States Currency* by Hugh Shull (2007, Whitman Publishing). It is a handmade Face Essay Proof in mixed media and is unique. The Essay was created as a proposal for the Reconstruction-period notes that eventually were issued from Columbia with the January 1, 1866, date, and engraved by the American Bank Note Company (Cr. 01-04 types). The Essay Model is a blend of drawing and engraving. The engraved elements are mounted on original cardstock without imprint. This lovely work of art shows an allegorical female standing on top of the world with an eagle in a niche at the left end under a FIVE / 5 counter. There is green tint on the borders and some of the design elements, including the numerical protector at bottom center. The right end shows fancy scrollwork with an oval framed vignette of a palm tree at the shore.

The verso of the card is interesting. A contemporary note was written in pencil perpendicularly, at the right end with, "1050 in this style/ for 10,000 sheets / 4 on a sheet" / being 2 of the % . / and 2 " " \$10." (the sheet configuration chosen). The origin of the two Essay Model Proof denominations from this Act in the Newman collection is a mystery. It may have been a private proposal to local officials, but the engraved elements are suggestive of a link with the American Bank Note Company, especially with the ordering data on the verso. However, that is impossible to prove without supporting documents. The \$10 Essay realized \$9,400 in April 2015. Another priceless piece from the Newman Collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (5,000-10,000)



20179 Cheraw, SC - Bank of Cheraw \$20 18__ SC-55 G6 SENC, Sheheen 107. Proof. PCGS Very Choice New 64.

This is a key proof note and one of the rarest from the Newman Collection. The bank operated for a few years only and this \$20 A.B. & C. Durand, Wright & Co. imprint thin card proof is SENC in Haxby. The Sheheen plate note is a photocopy of another example (that is plate B). The elegant layout shows circular framed portraits of Washington and Franklin flanking a central die. The upper corners show "20" counters. The lower corners display elaborate vignettes: Greek statesman Solon (with his name inscribed on the plinth) with a stylus and parchment at left with the Capitol in the background; and Franklin, seated on a rock next to a named plinth which he uses as a desk, with lightning flashing in the background. The imprint is cleverly placed upon a banner floating above the base vignette of a cornucopia. Noted as "Pen Cancelled" which consists of short flourishes through the signature blocks. The \$50 proof from the series realized \$4,230 in Newman VII in October 2015. A superb proof rarity with tremendous condition as well.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)

20180 Salt Lake City, UT - Drovers Bank \$1 July 1, 1856 UT-5 G2a, Rust 83, Nyholm 138. PCGS New 62 Apparent.

This is an iconic W. L. Ormsby engraved type from a mysterious bank that had similarly designed notes in Ft. Leavenworth / Leavenworth City, Kansas. It is a Haxby-listed bank and has always been a popular series with collectors. The face is nearly completely filled with a bucolic scene of highly detailed livestock; titles are at the top and counters are in the corners. The security back shows an orange micro-lettered radiating circle for additional counterfeit protection. The plate B example has a slight plate variation compared with its companion. The upper right die overlaps the word "City," obscuring the end of the word. Noted with: "Small Stains" by grading. A handsome example of this well-conceived series.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

20181 Salt Lake City, UT - Drovers Bank \$1 July 1, 1856 UT-5 G2a, Rust 83, Nyholm 138var. PCGS Extremely Fine 45.

This Ormsby-printed \$1 note is slightly different than the "B" plate. As previous, the face is almost completely filled with a bucolic scene of livestock; titles are at the top and counters in the corners. The security back shows an orange micro-lettered radiating circle for additional counterfeit protection. The plate A example has a fully visible "City" by the upper right counter; just touching it, but not impinged on. Horizontal folds and some handling are seen. Well margined for this series and type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

Exceedingly Rare Bank of Cheraw Proof

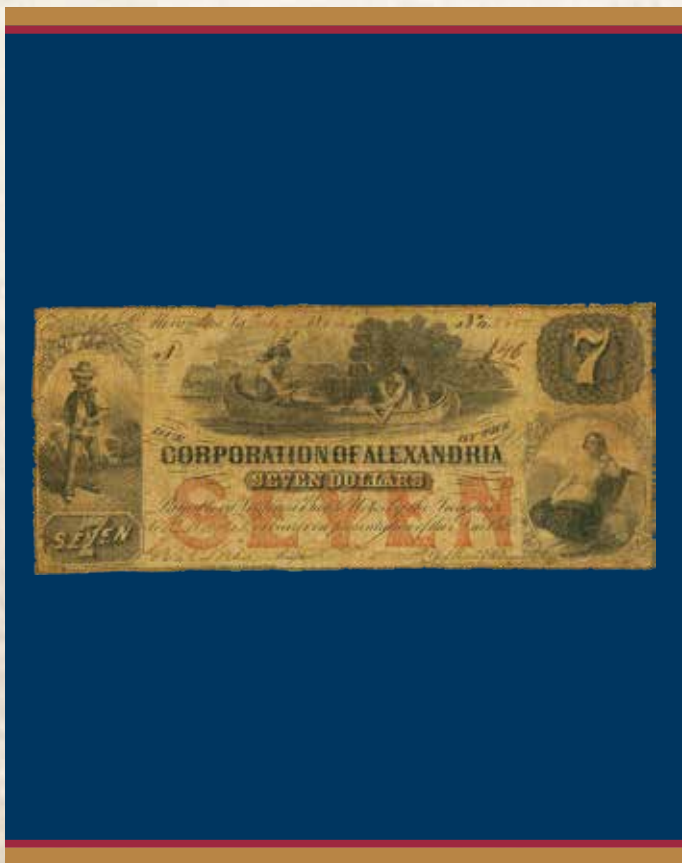


Iconic Utah Drovers Bank \$1 Note by Ormsby



Plate A Drovers Bank, Utah \$1 Variety





Very Rare Corporation of Alexandria \$7 Note

20182 Alexandria, VA - Corporation of Alexandria \$7 July 7, 1854 Jones & Littlefield TA05-46. PCGS Very Good 10 Apparent.

An important Virginia / District tie note issuer and odd denomination. It is rare for a municipal issue to use an odd denomination like this. The central vignette shows a placid scene of a Native American father paddling a canoe while his son relaxes and his wife tends to the baby. At the left end, a farmer strides through the countryside beneath an agricultural arbor; a SEVEN / 7 block is below. At the right end, a "7" counter is above an oval-framed picture of an allegorical female reclining on bales. A large red SEVEN protector is across the bottom, above the dual imprint of Baldwin, Adams & Co. New York / Bald, Cousland & Co. Philada. Grading notes "Edge Tears and Hinge Repairs." Very appealing from the face and seldom encountered.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



Rare Stephen Mason, Richmond 12 Cents Note

20183 Richmond, VA- Due by Stephen Mason 12 Cents October 4, 1861 Jones & Littlefield PR60-562. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

This and the 37 Cents (37-1/2 Cents?) are the rarest from the issuer and listed as "7G" in the Virginia book. With scythe and sheaf of grain, Ceres stands on a plinth in a niche at the left end; an ornamental cartouche at the left end holds the perpendicular textual denomination. A double ruled border is around the perimeter. The denomination "12 Cts." flanks a central flourish. Noted are: "Edge Tears and Minor Damage; Tape Repair on Back; Small Holes." A curious odd denomination from the Civil War period. A rarity from a well collected location.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



POLITICAL & SATIRICAL NOTES

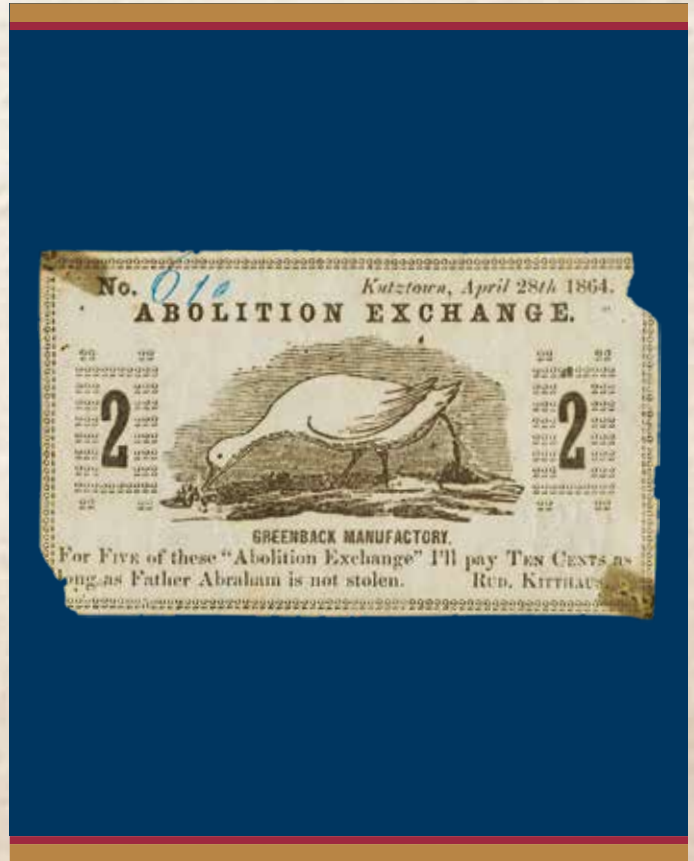


Choice Humbug Glory Bank 6 Cents in Mint Drops

20184 [Unknown Location] – Humbug Glory Bank 6 Cents in Mint Drops or Glory at Cost 1837 Rulau HT-N18. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

The Hard Times Satirical notes are worthy of their own book, and many of the iconic types have imagery that often seems relevant, no matter what the political era. This title is one of the most popular, and this is one of the highest-grade examples we have seen. Printed on thick paper with broad top and bottom margins. This 1837 political parody note was supposedly issued by Humbug Glory Bank. At top center is a harnessed donkey with the title "Roman Firmness" flanking are a "6 CENTS" counter with "Better Currency" (without the t's crossed) to the left and leaves with a caterpillar titled "Hickory Leaf" to the right. It shows six Jackson "cents" on the left and "6" blocks with Jackson's accessories and a scroll titled "veto" (of the bank rechartering) at the right. A variety of satirical text appears at top and bottom and in the corners. The Library of Congress website (loc.gov/pictures) explains the "signatures" at the bottom as follows: "Cunning Reuben [Whitney, anti-Bank adviser to Jackson and Van Buren] Cash'r" and "Honest Amos [Kendall, Postmaster General and influential advisor to Van Buren] Pres't." The website also says the note was copyrighted by Anthony Fleetwood in 1837 and published at 89 Nassau St., New York (seen at the right end). A very boldly printed example on this type of paper. Exceptional details compared to others printed on flimsy paper type. Broad margins, virtually untrimmed, and exhibiting both complete imprints. One of the finer examples we have seen. Noted with a "Small Edge Tear at Top Right; Minor Stains." An important opportunity to obtain this popular satirical note in superior condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)



Rare Abolition Exchange 2 Cents Satirical Note

20185 Kutztown, PA – Abolition Exchange – Greenback Manufactory 2 Cents April 28, 1864. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

This is a rare note and has always been a mystery. Its exact issuer is unknown, and it appears initially as a Kutztown, Pennsylvania, scrip note. A small format note without an imprint. Printed on off-white bond paper. The type is also known on green paper. A border of repeating "2" numerals, plus one "5" are seen around the perimeter. The serial number 610 is at top left, and the location and date are at top right. The title ABOLITION EXCHANGE is below. A vignette of a goose pecking at vegetation while at the same time eliminating what it has eaten is flanked by bold "2" numerals surrounded by a pattern of that number. Below is the title GREENBACK MANUFACTORY. The text reads: "For Five of these "Abolition Exchange" I'll pay Ten Cents as long as Father Abraham is not stolen." The printed signature of Rud. Kitthaus is at bottom right. Noted with "Tape Remnants and Stains; Edge Damage." We have only seen a few examples of this odd issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



ENGRAVING COMPANY SAMPLE NOTES



Beautiful American Bank Note Company “Anti-Photographic Security” Specimen Note

20186 New York, NY – American Bank Note Company “Anti-Photographic Security 1-2-5” Advertising Specimen Note Undated (1858). PCGS Very Choice New 64.

A colorful and extremely attractive banknote company advertising piece. Printed on bond paper, used for issued notes, by the American Bank Note Company. The imprint appears twice at the top, flanking the titles. Full green tint across the entire note with outlined ANTI-PHOTOGRAPHIC at the top and FIVE protector sample at the base. The Henry Clay portrait center is flanked by elaborately styled “2” protectors in green and white. Upper counters are “ONE” and “5” respectively. At lower left is a large vignette of a woman with a scythe (originally a Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson design). At lower right is a vignette of a girl with hair in ringlets that was used on several ABNCo. printed notes. Very stylish overall, and oversize compared to a standard banknote. A gorgeous, full margined example. A beauty.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



Rare and Important Early Engraver’s Specimen Proof

20187 Philadelphia, PA – Tanner, Kearny & Tiebout “Specimen of an Improved Method of Engraving Bank Notes” Advertising Specimen Note Undated (Ca. 1817-1822). PCGS Choice New 63.

This three-partner imprint was very short-lived, but in that period the firm engraved and printed some beautiful banknotes. Eric’s interest in the imprint was due to their engraving and printing of notes for the Bank of Edwardsville (Haxby Bank IL-220). The bank created small change denominations (cf. Newman Part VIII: lot 28228) and dollar-denominated notes. Some of these used a custom vignette of a pastoral view, apparently based on a period sketch of the (Thomas) Kirkpatrick Mill. The scene was accurate for the period the notes were printed (circa 1820), with the mill placed in the correct location relative to the ridgeline and Cahokia Creek. The imprint itself is a bit enigmatic. It did not merge with another banknote engraving firm, which was common practice. Instead, its three principals went into independent pursuits when the trio dissolved in approximately 1820. Benjamin Tanner may have studied with Peter Maverick and created some large plate engravings of War of 1812 scenes. Francis Kearny, supposedly the nephew of hero Commodore Lawrence, went back into private engraving in 1820. Cornelius Tiebout studied in London with James Heath. However, his lucrative income from engraving was squandered in land speculations in Kentucky after relocating there. An India paper proof, printed to thin, wide margined card stock by Rogers & Estler (their imprint under the frame line). A diaphanously clad woman is seated at the shore holding a banner reading “Speramus piacere.” In the background are a ship and a farm. Flanking are oval dies with “T.K. & T.” left and “B.N.E.” at right. Titles are across with a sample imprint at lower left; all done in various fonts and sizes. Intricate ends show PATENT at left and PHILADELPHIA at right. A handsome layout and design. The penciled notation on the back, “[?] folio/Oct. 1815” is of unknown origin. Rarely encountered, in choice condition, and one of the earliest engraving company sample notes known.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



Fascinating and Extremely Rare \$500 “CONFFDERATE” Chemicograph Essay Proof by Straker & Sons

20188 Confederate States of America -Developmental Essay Proof for Straker & Sons \$500 Chemicograph Back Design. PCGS Very Choice New 64 Apparent.

The final of seven exemplary and historic S. Straker & Sons developmental proofs from the Newman Collection. Six were sold in the Newman Part VIII sale, and this \$500 proof is a fascinating example. Not only is it lacking some design details used on the finished proposed back by the Straker firm, but it has a major spelling error across the title block: CONFFDERATE. Printed from the master plate for the \$500 back ordered by the Confederate States of America. Like the others from the Newman Collection, a deep impression proof struck directly to card using the patented process, but without imprint (seen on the later reprints made for sale to collectors). The card measures approximately 30.cm by 22.cm, and the printing within is 19 cm by 8 cm, with the visible plate embossing delineating the margin. Printed in black and white. Like the other denominations, the style is similar in layout. At the center is an angel with very long, outstretched wings. Her robe is flowing, and she is balanced daintily on the globe (very faint continental details are visible). Flanking her at the bottom are a cannon and army equipment at left and an anchor and naval equipment at right. Both ends show 500 DOLLARS. There are four “500” counters that mirror across the note. The title block across, THE CONFFDERATE - STATES OF AMERICA, is bisected by the main vignettes. A very advanced plate, but lacking some details in the wings and around the bottom vignettes when compared with reprinted notes from finished plates made for collectors. Noted with “Repaired Edge Tear at Right,” which is in the card, but ceases at the deeply embossed printing margin. All Confederate proofs are extremely rare. These are very seldom offered for sale, and the six different examples in Newman Part VIII were bid upon avidly. This is the highest denomination from the series, has the fascinating plate anomaly, and is tremendously attractive.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)



UNITED STATES FEDERAL CURRENCY



Possibly Unique 1864 Legal Tender \$2 *Embarkation of the Pilgrims* Face Essay Proof

20189 United States of America - \$2 1864 Spencer Clark Proposed Series for Legal Tender Notes Face Essay Proof Hessler USE10b. PCGS Very Choice New 64.

Federal Proofs and Essays are all rare. The earliest ones are especially interesting and in this essay series, concepts of the designs were eventually adopted, but for different notes. A superbly designed series, and the second of three denominations for Legal Tender notes proposed by Spencer Clark in an 1864 report to Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase. The design concepts from this essay series eventually were used on the backs of Original Series National Bank Notes. This is an India paper proof affixed to a pinkish paper new card. Printed by the National Currency Bureau, without an imprint, and with pencil-drawn additions. The full width, progressive version of the *Embarkation of the Pilgrims*, 1620, is featured, with the two-line penciled title within the vignette. The superb scene adapted from Robert W. Weir's painting (hanging in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol) and engraved by Joseph P. Ourdan for the Bureau is in a preliminary version. It is more detailed in the centers than along the perimeter. The hand-drawn "2" at the upper right was on the next proof version (as plated in Hessler). These essay proofs are exceedingly rare, and this version might be unique. Very distinctive, and a historic proof created in the early days of our National Currency Bureau.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (4,000-8,000)



20190 United States of America - Fr. 16c \$1 1862 Legal Tender. PCGS Choice About New 58 Apparent.

Their redemption in gold and their use as payment for custom duties made the Demand Notes "hard" money. The Union required funds for their war effort and fiat money was essential; that necessitated the creation of the subsequent Legal Tender notes with the clause on the back: "... Legal Tender for all debts Public and Private Except Duties on Imports and Interest in the Public Debt ..." Because of that clause, these circulated at a discount compared to hard money at the time. This is a classic \$1 "greenback" with a portrait of Salmon P. Chase, their architect, at the upper left. Printed by the National Bank Note Company with exceptional security devices, from the Cyrus Durand patents, making them essentially impossible to counterfeit. In green are the die at the left and the wide green guilloche at the right end. The green circular die at bottom center had the vertically stacked "1 2 3" which would serve as an anti-raising measure. On this type, the "1" is outlined to identify the denomination. Note also, the "3" in anticipation of this denomination (of which only essays were prepared) commonly used in the Obsolete banknote-issuing era. Series 262. Plate D27. Noted with some "Minor Stains," which are confined to the edges. The green guilloche on the back is vibrant.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

20191 United States of America - Fr. 41 \$2 1862 Legal Tender. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

A beautiful face layout was used on the 1862 \$2 "greenback" by the National Bank Note Company. Alexander Hamilton is at the bottom left with the green security devices to his left and right. Attached to the wide right guilloche is the security counter device, but with the "2" highlighted in the white circle as an anti-raising measure. Series 132. Plate A14. Noted with some "Some Small Edge Tears." Fully margined and with expressive green color on both sides.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)

20192 United States of America - Fr. 214 \$10 1879 Refunding Certificate. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

Essential for all Federal currency type sets is this scarce and distinctive one-year Friedberg type. The 1879 Refunding Certificates were printed in an unusual size format compared to other notes printed by the BEP. The obligation on this interest-bearing instrument was also unusual because it was continuous. At the time, they were actually a circulating bond although the average person in 1879 may not have noticed the interest clause. However, banks would retain them for the interest that accrued at four percent with no definite redemption date. This provided a strong inducement to hold the notes rather than cash them in. The payment of interest was stopped by Congress in 1907, and the final redemption value set at \$21.30. This induced the banks to redeem the ones they held. There is only a noted "Repaired Edge Split at Top Center." The seal is slightly faded, but this is an excellent midrange-grade note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)

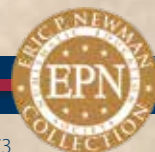
Classic 1862 \$1 Legal Tender "Greenback"



1862 \$2 Legal Tender "Greenback"



Scarce and Distinctive 1879 Refunding Certificate



Iconic 1896 \$5 “Educational” Silver Certificate



20193 United States of America – Fr. 269 \$5 1896 Silver Certificate. PCGS Very Fine 20.

The 1896 Educational series is one of the most beautifully engraved currency issues. Four denominations were proposed, but only three were issued: \$1, \$2, and \$5. A vast majority of American collectors consider this iconic type to be the highlight of the engraver's art. Its powerful design holds tremendous eye appeal. The central vignette, adapted from a painting by Walter Shirlaw and engraved by G.F.C. Smillie, shows *Electricity Presenting Light to the World*. The green back also exemplifies superb security and artistic printing and displays Grant and Sherman portraits at the ends. In the center is an allegorical winged America. A scarcer Friedberg number compared with the more available Fr. 268. A very well-centered, lightly circulated note that is perfect for a typeset.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)

Popular 1899 \$5 “Running Antelope” Silver Certificate



20194 United States of America – Fr. 278 \$5 1899 Silver Certificate. PCGS About New 53PPQ.

One of the most popular United States type notes. This was the first central vignette of a Native American on United States currency. Engraved by G.F.C. Smillie, the stern portrait of Chief Takota-Inyanka (as referred in Chambliss, page 98) is also known as Running Antelope. However, he is shown wearing a Pawnee headdress (instead of Sioux, as that would have been too tall for the allotted space on the face). Intricate framing is all around, and the color of the blue seal and “V” protector are riveting. The green back is vibrant. Just lightly handled, and a premium example of this classic American currency note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)

Chicago District 1914 \$100 Federal Reserve Note



20195 United States of America – Fr. 1108 \$100 1914 Federal Reserve Note. PCGS About New 53 Apparent.

A bold and well-printed \$100 blue seal Chicago district Federal Reserve Note. The face shows a profile portrait of Benjamin Franklin in an oval frame. The appealing vignette on the back features *Labor, Plenty, America, Peace, and Commerce* as they were originally drawn by Kenyon Cox. The engraver was G.F.C. Smillie. Interestingly, that design was intended for all of the U.S. small-size denominations. There are some “Minor Stains” noted, but observed more from the back. This example faces up nicely and is evenly margined.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)





Important Home National Bank, Elgin \$20 1875 Rarity

20196 United States of America – Elgin, IL - \$20 1875 Fr. 431 The Home NB of Elgin Ch. # 2016. PCGS Fine 15.

A newly reported note and first public offering. This type is difficult to procure from any state, and early First Charter and 1875 Series \$20 notes are underrated rarities. The later notes from the Home National Bank are encountered, but the earliest notes are extreme rarities. This is the first reported 1875 \$20 and one of only four First Charter or 1875 notes known from the bank. This is the first of those four to appear publicly since an 1875 \$10 sold in our predecessor 1992 CAA auction. Like all First Charters, a magnificently designed layout. The left end's fierce *Battle of Lexington* scene, based on Theodore A. Lishler's painting, was engraved by Joseph I. Pease. The right end allegory of *Loyalty* was engraved by Alfred Jones. The backs on this issue were conceived from paintings in the U. S. Capitol. The *Baptism of Pocahontas* was painted originally by John G. Chapman and engraved by Charles Burt. No. 3025. Plate A/ E745732. This is a problem-free example that is exceptionally attractive. Ample face margins are on three sides; only the bottom is tight. The vivid green back's central back vignette is intricately detailed. A prize note for a specialized Illinois Nationals collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (4,000-8,000)



Rare Junction City, Kansas \$10 Brown Back



20197 United States of America – Junction City, KS - \$10 1882 Brown Back Fr. 484 The Central NB of Junction City Ch. # 4284. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

The beautifully engraved "Brown Backs" are justifiably popular. Large-size notes from this Kansas bank are considerably rarer than small size. This is the third \$10 Brown Back reported and only tenth large size note from the bank. The vignettes on the \$10 face feature *Franklin and Electricity* and *America Seizing the Lightning*. This serial 3046 Plate C/ No.W315705 note is one sheet position removed from the only example we have cataloged and sold (cf. 2106 Long Beach #3548: lot 18431 at \$1,175). Noted with "Writing on the Back," which is blue and difficult to see at first. This Newman example has been in the collection for decades and is new to the collecting community.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)

Very Rare Fremont NB, Nebraska \$20 1882 Brown Back



20198 United States of America – Fremont, NE - \$20 1882 Brown Back Fr. 493 The Fremont NB Ch. # 2848. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A very rare and early Dodge County, Nebraska note. It is one of only two Brown Backs listed in the National Currency Foundation census and the only \$20 denomination. Neither of these have appeared at public auction, making this an excellent opportunity. A handsomely engraved type with the same face layout as the First Charters and 1875 \$20 notes. *The Battle of Lexington* is at the left and *Loyalty* is at the right end. The brown back shows the charter number in the center. No.1313, Plate A / Y504583. Noted with "Minor Stains" visible mostly on the back. We cataloged and sold only 1902 "blue seals" and small-size notes from this location. This is immensely rarer.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (1,500-3,000)

Unusual Double Signature Error National Bank Note



20199 United States of America – Milwaukee, WI - \$20 1902 Plain Back Fr. 658 The NB of Commerce of Milwaukee Ch. # 6853. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

There is an eye-catching error on this National Bank Note. This \$20 is from the second title for the bank. It changed from the Germania National Bank when the United States entered World War I. The officer signatures were applied with an auto-signing machine, but in this case, they were applied twice: once in their proper places and also across the center of the note. It appears that anomaly did not prevent this note from circulating in commerce for quite some time. Noted with some "Small Edge Tears." An unusual and very rare piece.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

St. Louis District \$100 1950B Third Printing Inverted Error



20200 United States of America – Fr. 2159-H \$100 1950B Federal Reserve Note Type I Inverted Third Printing. PCGS Choice New 63 Apparent.

This St. Louis district \$100 error stands out with the green seal and serial numbers, black seal, and signatures upside down on the face; an inverted error observed occasionally on this earlier series date. We last sold one in January 2016 for \$1,057.50 graded PCGS Very Choice New 64PPQ. Prior to that, it was a ten-year gap between offerings. Noted as having "Paper Toned," but the all-important face stands out distinctively.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)



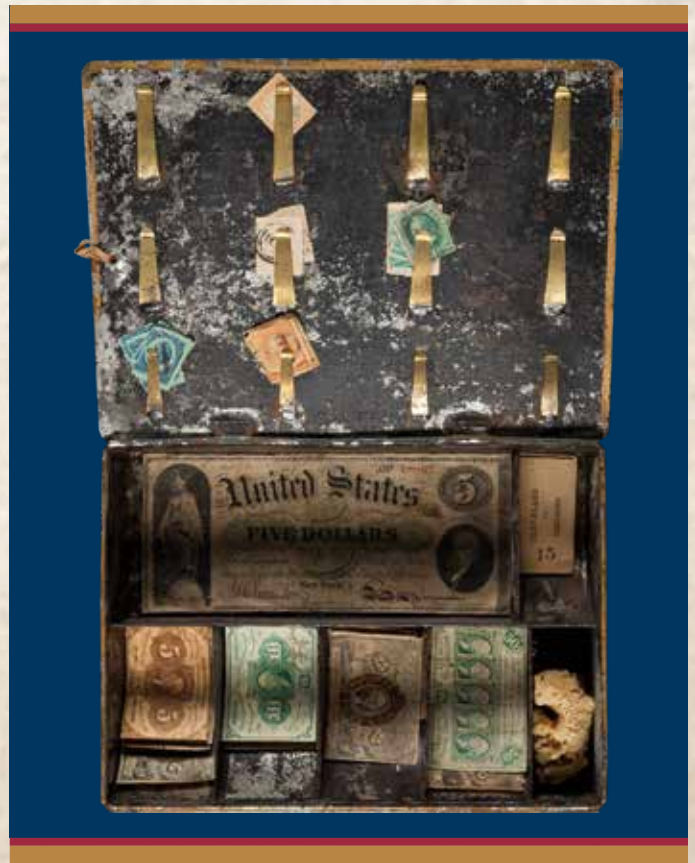


Gray Background Fractional Currency Shield

20201 United States of America – Fr. 1382 Fractional Currency Shield with Gray Background. Framed. Very Fine.

An attractive example of the very popular Fractional Currency Shield. These were made to be used in banks and post offices for the purpose of counterfeit detection. They were manufactured between June 1866 and May 1869 and are composed of 39 First, Second, and Third issue uniface Specimen notes affixed to a pre-printed large piece of cardboard. There are 20 faces and 19 backs, all uniface. Most of the notes are bright, but the 25¢ Second Issue back, as frequently observed, has faded to light blue. There are four hand-signed notes with three being Jeffries-Spinner and one, the 10¢ Third Issue, being a Colby-Spinner. Some signed notes have ink erosion, but the Grant-Sherman notes in the fourth row are vibrant and well-above average. The gray background is bright and sharply printed, with the stars and eagle appealing. Very little water damage is seen (as normal, due to old Treasury storage), but some perimeter flaking is seen on the backing near the interior frame edges at the top. The frame is apparently contemporary, as the shields were all shipped flat, without a frame. There are bangs here and there on the frame, but the overall presentation of this example is better than most seen by us. It has an impressive pedigree and will certainly be a spectacular display piece for the next collector.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,500-5,000)



Eclectic and Rare L. L. Tower & Co. Patented Currency Box

20202 L. L. Tower Currency & Stamp Box - Circa 1863 Stamp and Currency Ticket Case. Very Good.

An eclectic Federal and Fractional Currency ephemeral object that would make an excellent display. Measuring 23.9 cm x 17.5 cm x 5.0 cm, this green and gold painted metal box is designed to accommodate large-size currency, four sizes of fractional currency, and stamps that are clipped inside the lid. Two smaller compartments house a sponge and small slips or tickets. It appears that this particular case was used by a railroad company. A tag attached to the outside of the case identifies this item as patent number 39,184 from July 7, 1863. That patent date is verified and was held by L.L. Tower as illustrated upon the tag. This is the first example of a Fractional Currency-related device we have seen (a Jacob's Ladder type of currency wallet is also offered in this sale). Scuffs and paint chips, more on the inside of the cover, are seen. The brass stamp clips on the inside cover are in nice condition and well-soldered in place. A rare item.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)





Unique Treasury Department Fractional Currency Transmittal Box

20203 United States Treasury – “SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS [in] TEN CENTS FRACTIONAL CURRENCY” Official Cardboard Transmittal Box. Very Good.

Many United States Fractional Currency collectors have discussed the existence of this unique box in the Eric P. Newman Collection for decades, particular at annual Memphis Paper Money shows. The legend was that it was sealed and filled completely with fractional notes. However, the official United States Treasury wax seals at the sides are broken, the lid has been lifted, and the box is empty. That does not discount the fact that it is the only box of the type we have ever seen or know of. It will become a treasured member in an elite collection of United States Fractional Currency. Cardboard, coverings, and label as described. Dimensions 20.25 cm wide by 16.90 cm deep by 12.8 cm high. Its official status is apparent from the outset, as on the lid is an ornately patterned, green intaglio printed label with the titles in three lines at bottom center. An area just above, separated by a dividing line, would leave room for the designee for the notes (in this case, very lightly penciled and not fully readable). The box has fancy brown coating on the sides of the lids and on two sides of the box. The other two sides, which have the wax seals, appear to have cardboard over the coating on which to make notations. Here the wax seals were applied to seal the box and official notations could be made. One wax-sealed side has the crayon notation “5/3.” The other is stamped in green with Asst.[reasurer] / New York. The bottom of the box is very important. It has cardboard over the brown coating, and there is another wax seal and the crayoned date “July 29/[18] 75.” Apparently, this box once held Fifth Issue 10 cents notes, which were packed in bundles at the Treasury. Another amazing item from Eric’s vast and diverse collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (2,000-4,000)



Currency Trompe L'Oeil Watercolor

20204 United States Currency Trompe L'Oeil - C. W. Lybolt, 1913. Very Good.

A unique ink and pencil on paper trompe l'oeil watercolor mounted to a board. 23 cm x 15.5 cm image size; overall, 28 cm x 20 cm. Depicted are the faces of four 1899 “Black Eagle” \$1 silver certificates and across in the center, with the top two notes supplying the identifying information. The top is partially curled over with a little less than half of the face visible, and with approximately half of the less-detailed back in view. The note beneath displays most of the right half of the face, and the two underneath have only small sections showing. The background simulates the appearance of wood. Signed by C.W. Lybolt and dated 1913, An unusual medium for this style of currency art. This is a fragile piece with delicate edges chipping away from the image area. Very Good overall, but excellent for framing and display.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

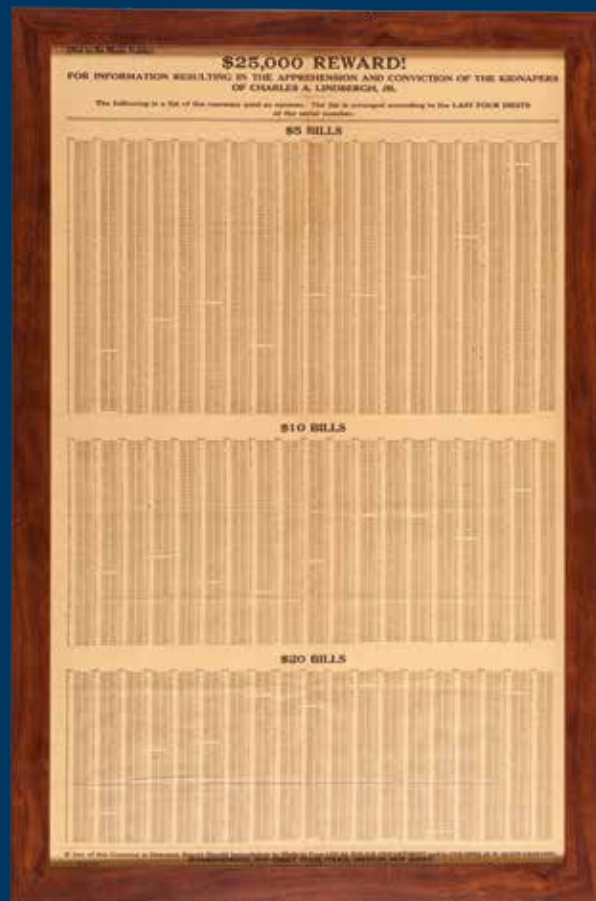


Lindbergh Kidnapping Ransom Money Serial Number Broadside

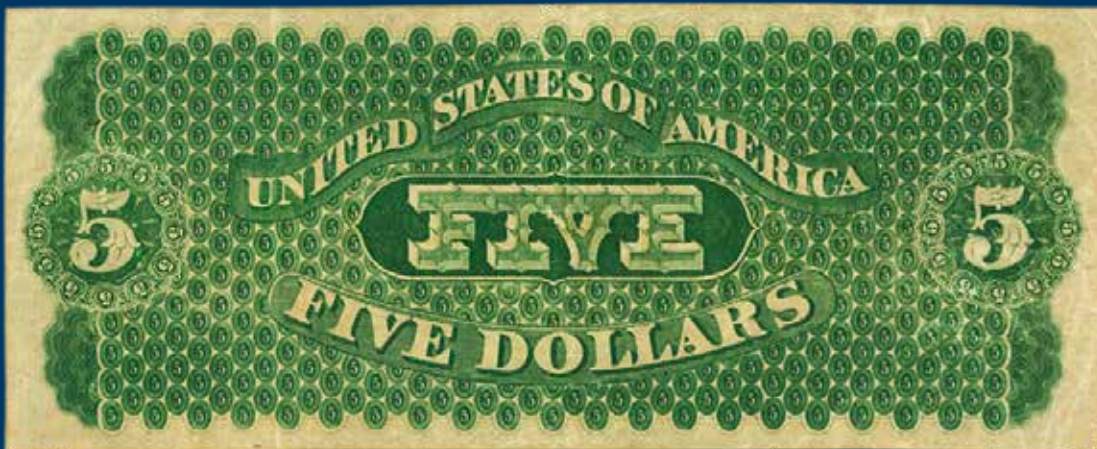
20205 [1932] - Lindbergh Kidnapping Ransom Money Serial Number Broadside. Framed. Fine.

A large folio size sheet, originally folded for transmittal, framed with the serial numbers of the ransom money in the Lindbergh baby kidnapping case. On March 1, 1932, Charles Lindbergh, Jr., the son of aviator Charles Lindbergh and his wife, Anne, was kidnapped in New Jersey. Although the ransom was paid, the baby was found dead in May 1932. Eventually, Bruno Hauptmann would be executed for what at the time was called the "Crime of the Century." An approximately 42.5 cm by 65 cm, full-sheet listing on newsprint of the serial numbers of the notes that made up the ransom. Divided into \$5, \$10, and \$20 denomination groups, within which the notes are arranged by the last four digits of the serial number. It was printed by the Government Printing Office in 1932. The New Jersey State Police Colonel H.N. Schwarzkopf listed on the sheet was the chief investigator of the kidnapping. The condition within the frame appears excellent and this is one of the finest we have seen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

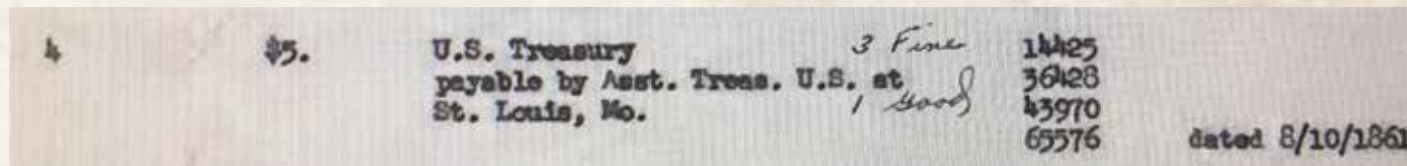


In Superb Grade and Very Rare Fr. \$5 1861 St. Louis Demand Note
Originally from the Colonel Green Estate



20206 United States of America - Fr. 5 \$5 1861 St. Louis Demand Note. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

All Demand Notes are rare, but the St. Louis Demand notes are the rarest in the series. There are ten examples of the St. Louis \$5 Fr. 5 Demand Note currently listed on the census. This note was from the first material Eric P. Newman ever acquired from the "Colonel" Green Estate. It was among a \$1,200 purchase of Missouri paper money (Eric had to borrow \$600 as he hadn't yet entered into his partnership with B.G. Johnson.) Amazingly, this purchase included four St. Louis \$5 Demand Notes. The present example is the finest of the four and has been in the Newman Collection for over 75 years. It is listed on Eric's original typed inventory (included in this sale catalog) along with the \$10 St. Louis Fr. 10 Demand Note (obtained from Wismer in 1939) we sold in Newman Part VIII in for \$168,000.



Listing of the Four St. Louis \$5 Demand Notes from Eric's First Purchase from the Green Estate.

In 1861, under the direction of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, the federal government issued the first paper money of the United States, the Demand Notes, in order to meet the expenses of the Civil War. He said, "I was compelled to use some expedients for payment of the Army & Navy, or see the defeat of all our efforts to save the integrity of the Republic." (*The Salmon P. Chase Papers*, Kent State University Press, 1889). The acts of July 7, 1861, and August 5, 1861, authorized an emission of \$60,000,000 of notes; they were not legal tender and were not interest-bearing. The notes were printed in \$5, \$10, and \$20 denominations from five Assistant Treasurer locations: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Although the notes have the "on demand ... Promise to pay to the Bearer," the obligation does not specify payment in gold. However, Chase's circular sent to the Assistant Treasurers regarding the aforementioned acts stated:

"These notes are intended to furnish a current medium of payment, exchange, and remittance, being at all times convertible into coin at the option of the holder, at the place where made payable, and everywhere receivable for public dues. They must be always equivalent to gold, and often and for many purposes more convenient and valuable."

But the Treasury was low on gold supplies, and Lieutenant-General Scott on September 8, 1861, announced that the current method of paying the troops "in coin" would be partially supplanted by the Demand Notes, which were "as good as gold at all banks and government offices throughout the United States." In addition to paying the troops, these notes were also used to pay the salaries of some government employees. As gold supplies further dwindled, Chase ordered the specie payments suspended, and on December 28, 1861, it was no longer possible for note-holders to receive gold on demand, making the notes unpopular with most of the public, but not with the importers.

The Treasury needed to continue issuing notes, but without the promise of payment in gold or acceptance as the equivalent of gold. In 1862, the Legal Tender Notes were introduced. They quickly depreciated versus gold (in 1864, it would take more than \$2.50 of those notes to purchase \$1 in gold). That meant that Demand Notes, which were on par with gold, were much more valuable than the Legal Tender Notes, particularly to importers who used them for customs duties requiring payment in gold.

Only \$53,000 of the issued \$60,000,000 (less than one percent of the total issued) in Demand Notes are still outstanding, with the majority redeemed or destroyed during the war. Most were issued from the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston locations. Far fewer were issued from Cincinnati, and the fewest from St. Louis, the westernmost office of the "Assistant Treasurer of the U.S.," as observed on the lower left corner tablet on the note's face. Only 76,000 \$5 St. Louis notes were printed.

Finely engraved and printed at the American Bank Note Co. New-York, the Demand Notes bear a striking resemblance to later Obsolete banknotes printed by the firm. The Federal Government contracted this work to the ABN prior to the organization and formation of our own Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The ABN used state-of-the-art anti-counterfeiting devices: the face shows intricate bordering with a repeating FIVE pattern border and a green guilloché with a large "5" in the center; the intricate green security back has the title on a banner over a large FIVE, with FIVE DOLLARS arcing upwards below, and "5" numerals at the ends. The left end of the face shows the *Freedom* statue that crowns the dome of the U.S. Capitol. The right end shows a portrait of Alexander Hamilton below a "5" die. Plate B. No. 43970. Hand signed, with the words "for the" under the signature blocks engraved on the plate.

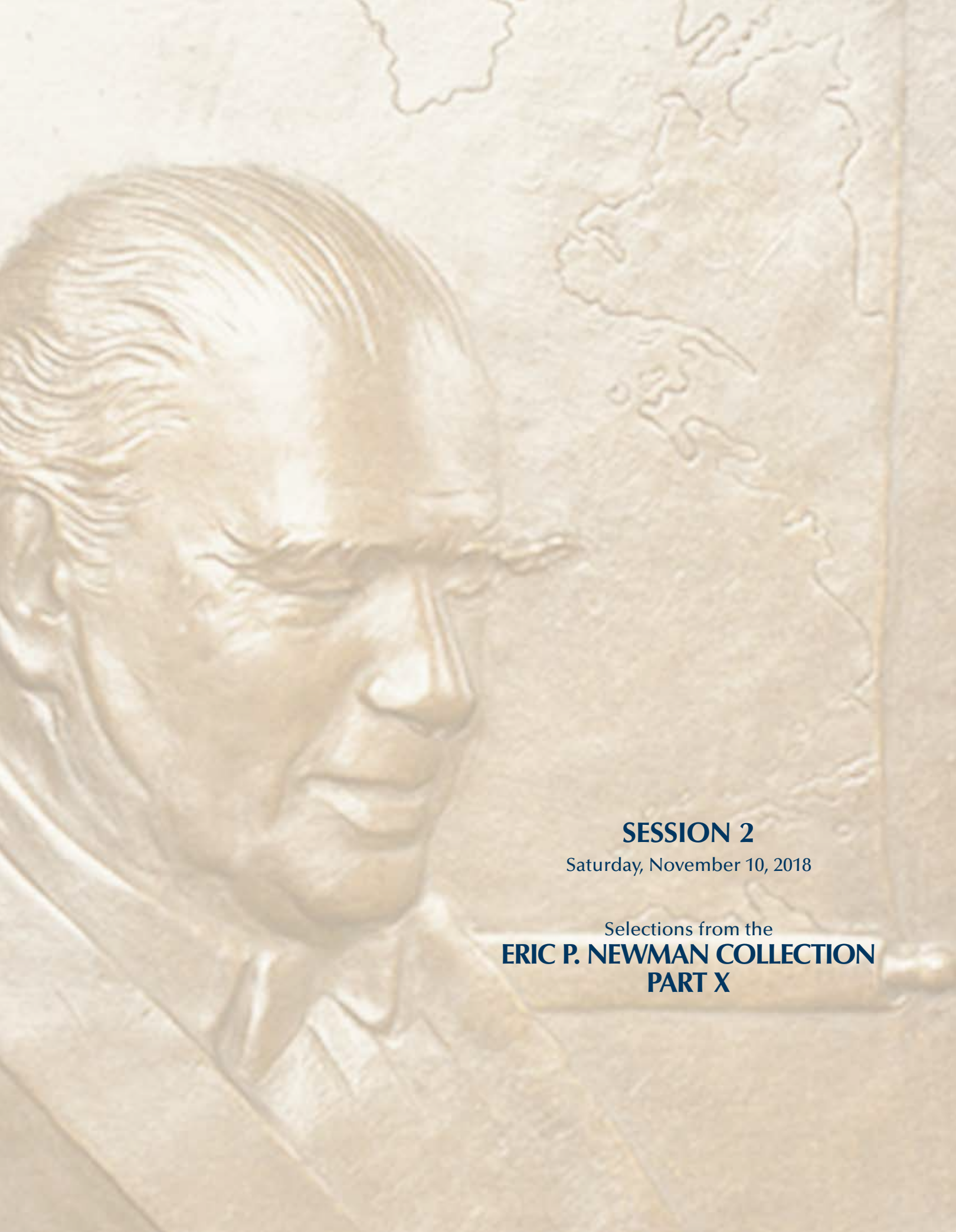
Noted with a "Small Edge Split at Left," otherwise a magnificent example. This is clearly among the top three examples, likely has the finest appearance, and its pedigree is illustrious. A rarity and an undervalued type compared to many in the Federal series. This will be a highlight in any Federal currency collection.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (35,000-70,000)

End of Session One







SESSION 2

Saturday, November 10, 2018

Selections from the
ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION
PART X

WORLD CURRENCY

20301 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 1000 Cruzados ND (1987) P-213s. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

The first of several modern Brazilian Specimen notes from the Newman Collection. The issue of inflation was one of Eric's many interests, and this late 20th century note is one of the many inflationary examples he obtained. This very colorful type has a long serial perforation along the top, and shows the image of the famous Brazilian novelist Machado de Assis on the face and a street in Rio de Janeiro on the back. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and "Perforated Cancelled" as noted. Later, notes from this design series were revalued at 1000 Old to 1 New.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



20302 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 5000 Cruzados ND (1988) P-214s. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 66PPQ.

A bright multi-color type. A portrait of artist Candido Portinari is on the face, and an image of him drawing is on the back. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and "Perforated Cancelled" as noted. These were also revalued the next year.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



20303 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 10000 Cruzados ND (1989) P-215s. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 65PPQ.

The highest denomination from this issue and predominately red on both sides. A portrait of Carlos Chagas is on the face, and the scientist peering into a microscope is on the back. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and "Perforated Cancelled" as noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20304 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 1 Cruzado Novo on 1000 Cruzados ND (1989) P-216as. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

Revalued P-213 type with a triangular cartouche enclosing the new denomination. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and "Perforated Cancelled" as noted. A superb, basically perfect note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20305 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 5 Cruzados Novos on 5000 Cruzados ND (1989) P-217as. Specimen. PCGS Choice About New 58PPQ.

This has the same colors as the P-214, but there is a revaluation stamping on the face. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and "Perforated Cancelled" as noted. The handling is light on one edge.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (50-100)

20306 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 10 Cruzados Novos on 10000 Cruzados ND (1989) P-218as. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

The P-215 type, but with revaluation overprint in the center. Red is predominant on both sides. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and "Perforated Cancelled" as noted. The highest denomination from the issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20307 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 50 Cruzados Novos ND (1989) P-219as. Specimen. PCGS Choice New 63PPQ.

A new series with revalued denominations. White with subtle brown color on the face and blue on the back. Carlos Drummond de Andrade, poet and journalist, is depicted on the face, and some verses accompany an image of the writer working at his craft on the back. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and "Perforated Cancelled" as noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20308 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 100 Cruzados Novos ND (1989) P-220as. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 66PPQ.

Multi-color on the face and back. Author Cecília Meireles, who established the first children's library in Brazil, is shown at the right. The back shows a child reading. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and "Perforated Cancelled" as noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



20309 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 200 Cruzados Novos ND (1989) P-221as. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

Centenary of the Republic commemorative issue type. Blue and green with subtle undertint. A bust crowned with a laurel wreath is at the right, and *Patria*, by de Pedro Bruno is on the back. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and "Perforated Cancelled" as noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)



20310 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 500 Cruzados Novos ND (1990) P-222as. Specimen. PCGS Choice About New 58PPQ.

A scarcer Specimen type from the modern issues for Brazil. This type was later stamped for Provisional use. A portrait of ecologist and naturalist Augusto Ruschi is shown on the face, and he appears on the back out in the field. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted. With petty handling and the look of a Gem.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20311 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 5000 Cruzeiros ND (1990) P-227s. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 65PPQ.

Brazil switched back to their traditional 20th century denomination on this series, but the effects of inflation are seen on the high denominations on some following series. A mainly green note with subtle multi-color effects. A profile head of a woman wearing a pileus is in a circle at the right. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20312 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 100 Cruzeiros ND (1990) P-228s. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 65PPQ.

Not listed as a Specimen in SCWPM. Four-character perforation only at the left end. This has a mainly orange face with a multi-color back. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20313 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 200 Cruzeiros ND (1990) P-229s. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

This type is also not listed as a Specimen in SCWPM. Four-character perforation only at the left end. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted. A gorgeous multi-color type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20314 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 500 Cruzeiros ND (1990) P-230s. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

Predominately green on the face and with a multi-color back. Four-character perforation only at the left end. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted. Superb PPQ condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20315 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 1000 Cruzeiros ND (1990-91) P-231s. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 66PPQ.

Mainly brown on the face and with multi-color highlights on the back. PBS.org notes that Colonel Cândido Rondon, depicted at right on the face, guided Theodore Roosevelt on an uncharted river journey in Brazil; he was known as the “Lewis and Clark” of his country. Indigenous people are shown on the back. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted. Another bold note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20316 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 5000 Cruzeiros ND (1990) P-232as. Specimen. PCGS Choice New 63PPQ.

Blue colors predominate, with a portrait of musician Carlos Gomes on the face and the composer at his piano on the back. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20317 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 10000 Cruzeiros ND (1991-93) P-233as. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 66PPQ.

The inflation on this series is clear as the denominations grew and the spending power did not. Mainly brown with an interesting snake-eating-snake vignette on the back, relating to immunologist Vital Brazil’s groundbreaking work on anti-venomous serotherapy. Not listed as a Specimen in the SCWPM. Four-character perforation only at the left end. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted. An unusual type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20318 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 50000 Cruzeiros ND (1992) P-234s. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 66PPQ.

A very high-denomination type from the undated series. With a multi-color face and back, and red sunburst at the face center. Anthropologist and folklorist Luís da Câmara Cascudo is at the right. Four-character perforation only at the left end. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20319 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 100000 Cruzeiros ND (1992) P-235as. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 66PPQ.

Another very high-denomination type from the undated series. With brown and green highlights. Four-character perforation only at the left end. A hummingbird tending to her two chicks is on the face, and an aerial view of Iguacu (also known as Iguazu) Falls is on the back. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



20320 Brazil – Banco Central do Brasil 500000 Cruzeiros ND (1993) P-236as. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

The highest denomination type from the undated series. With a predominantly red face and multi-color back. Not listed in SCWPM as a Specimen. Four-character perforation only at the left end. Writer Mário de Andrade is on the right. Stamped MODELO in red, with all zeroes, and “Perforated Cancelled” as noted. Bold colors enliven this interesting inflationary note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



Gem Issued Bell 12 Pence Scrip



20321 Canada – W & J. Bell, Perth, Upper Canada 12 Pence or One Shilling Nov. 15, 1839 Graham ON10-10-06. PCGS Gem New 66PPQ.

The Canadian paper scrip from the 1833-1845 Hard Times-era is often quite intriguing. These notes have been relatively neglected by American collectors, but they are underrated, and many are much scarcer than catalogs reveal. Often the notes are bi-lingual and multi-denominated, which adds to their appeal. The twin Bell brothers opened their successful general merchandise store in 1828, but the North American banking crisis and suspension of specie payments in 1837 sent it into debt and the company failed in 1846. Its five copper printing plates were discovered in 1980, and now are in the Canadian National Currency collection. This uniface type has a perpendicular vignette of the store at the left. The reverse of a British 1834 shilling at the right end serves as a counter for the illiterate. Fully signed and issued. In an exceptional grade for an issued note from the Bell twins.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

20322 Canada – W & J. Bell, Perth, Upper Canada 30 Pence or Two Shillings & 6 Pence or ½ Dollar 183_Graham ON10-10-10bR. Remainder. PCGS Extremely Fine 45PPQ.

Remainder scrip from the Bell twin brothers, but unissued. Printed uniface, without imprint. The central vignette depicts a United States Capped Bust half dollar reverse with HALF A DOLLAR arcing around the top. A running deer is seen at the base. With wide margins and only light handling.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Sherbrooke, Quebec 50 Cents Scrip Remainder



20323 Canada – Unknown Issuer Scrip “E. Morris” Imprint, Sherbrooke, Quebec 2 Shillings and 6 Pence or 50 Cents 1837 Graham QC55-12-10R. Remainder. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A very scarce Quebec scrip issue that is observed unissued only or falsely filled in. Printed in America by E. Morris, Philadelphia, using a style seen on many Philadelphia and vicinity scrip from the period. Seated Justice on a wharf at top center is flanked by counters. At upper left, a milkmaid balances her pail on her head and carries her stool; at upper right, a sailboat catches the breeze. The type was unlisted in the 2007 catalog edition. Light pencil filling-in and some noted “Small Edge Tears” are seen. An excellent example for the specialist.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Choice Multi-denominated Wolfred Nelson Scrip



20324 Canada – WFD. Nelson & Co. - Distillerie de St. Denis, St. Denis, L.C. 60 Sous or 1 Ecu or 2 Shilling & 6 Pence July 22, 1837 Graham QC125-12-10-10a. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

This is a complex series with two dated issues, many denominations, and a number of varieties. The issuer, Wolfred Nelson, is an interesting footnote character from this tumultuous period who allied himself with the “Patriote” rebels against the British crown. He was imprisoned for treason, then exiled to Bermuda, and later settled in the United States. After a *nolle prosequi* relieved him of fears of imprisonment, he returned to Canada, eventually becoming mayor of Montreal. This note is from the first issue and the highest denomination. Printed uniface by Louis Perrault, Montreal with the imprint line at the bottom, and dual-language text and denominations. At top center is a counter vignette of a United States Capped Bust half dollar coin reverse. The denomination of HALF A DOLLAR is at the left end, and the right end shows the company name perpendicularly within ruled lines. Fully issued with three signatures and a handwritten counter-date lower left. Noted with “Minor Mounting Remnants on Back.” Broadly margined and sharply printed. Representing several genres and themes, this is perfect for any Canadian or American currency collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

20325 Canada – WFD. Nelson & Co. - Distillerie de St. Denis, St. Denis, L.C. 60 Sous or 1 Ecu or 2 Shilling & 6 Pence July 22, 1837 Graham QC125-12-10-10b. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

A second Ecu note from this first issue, but the face plate is different, with Montreal under the vignette and the bolded UN shifted over to the right of the vignette. As previous, printed uniface by Louis Perrault, Montreal, with imprint line at the bottom, and texts and denominations in French and English. At top center is a counter vignette of a United States Capped Bust half dollar coin reverse. The denomination is at the left end, and the right end has the company name perpendicularly within ruled lines. Fully issued with all signatures. Noted with “Small Internal Tears,” but with wide margins and well printed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)



Interesting 1738 Spanish Colonial Coin Vignette



20326 Canada – WFD. Nelson & Co. - Distillerie de St. Denis, St. Denis, L.C. 10 Sous or 5 Pence October 9, 1837 Graham QC125-12-04a-ii. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

A second issue note. These used Spanish Colonial and United States coin vignettes as counter (denomination) devices. Printed uniface by Louis Perrault, Montreal, with the imprint line at the bottom. As on the prior notes from the issuer, texts and denominations are in French and English. At top center there is a counter vignette of a 1738 Spanish Colonial coin reverse. There is a fancy left end, and the right end has the company name in mirror lettering within a cartouche. Also, the pence denomination within the English text has the “N” mirrored. Noted with “Hinge Remnants on Back.” It faces up beautifully and is superior to the Lawrence R. Stack collection example. An unusual and, we believe, scarcer type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

20327 Canada – WFD. Nelson & Co. - Distillerie de St. Denis, St. Denis, L.C. 15 Sous or 7-1/2 Pence October 9, 1837 Graham QC125-12-06a-i. PCGS Very Fine 25.

A second denomination from the second series, but with a later coin reverse vignette. Printed uniface by Louis Perrault, Montreal, with imprint line at the bottom. As on the prior notes from the issuer, texts and denominations are in French and English equivalents, and all “N” letters in the pence / half-penny denomination are backwards. The top center shows a counter vignette of the reverse of a Spanish Colonial real coin. There is a fancy left end, and the right end shows the company name in mirror lettering within a cartouche. With strong signatures and low number 21. This is a problem-free and attractive example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20328 Canada – WFD. Nelson & Co. - Distillerie de St. Denis, St. Denis, L.C. 30 Sous or 1 Shilling & 3 Pence October 9, 1837 Graham QC125-12-08a-i. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

This is in a slightly larger format, but similar in style to the prior two notes. Printed uniface by Louis Perrault, Montreal, with imprint line at the bottom. The top center shows a counter vignette of a Spanish Colonial 2 reales coin. As on the prior notes from the issuer, texts and denominations are in French and English equivalents, and all “N” letters in the shilling / pence denomination are backwards. There is a fancy left end, and the right end has the company name in mirror lettering within a cartouche. Partially issued; signed only at the right and unnumbered. Noted with “Hinge Remnants on Back.” A bold and well-margined note. The final type from this interesting quintet of Nelson notes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20329 Canada – B. Joliette, St. Paul de Lavaltrie, L.C. 15 Sous or 7-1/2 Pence November 20, 1838 Graham QC195-10-08. PCGS Choice About New 55.

Unlike Wolfred Nelson, Barthelemy Joliette was clearly a member of the establishment and a loyalist to British rule in Lower Canada. He married into the family that governed St. Paul de Lavaltrie. Once a War of 1812 officer, he helped quell uprisings in his district during the Patriote rebellions. Printed on “Whatman 1838” watermarked paper. The center shows a Spanish Colonial real coin with dual-language denominations flanking. Ends have the denominations in simple cartouches. Signed. Noted only with “Minor Mounting Remnants on Back.” Very lightly handled, but boldly embossed to the back.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

20330 Canada – Felix Plante, St. Charles, L.C. 6 Sous or 3 Pence August 9, 1837 Graham QC335-10-02R. Remainder. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

Felix Plante was sympathetic to the Patriote rebellion, but his lack of activity kept him from the arrests that followed its suppression. These notes only come unissued and use different coin-vignette devices on each denomination. Printed uniface, with a partial watermark visible, by Louis Perrault, Montreal, with imprint line at the bottom. Text and denominations are in both French and English. At top center is a reverse of a United States Capped Bust half dime. The left end shows four ships, and the right end has “Felix Plante” within an ornamental cartouche. Unsigned and undated. Noted with “Tape on Back,” which consists of some minor glassine hinges on the bottom two corners. This note faces up boldly.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20331 Canada – Felix Plante, St. Charles, L.C. 12 Sous or 6 Pence August 9, 1837 Graham QC335-10-04R. Remainder. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

A second denomination from the Felix Plante series, but with different vignettes. Printed uniface, with a partial horizontal watermark visible, by Louis Perrault, Montreal. With imprint line at the bottom. Text and denominations are in both French and English. At top center is the reverse of an 1834 British six pence coin. The left end shows merchant goods and a man leading a horse, and the right end has “Felix Plante” within an ornamental cartouche. Unsigned and undated. Noted with “Small Edge Tears; Minor Mounting Remnants on Back.” Broadly margined for the type; the faults are inconsequential.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20332 Canada – Felix Plante, St. Charles, L.C. 20 Sous or 10 Pence August 9, 1837 Graham QC335-10-08R. Remainder. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

A third denomination from the series, in similar style, but with different vignettes. Printed uniface by Louis Perrault, Montreal, with imprint line at the bottom. As on the previous two, text and denominations are in both French and English. At top center is the reverse of a 1770 Spanish Colonial coin. The left end has steamboats, and the right end shows “Felix Plante” within an ornamental cartouche. Unsigned and undated. Noted with “Tape Remnants on Back.” Like the others from this fascinating Hard Times-era selection, it faces up very nicely.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)



Six Denomination Equivalents Scrip



20333 Canada – Francois Plante-“Bourne” Imprint, Laprairie, L.C. 60 Sous or 1 Ecu or 30 Pence Sept. 1, 1837 Graham QC340-12-12R. Remainder. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

Though this note was just “Bon Pour” with no explanation of how it would pay out, the denomination is expressed in three different manners in each end panel, and as HALF A DOLLAR at the bottom. Printed uniface by Bourne, with the imprint at the left end. The top center shows an unusually rendered 1831 United States Capped Bust half dollar obverse vignette. Unsigned. Noted with “Mounting Remnants and Scuffs on Back.” An interesting-looking type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

Attractive Dominion of Canada 1887 \$2 DC-11



20334 Canada – Dominion of Canada \$2 July 2, 1887 Charlton DC-11. PCGS Fine 12.

An attractive, problem-free example of this popular Canadian type note. Printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Montreal. The green central protector die is flanked by portraits of the Marchioness and Marquis Landsowne, the latter Governor General of Canada. The green back displays a small scene of explorer Jacques Cartier and his men aboard their ship. Plate A9. With excellent color for the grade and a clear penned signature at the left.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (600-1,200)

20335 Canada – Colonial Bank of Canada, Toronto \$1 18__ Charlton 130-10-02-02R. Remainder. PCGS Very Fine 35.

The lowest denomination from a well-engraved and -printed series by Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co./American Bank Note Co. The light yellow-orange tint has an outlined protector. At top center right, a logger stands by a felled trunk (the vignette used on Owatonna, Minnesota, notes, also from the Newman Collection). There is a large die at the lower left with a veiled woman at the center. Unsigned. Handling is seen from the blank back, but this is a very colorful type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20336 Canada – Colonial Bank of Canada, Toronto \$5 Jan. 28, 1859 Charlton 130-10-02-10. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

A fully issued \$5 note from this handsome series printed by Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co./American Bank Note Co. There is a light yellow-orange tint and the outlined 5/FIVE protector right of center has a deeper color. At lower left, a picnic toast is made by a seated farmer while his wife readies their lunch to the left. A female portrait is at lower right. Noted with a “Missing UR Corner Tip.” It is just into the frame lines, but the color is sharp.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20337 Canada – International Bank, Toronto \$1 Sept. 15, 1858 Charlton 380-10-06-04. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

This is from an available bank, but it is a well-engraved and-printed Danforth, Wright & Co., New-York & Philad. note with the added “ABC” monogram. Niagara Falls appears in an oval at the center (used on United States Obsolete notes such as Bank of Milwaukee, WI, and Bank of Niagara, Lockport, NY), flanked with large green “1” protectors. Young Victoria and Albert are in the respective bottom corners. Noted with “Pinholes; Minor Ink Erosion.” A very pleasing type with these portraits and green color contrast.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (125-250)

20338 Canada – International Bank, Toronto \$2 Sept. 15, 1858 Charlton 380-10-10-10. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

With the same date, but a different series from the previous. Engraved and printed with Danforth, Wright & Co., New-York & Philad. plates with the “ABC” monogram. The British Royal Arms appear at the upper right. The left end shows the allegorical Harvest over a counter, and a red TWO protector is across the bottom. Noted with some “Minor Rust Stains.” A petty fault, and an attractive note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Young Victoria and Albert Facing Vignettes



20339 Canada – Bank of Western Canada, Clifton \$1 Sept. 20, 1859 Charlton 795-10-04. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

A scarcer bank and a handsome type. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company. The top center shows the Royal Arms flanked by fancy “1” dies. Opposite ends have young Victoria and Albert vignettes respectively, facing inward. A red protector ONE is across at the bottom. Noted as having “Paper Toned.” Crisp and well margined.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

20340 Canada – Bank of Western Canada, Clifton \$4 Sept. 20, 1859 Charlton 795-10-12. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

An odd denomination from this attractively engraved and printed series by the American Bank Note Company. The British Lion at top center paws a shield, and the scales of justice are on the ground. Portraits of Albert and Victoria clad in coronation regalia are on opposite sides. A red protector FOUR is across. Noted as having “Small Holes and Splits; Minor Stains.” A scarcer type from the issuer.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)



First Canadian Bank West of the Great Lakes



20341 Canada – Macdonald & Co. Bankers, Victoria, Vancouver Island \$5 Sept. 6, 1863 Charlton 420-10-04. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

An early and important Canadian private issuer. This is from the first bank west of the Great Lakes. A West Coast issue, printed on white paper by lithographer Britton, San Francisco. The top center displays the Royal Arms, and circular vignettes of Native Americans are in the bottom corners. Titles are across and the obligation is underneath. Some “Small Edge Tears” are noted, but a solid example overall. Quite clean, and an essential Canadian note from a bank established in 1859.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

20342 Canada – Jewett and Pitcher, Boston, Massachusetts & St. John, New Brunswick \$1 May 1, 1875 Graham NB15-04-02. PCGS Very Fine 30.

Several Maritimes issuers also paid their notes in the United States. These lumber-merchant notes were payable at the National Bank of Commerce in Boston and are often collected with Massachusetts notes. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company. Uniface type. Loggers are hard at work in the center, and elk stand alertly at the far left. The left side counterfoil is trimmed off as issued. With modest wear only and very vibrant for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

New Brunswick-Boston, Massachusetts Tie Note



20343 Canada – Jewett and Pitcher, Boston, Massachusetts & St. John, New Brunswick \$5 Dec. 1, 1873 Graham NB15-04-06. PCGS Very Fine 35.

A second note from the issuer also payable in Boston, but from an earlier series. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company. Printed on the face with an added green back. A different logging vignette from the previous appears in the center; notice the detailed bark on the trees. At the left is the full Boston counterfoil. The green back has a United States Federal style. Very crisp, clean, and bright; in well above-average grade for the issuer.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

United States Funds Payable Z. Chipman St. Stephen Bank \$3 Note



20344 Canada – Z. Chipman per St. Stephens Bank, St. Stephens, New Brunswick \$3 May 1, 1863 Charlton 675-22-04-10. PCGS Fine 12.

A very scarce and interesting issue which was payable “in current funds of the United States,” as stated in the obligation. This private scrip has all the hallmarks of a banknote. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company. The left end has the bank title arcing over the logging vignette seen on the Jewett & Pitcher \$1 above. At lower right is a portrait of bank president William Todd (his engraved signature is at lower left). The name of Z. Chipman is bolded in the right center. The intricate green back has a “3” die in the center. Fully issued, with penned cashier signature. A solid, problem-free note, and the first we have handled.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

Exotic Qing Dynasty Note



20345 China – Qing Dynasty (1862) 600 Cash Unlisted. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

A white paper, vertical format cash note from the Qing dynasty period. Founded by the Manchu, this was the final imperial house ruling China until 1912. Blue bordering with red stampings and black calligraphy are on the face. Two red stampings are on the blank back. Vertically penned in the center face is “Good for 600 Cash = \$.60,” a collector’s notation from long ago. Penciled “Man-chu - Dynasty” in the top wide bordering. Noted with “Small Edge Tears and Minor Damage; Repairs; Writing in Ink on Face.” A bright and pleasant example of this currency type that circulated simultaneously with our Civil war “greenbacks” and Confederate bills.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



Genuine Bank of England 1931 5 Pounds



20346 Great Britain - Bank of England £5 March 20, 1931 Pick 328a. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

An attractive Bank of England 5 pounds white note printed on denominated watermarked paper. A vignette of seated Britannia, a version of the Bank of England's official seal, is at upper left. The stylized "Five" at lower left is outlined by the beaded black background that hugs its contours. This example's serial number is between the two other 5 pounds white notes we sold from the Newman Collection in January 2017 and exhibits the same noted "Pinholes" from their long ago time together in the same bundle. A perfect representative of another iconic world paper money type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

Historic "Operation Bernhard" Counterfeit



20347 Great Britain - Bank of England £5 June 4, 1936 "Operation Bernhard" Counterfeit Pick 335ax. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

All historic paper currency issues interested Eric P. Newman, and the "Operation Bernhard" notes are no exception. In 1942, S.S. Major Walter Bernhard Kruger assembled a group of Jewish artists, engravers, printers, and technicians in the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp in order to counterfeit British paper money. The operation was massive in its scope. Nearly nine million notes were printed, totaling more than £130 million. While the Germans could not effectively introduce the notes into circulation en masse, they were nonetheless successful in stoking fears about the British money supply due to their impressive quality. Britannia is at upper left, and the stylized denomination at lower left is similar in appearance to the genuine note previous. A sharp-looking example with full edges all around. Noted with "Foreign Substance on Face and Back; Stains." The faults are minor on the face, but the back is toned. The face eye appeal is excellent, and the historical interest undeniable.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

20348 Guatemala - Banco de Guatemala 25 Pesos January 14, 1925 P-S146c. PCGS Fine 15.

A large-format note printed by the International Bank Note Company, New York. Blue tinting is at top and bottom. The Guatemalan Arms with quetzal appears at the center, and trains are on each side. With an attractive green back. This is a problem-free example with strong colors.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20349 Guatemala - Banco de Guatemala 100 Pesos August 5, 1915 P-S147c. PCGS Fine 12 Apparent.

The denomination is similar to the 25 pesos from the series above: a large format, blue tinted note printed by the International Bank Note Company, New York, showing the Arms with quetzal at the center and trains on each side. This has a brown back. Noted with "Small Edge Splits; Pinholes." Solid overall for a large note like this.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

1851 Empire d'Hayti 2 Gourdes Note



20350 Haiti - Empire d'Haiti Treasury Note 2 Gourdes Law 1851 P-15a. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A crudely printed issue, but on well-made yellow watermarked paper with a crown at top center, titles above and below, and black printing. Haiti's coat of arms is at the top and the denomination is at the right. Fairly sharply inked for the type. The margins are complete. Noted with "Mounting Remnants on Back; Small Internal Tears." In general, a sharp example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)



Scarce Jamaica Law 1904/1918 5 Shillings



20351 Jamaica – Government of Jamaica 5 Shillings Laws of 1904 & 1918 P-32a. PCGS Very Good 10 Apparent.

The smaller-denomination notes were issued by the government while the pound and higher notes were issued by the private banks. This scarce Waterlow-printed note is in very collectible condition. An oval profile portrait of George V is at upper right; there is a highly detailed waterfall vignette in a cartouche at the center with island harvesting scenes on either side: sugar cane at the left and bananas at the right. The back shows a river view and fruit. Printed in brown, which has become subdued to gray hue, and with some soiling. Noted with "Small Edge Splits." A very presentable example of a note type that was hard used to make change.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

20352 Jamaica – Government of Jamaica 5 Shillings March 1, 1953 P-37b. PCGS About New 50.

These post-war notes have a much different appearance than the notes from the earlier issues. The bold orange note by Thomas de la Rue has a pineapple watermark and shows a portrait of George VI at the left. Light handling only is seen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20353 Jamaica – Government of Jamaica 10 Shillings March 1, 1953 P-39. PCGS Choice About New 55..

From the same series as previous, but in a different color. This is a purple note by Thomas de la Rue, and a portrait of George VI is at the left. Light handling only is seen. It faces up like a Gem note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

Bold Jamaica 1957 1 Pound Note



20354 Jamaica – Government of Jamaica 1 Pound August 15, 1957 P-41b. PCGS Choice About New 58PPQ.

A third denomination from this Thomas de la Rue series, and a bold note. Similar in size and design, but printed in green. George VI is at the left end. Very faint handling is seen, but all the visual hallmarks of a Gem example are present.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)



20355 Jamaica – Government of Jamaica 5 Shillings March 17, 1960 P-45. PCGS Gem New 66PPQ.

The last year of this style, and a posthumous design. Like the 1953 example previous, an orange note by Thomas de la Rue. George VI is at the left. Exceptional, a nearly perfect note that will excite condition specialists greatly.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

20356 Jamaica – Government of Jamaica 10 Shillings July 4, 1960 P-46. PCGS Choice About New 55.

The face plate is the same as the prior P-39, but the back design has been modified on this purple note by Thomas de la Rue. An oval portrait of George VI with a scalloped frame is at the left. Only light handling is seen on this very attractive note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20357 Jamaica – Bank of Jamaica 5 Shillings Law 1960 (1964) P-51Ad. PCGS Gem New 65PPQ.

Printed by Thomas de la Rue, and a sharp-looking type. Printed in red. Elizabeth II is at the left end, and a pineapple watermark is at right (easily seen at left on the back). River rapids are depicted on the back. An available type in nearly superb grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20358 Jamaica – Bank of Jamaica 10 Shillings Law 1960 (1964) P-51Be. PCGS Choice New 63.

A crisp note printed by Thomas de la Rue in violet. Elizabeth II is at the left end, and a pineapple watermark is at the right. Men loading bananas are seen on the back. A sharp and vibrant note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

Gem Jamaica Law 1960 (1964) Pound Note



20359 Jamaica – Bank of Jamaica 1 Pound Law 1960 (1964) P-51Ce. PCGS Gem New 65PPQ.

This is a Gem, and is a scarcer type from the series. Printed in green by Thomas de la Rue, and in a larger format than the two prior shilling notes. Elizabeth II is at the left end; a pineapple watermark is at the right. Men operate a harvesting machine on the back. The last signature for the type, but difficult to obtain in this high grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)



Attractive Liberia 1864 50 Cents



20360 Liberia – Treasurer of the Republic of Liberia 50 Cents February 18, 1864 P-6c. PCGS Fine 15.

The lowest denomination and a pleasing example from the first independent Liberian issue. Printed uniface on white paper. The common vignette at the center shows a ship arriving on the shores of Africa; a plow and palm tree are on the shore, and the dove of peace flies at the top holding the scroll representing freedom. It displays very sharply stamped signatures and written date. A premium example for its technical grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Sharp Liberia 1863 Dollar Note



20361 Liberia – Treasurer of the Republic of Liberia 1 Dollar December 28, 1863 P-7c. PCGS Very Fine 20.

This example from Eric's world dollar-bill collection is a pleasing representative of the second of four denominations from the series. Like on the 50 cents, the common vignette at the center shows a ship arriving on the shores of Africa, plow and palm tree on shore, and a dove of peace holding the scroll representing freedom. The stamped signatures and written date are clear. Fully margined and showing only modest circulation. A sharp note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (350-700)

20362 Malaya – Board of Commissioners of Currency 1 Dollar July 1, 1941 (1945) P-11. PCGS Choice About New 55.

This is a small-format, colorful dollar bill from the Newman Collection. Often seen in lesser grade and rust stained. This problem-free example is lightly folded and very vibrant. In well above average condition for the type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Rare Banco de Chihuahua 1889 25 Centavos



20363 Mexico – Banco de Chihuahua 25 Centavos 1889 P-S118a. PCGS Very Fine 30.

The lowest denomination from this series and in lovely condition for a note that circulated heavily to make change. Printed by the American Bank Note Company, it is a small-format note with yellow tint. A stirring, full-length portrait of a mother with a baby in a sling on her back, and an older boy, seemingly chilly as he huddles within his serape, is at the right end. Series A. The green back has lovely lathe work and a bright red stamp. Excellent grade for this rare type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

Banco de Hidalgo, Parral Rarity



20364 Mexico – Banco de Hidalgo, Parral 25 Centavos 1883 P-S138a. PCGS Very Fine 35.

A rare Mexican "Banco" small-change bill. According to Noel Maurer's *The Power and the Money: The Mexican Financial System, 1876-1932*, "the legislature granted Banco de Hidalgo del Parral its charter in the same year [1883] as the Banco de Chihuahua's [which purchased the aforementioned in 1885]." An oval portrait of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla is on the left. Father Hidalgo, who had been involved in an independence faction, exhorted his parishioners in the town of Dolores to rebel against Spanish rule. Printed by the Homer Lee Note Company, New York. This small-format note has blue-green tint on the face and a brown back. A black-inked "Estado de Chihuahua" circular stamp with "2000" below is on the back. Crisp and with vivid tint color.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



Rare Banco Minero Chihuahuense Change Bill



20365 Mexico – Banco Minero Chihuahuense 25 Centavos 1880 P-S172c. PCGS Very Fine 20.

Another rare small change bill from a Mexican “Banco.” Printed by the American Bank Note Company. This small-format note with yellow tint has a red circular stamp with “1883” below on the face. There is an action-packed mining vignette on the left with three men using a variety of tools. At the top, a workman is hard at work with a lever. At the left, one suspended miner has his pickaxe raised while loose rock is already tumbling down. The scene is illuminated by light spilling in from the shaft. There is an elaborately designed blue back. A bright face and a difficult-to-find type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

20366 Newfoundland – Government of Newfoundland, St. Johns 50 Cents 1912-13 P-A10, Charlton NF-8c. PCGS Fine 15.

A Government Cash Note that was payable at the branch of the Bank of Montreal. Red tints are on face and back. There is a small oval vignette of a waterfall and forest in the center. This is a solid note, but shows the typical soiling observed on this hard-used, small-change type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20367 Newfoundland – Government of Newfoundland, St. Johns \$1 Jan’y 2, 1920 P-A14d, Charlton NF-12d. PCGS Very Good 10 Apparent.

An attractive issue with blue face and back tint. George V is at the left and a blue stag head is at the right. Maritime symbols surrounding the emblem on the back are appropriate for this coastal region. Noted with an “Edge Tear at Top Center.” Normal wear on a very solid note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20368 Rhodesia – Reserve Bank of Rhodesia \$1 November 1, 1976 P-34b. PCGS Gem New 66PPQ.

A Gem example of this blue-printed type on Cecil Rhodes watermarked paper. Another example of the diversity of dollar denominations used throughout the world.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (50-100)

20369 Trinidad and Tobago – Government of Trinidad and Tobago \$1 January 1, 1943 P-5c. PCGS Very Fine 30.

Though not a rare dollar-note type, this is very handsomely designed and printed by Thomas de la Rue. The blue face has subtle yellow in the center with historic harbor scenes on both sides. The blue back has the Arms at center. Conservatively graded considering its vivid appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (50-100)

20370 Venezuela – Banco Central de Venezuela 20 Bolivares ND (1967-74) P-46s1. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

A superb Gem modern Specimen note engraved and printed by Thomas de la Rue. In green with an oval portrait of Simón Bolívar at the right and the war monument on the back. Stamped ESPECIMEN SIN VALOR in red, with all zeroes, and noted as “Hole Punch Cancelled.” Essentially in perfect condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20371 Venezuela – Banco Central de Venezuela 10 Bolivares April 11, 1972 P-51s1. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 65PPQ.

The first of four dates of this Specimen-note type by the American Banknote Company. Predominantly purple, with Simón Bolívar and Mariscal Sucre portraits on the face and the war monument on the back. Stamped MUESTRA once in red, with all zeroes, and noted as “Hole Punch Cancelled.” A colorful type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20372 Venezuela – Banco Central de Venezuela 10 Bolivares January 27, 1976 P-51s2. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

The second of four dates of this Specimen-note type by the American Banknote Company. As previous, purple with Bolívar and Sucre portraits on the face and the war monument on the back. Stamped MUESTRA twice in red, with all zeroes, and noted as “Hole Punch Cancelled.” Another superb note that is basically perfect.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20373 Venezuela – Banco Central de Venezuela 10 Bolivares June 7, 1977 P-51s3. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 65PPQ.

The third of four dates of this Specimen-note type by the American Banknote Company. As previous, purple with Bolívar and Sucre portraits on the face and the war monument on the back. Stamped MUESTRA twice in red, all-zero serial numbers in purple (not the usual red), and noted as “Hole Punch Cancelled.” An interesting Specimen variant.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20374 Venezuela – Banco Central de Venezuela 10 Bolivares September 18, 1979 P-51s4. Specimen. PCGS Gem New 65PPQ.

The fourth and final date of this Specimen-note type by the American Banknote Company offered here. As previous, purple with Bolívar and Sucre portraits on the face and the war monument on the back. Stamped MUESTRA twice in red, with purple all-zero serial numbers, and noted as “Hole Punch Cancelled.” This completes the four Specimens listed in the SCWPM.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20375 Venezuela – Banco Central de Venezuela 20 Bolivares June 7, 1977 P-53s2. Specimen. PCGS Very Choice New 64.

An attractive Specimen-note type by the American Banknote Company. Predominantly green, with subtle multi-color details. General José Antonio Páez is at the right, and a new-style war monument is on the back. Stamped MUESTRA twice in red, with black all-zero serial numbers, and noted as “Hole Punch Cancelled.”

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20376 Venezuela – Banco Central de Venezuela 100 Bolivares January 27, 1976 P-55s2. Specimen. PCGS Superb Gem New 67PPQ.

A distinctive Specimen note printed by Bundesdruckerei. Brown with multi-color details on both sides. Bolívar is at the right. The Capitol and Arms appear on the back. Stamped ESPECIMEN SIN VALOR in red, and with blue all-zero serial numbers. Not cancelled in any manner.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



COLONIAL NOTES

Contemporarily Sewn Franklin & Hall Note



20377 Colony of Delaware May 1, 1758 20 Shillings Fr. DE-60. PCGS Very Good 8 Apparent.

Though not especially rare, the Franklin and Hall imprinted notes have long been collectors' favorites. This B. FRANKLIN and D. HALL printed note split apart and was sewn back together contemporarily. Grading notes: Severed and Sewn Together; Minor Edge Damage." The nature prints, but not the vignettes, were changed from the last issue, and the back shows the lion and assorted leaves designated for the denomination. A very interesting, contemporary "sewn" example illustrating the means necessary to extend circulation of these vital financial instruments.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

Contemporarily Pinned Franklin & Hall Note



20378 Colony of Delaware June 1, 1759 20 Shillings Fr. DE-68. PCGS Fine 12 Apparent.

A strongly printed B. FRANKLIN and D. HALL note which also had heavy usage. Grading notes that it was "Severed and Pinned," but the lion vignette and leaves are quite clear. Signers are John Barns, William Armstrong, and David Hall. This illustrates another method utilized to extend circulation at the time. Always popular.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Iconic 1777 No Resolution Date \$17 Rattlesnake



20379 Georgia 1777 No Resolution Date \$17 Fr. GA-93. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

The highest denomination of this series and, like some previous seal series, utilizing the iconic Rattlesnake Seal printed in blue. There are at least six varieties observed with this border (c). Andrew, Stone, and Girardeau signed at the left, and Ewen and O'Brien penned their names perpendicularly. Although with the noted "Stains" and "Edge Tears," the type is rich black and red, the ornaments are bold, the seal is colorful and clear, and the embossing shows strong printing. It faces up as a nice looking type note and a scarcer, highest denomination.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (750-1,500)



Uncut Facsimile Pair for Paine's 1722 Massachusetts Parchment "Change Bills"

Copies of 1722 Mass. 1d and 2d on both paper and parchment made in 1866 by Nathaniel Paine from the printing forms used for illustrations on p. 28 of his book entitled *Remarks on the Early Paper Money of Massachusetts*. The hand on the 1d is on the wrong line. See also: *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* Mar. 13, 1866.



20380 Massachusetts - Facsimile Pair for Nathaniel Paine's Monograph of 1722 2 Pence Rectangle & 1 Penny Round (types of Fr. MA-72 & MA-71). PCGS Choice About New 55.

Massachusetts paper currency is the subject of several important numismatic works from the 19th century. The Joseph B. Felt 1839 *Massachusetts Currency* is an important work, but interestingly mentions the 1722 Massachusetts "change bills" only fleetingly on page 78. However, Nathaniel Paine's *Remarks on the Early Paper Currency of Massachusetts. Read before the American Antiquarian Society, April 25, 1866*, discusses these curious and uniquely styled paper "coins" in detail. They are also illustrated, but in facsimile form, on page 28. The orientation of the plate is vertical (as it is in the Newman Library copy) with the 2 pence above the 1 penny note. This uncut strip, printed on paper, contains the facsimile note illustrations, but horizontally. Included is Eric's typewritten tag with the Paine bibliographic information. Only minor handling is seen on this interesting reference item.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Facsimile of the 1722 Massachusetts Penny Round



20381 Massachusetts - Parchment Facsimile for Nathaniel Paine's Monograph of the 1722 1 Penny Round (type of Fr. MA-71). PCGS About New 53PPQ.

A trimmed facsimile 1722 Penny round, but printed on a parchment-like paper. The paper is unlike that used for the original notes as it is bright white and does not curl along the edges due to the flat printing process used. The design is also different. The small index-hand insignia is on the wrong line; it should be on the second line pointing toward "One Penny" rather than with "1.d." which should comprise the entire first line (cf. Newman Part VI: lot 19481). There are other subtle differences with the genuine in the typography and bordering. Some minor bends and handling.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)



Facsimile of the 1722 Massachusetts 2 Pence Rectangle



20382 Massachusetts - Parchment Copy for Nathaniel Paine's Monograph of the 1722 2 Pence Rectangle (type of MA-72). PCGS Choice About New 55.

This is called a “square” when referenced in Felt’s short mention, but it is actually a small rectangle. A facsimile on similar parchment-like paper, but different from the genuine type. Bright white paper and deep printing stand out. The orientation of all the emblems, lettering, bordering, and separation lines are similar to the original. It appears that when the Paine book was prepared, the author may have had an actual note from which to copy. However, the modern eye detects the differences of this facsimile. Handling and some minor toning are seen in the lower right corner.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)



1780 Massachusetts Commodity Bond



20383 State of Massachusetts Bay - (Act of January 13, 1780) 6% Treasury Loan Certificate Payable "in then Current Money" or "in greater or less sum" than various Commodities 406 Pounds 15 Shillings January 1, 1780 Anderson-Smythe MA-22. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

This is the third “Commodity Bond” type, without the imprint at lower right, issued by the State of Massachusetts Bay. Printed on laid paper from an engraved plate by J. M. Furnass 27.0 cm x 15.2 cm The fancy title across is richly embellished above and below, with the serial number to the left and date underneath at right. Intricate border cuts were widest at the left for the indenting at issue. Complex text and obligations are across with blanks, enactments applicable to the authorization, and equivalent amounts of various commodities. An embossed stamp is on the text. No. 12038. Issued and signed by Cranch, Dawes, and Henry Gardner (pen cancelled). There is a long endorsement on the back, perpendicular to the face. Noted with “Small Edge Splits and Repairs in Margins,” but with very full and broad top and bottom margins. The printing is quite sharp on this interesting printed fiscal form.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (350-700)

20384 New Jersey December 31, 1763 1 Shilling Fr. NJ-152. PCGS Choice About New 55.

This plate D example has the three sharp signatures of Jonathan Johnston, Richard Smith, and Joseph Smith. The back printing is quite crisp and lands on the paper perfectly. An ornamental border surrounds the leaf print, and the imprint of “Ja. Parker” is below.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)



20385 New Jersey December 31, 1763 3 Shillings Fr. NJ-154. PCGS Choice New 63.

The plate A position note from this James Parker-printed series, here with “*Printed by Ja. Parker*” as the imprint. The face is bright and well margined for the type. The back is toned to a subdued, softer hue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

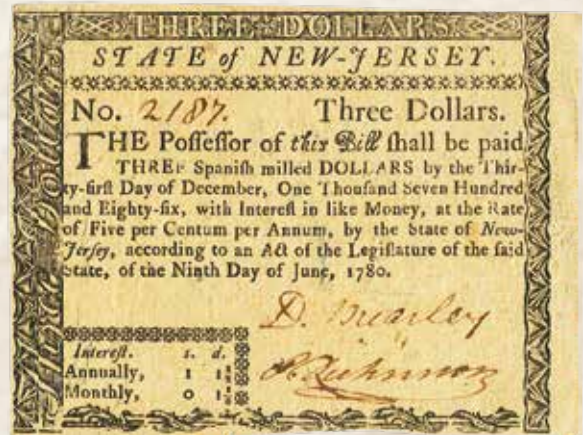
1763 New Jersey Raised Note



20386 New Jersey December 31, 1763 3 Shillings Raised to 30 Shillings. Fr. NJ-154. PCGS Fine 12 Apparent.

A unique example since it is handmade from a genuine 3 shillings from the period in order to increase its face value considerably. This is a fascinating note for study. Interestingly, the "r" is missing from the two instances of the denomination on the face, but is present on the back. Also, note there is a vertical row of six crown ornaments next to the arms stamped on the notes. Richard Smith's bold signature is above those of Jonathan Johnston and S. Skinner. Grading notes "Edge Splits," which are meaningless in the value of this fascinating example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)



20387 State of New Jersey June 9, 1780 \$3 Fr. NJ-186. PCGS About New 53.

A fully issued Guaranteed by the United States note, countersigned by Joseph Borden. Signed on the face by David Brearley, signer of the United States Constitution, and Philemon Dickinson. The back shows the vignette of an eagle and heron fighting, encircled by the motto, EXITUS IN DUBIO EST, and the color is very vibrant. The imprint of HALL and SELLERS is crisp. A sharp example and perfect for a New Jersey type set.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

Genuine New York 1771 5 Shillings



20388 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 5 Shillings Fr. NY-161. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

This interesting series used denominations from 5 shillings to 10 pounds. Despite intricate designs, the series was heavily counterfeited. Elisha Gallaudet cut the top and left border, and the Arms at lower right. Hugh Ganey printed the series on thin laid paper. On all but the 10 pounds, the NEW YORK in the left border cut faces upward. "V. Shillings." is perpendicular at lower left, "V.S." is horizontal to the left of the Arms, and 5s is above the counterfeit warning. Grading notes "Splits, Tears, and Repairs; Stains; Small Holes." In average condition for the type, but very collectible.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)



Contemporary Counterfeit New York 1771 5 Shillings



20389 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 5 Shillings Contemporary Counterfeit . Fr. NY-161CF. PCGS Very Good 10 Apparent.

A contemporary counterfeit of the previous Gallaudet and Gaine printed type. "V. Shillings." is perpendicular at lower left, "V.S." is horizontal to the left of the Arms, and "5s" is above the counterfeit warning "Splits, Tears, and Repairs; Stains; Small Holes" are noted by grading.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (125-250)

Genuine New York 1771 10 Shillings



20390 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 10 Shillings Fr. NY-162. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

Though counterfeiting was a problem on the issue, note raising was not with the use of plate devices. Note on this the "Ten" is used instead of a Roman numeral at lower left; "X.S." is to the left of the Arms, and "10s" is above the counterfeit warning. Gallaudet engraved the border cuts and Arms used on the series. Printed by Hugh Gaine on thin laid paper. PCGS notes "Edge Splits and Tears; Stains," but the note is full and the margins are wide.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

Vibrant and Well Margined New York 1771 1 Pound Note



20391 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 1 Pound Fr. NY-163. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

A vibrant and very bold example from the series; very much above average for the issue. The denomination at lower left is in Roman numerals, here "XX" with the shilling symbol; to the left of the Arms is the denomination as "I.L.," with "10s" above the counterfeit warning. The Arms and border cuts by Elisha Gallaudet are clear and crisp, the printing by Hugh Gaine is well accomplished, and the margins are all wide. The signatures of Samuel Verplanck, Theophylact Bache, and A. Lott are all clear. Although "Small Internal Tears" are mentioned by grading, the note has considerable eye appeal. A bright example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

Normal Date Plate 1771 2 Pounds Note



20392 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 2 Pounds Fr. NY-164. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

There are some nuances on this series that are a bit complex. There are four plate variations observed on this denomination, and this example is (b), with no comma after "February" and 12-point stars on the bottom border. This plate engraving technique could thwart counterfeiters by staggering which types were emitted into circulation at different times. As on the previous note, the denomination at lower left is in Roman numerals, here "XL" with the shilling symbol; the denomination in pounds is to the left of the Arms as "II.L.," and "40s" is above the counterfeit warning. The beautiful Gallaudet-engraved border cuts and Arms are present. Although PCGS cites "Small Edge Tears; Minor Ink Erosion; Stains," a handsome note printed by Hugh Gaine. The signatures of Franklin and Lott are easily discernable.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)



**“February, 16, 1771” Plate Variety 1771
2 Pounds Note**



20393 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 2 Pounds “February, 16, 1771” Plate Fr. NY-164. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

This note shows plate variety (a), with a comma after “February.” As on the previous note, the denomination at lower left is in the Roman numerals “XL,” followed by the shilling symbol; the denomination in pounds is to the left of the Arms as “II.L.,” and “40s” is above the counterfeit warning. The same Gallaudet-engraved border cuts and Arms are present. PCGS cites “Repaired Edge Splits,” noticeable from the back. All the margins are clear, and Hugh Gaines’ printing is well accomplished. Franklin’s signature is strong.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

Genuine New York 1771 3 Pounds Note



20394 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 3 Pounds Fr. NY-165. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

A well-accomplished genuine note deeply printed by Hugh Gaines and showing the borders and Arms engraved by Elisha Gallaudet. The denomination “LX” followed by the shilling symbol has moved up from the bottom left; “III.L” is to the left of the Arms, “60s” has moved beneath the counterfeit warning, and the bottom border shows a variety of type ornaments rather than a row of stars. Despite the “Edge Splits, Tears, and Hinge Repairs” noted by grading, bright and bold with embossing seen on the blank back. An appealing example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

**Contemporary Counterfeit 1771
3 Pounds Note-Newman Plate Note**

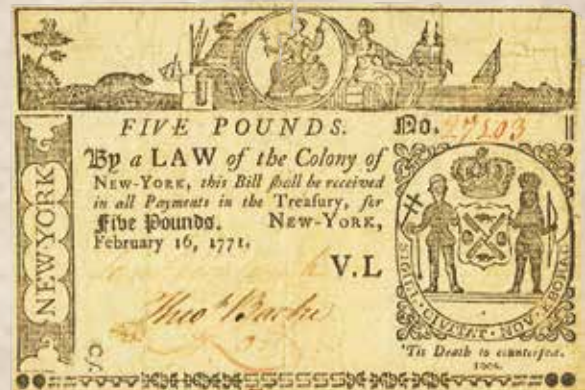


20395 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 3 Pounds Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. NY-165CF. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

This example provides an interesting comparison with its companion genuine note. Printed from an interesting, crudely styled plate. The counterfeit nature of this note is readily apparent, particularly in the unsophisticated, sometimes fuzzy lettering. “Edge Splits, Tears, and Minor Damage; Stains” are noted. This is the Newman plate note illustrated in the counterfeits appendix on page 472 of the 5th edition. A fascinating note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

**Attractive New York 1771
5 Pounds Contemporary Counterfeit**



20396 Colony of New York February 16, 1771 5 Pounds Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. NY-166. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

This is one of two different counterfeit plates observed by Eric. It is a very sophisticated copy, and its key diagnostic is that the base under the settler and Native American is slanting left to right, rather than straight. “Edge Tears” are cited by PCGS, but the note is evenly margined all around with the pettiest of nicked corners at the upper right. A rare counterfeit type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)



**North Carolina May 10, 1780
\$400 Thick Paper Note**



**Highest Denomination May 10, 1780
\$600 Thick Paper Note**



20397 North Carolina May 10, 1780 \$400 Fr. NC-197. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

Common to North Carolina were several series of notes which used mottoes in the place of emblems such as those used on their April 2, 1776, issue or the Georgia seal notes. There is only one motto type for this denomination from the series, "Mutare vel timere / sperno" (I refuse to change or to fear). A border composed of various type ornaments is around the periphery, with inner borders creating end panels for *North Carolina Currency* at the left and the denomination at the right. The back shows the denomination as CCCC Dollars. Printed on thick paper by James Davis with his imprint on the back. A "Small Edge Tear at Bottom" and "Minor Stains" are noted by grading, but there are wide margins on three sides.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

20398 North Carolina May 10, 1780 \$600 Fr. NC-199. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

The highest denomination from the series and the only motto type. "Crescit sub pondere / virtus" (Virtue grows under pressure). Printed on thick paper by James Davis with his imprint on the back. There are ornamental borders around the perimeter, and inner borders on three sides form cartouches for *NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY* at the top, *Death to counterfeit* at the left, and the denomination at the right. On this denomination, the value on the back is expressed in Arabic rather than the Roman numerals. Though with some faults cited by PCGS, "Repaired Edge Tears; Minor Stains," wide margined all around and a type worthy of a premium compared to the lesser denominations from the issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

20399 Pennsylvania March 20, 1773 6 Shillings Fr. PA-160. PCGS Extremely Fine 40.

An attractive, horizontal format Cape Henlopen Lighthouse series note. The lighthouse vignette is on the back. Plate A. Complete margins are on both sides.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20400 Pennsylvania March 20, 1773 6 Shillings Fr. PA-160. PCGS Very Fine 30.

The face is bright on this Cape Henlopen Lighthouse series note. Plate B. A very collectible type note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (125-250)



Pennsylvania April 25, 1776 10 Shillings

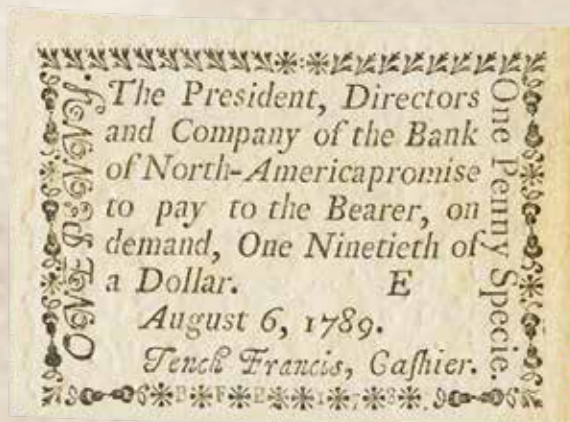


20401 Pennsylvania April 25, 1776 10 Shillings Fr. PA-205. PCGS Choice About New 58 Apparent.

A well-printed vertical format note printed by Hall and Sellers with only some minor handling. Plate B. Margins are wide on three sides of the face and all sides of the back. Signatures are outstanding, with Peter Thomson signing in red between Cornelius Barnes and Samuel Morris. Noted with "Minor Mounting Remnants." An attractive type note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Very Choice Bank of North America 1789 Penny Note

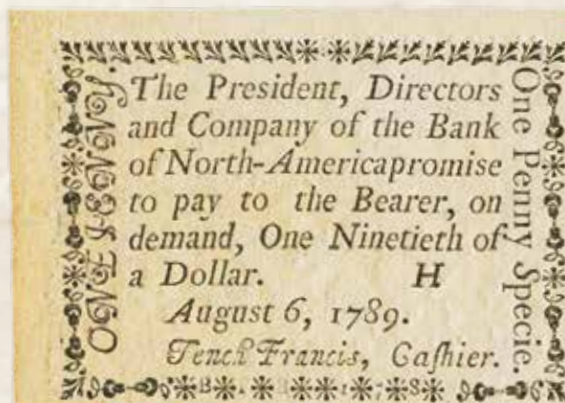


20402 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 1 Penny or \$1/90 Fr. PA-273, Haxby PA-465 G8, Newman page 364. PCGS Very Choice New 64.

An interesting type from America's first bank, chartered by Congress in 1781. These penny notes have engraved signatures of cashier Tench Francis and were printed by Richard Bache (Benjamin Franklin's son-in-law) on white wove paper imported from London. Dual denominations show ONE PENNY and "One Ninetieth of a Dollar." The ornate back has a framed pattern at the center surrounded by floral ornaments; the imprint (upside down) reads: "Printed by B[enjamin]. F[ranklin]. BACHE." Plate E. Nine plate positions were used on the twelve-subject sheets, which included four three pence notes along the top. Plate E. A premium example with excellent margins on all sides.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

Choice New 63 Penny Note

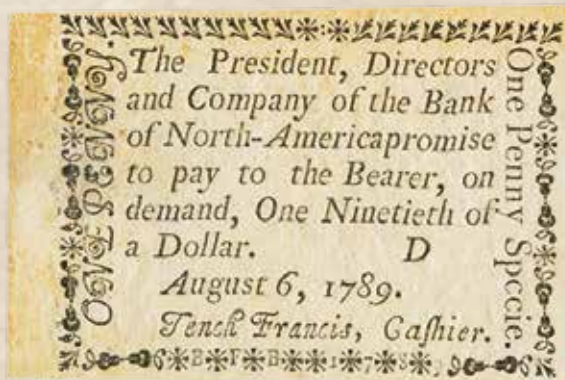


20403 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 1 Penny or \$1/90 Fr. PA-273, Haxby PA-465 G8, Newman page 364. PCGS Choice New 63.

A well balanced and attractive example of this early, small-format note. The same layout on the face and back as the previous, and the upside-down imprint of "B[enjamin]. F[ranklin]. BACHE." on the ornate back. Plate H. Complete margins are present all around, wider at top and left.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (450-900)

Plate D 1789 Penny Note



20404 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 1 Penny or \$1/90 Fr. PA-273, Haxby PA-465 G8, Newman page 364. PCGS New 62.

There are complete margins on all sides of this 1789 penny note. The layout and imprint are the same as on the previous. Plate D. The margin at left is wide.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

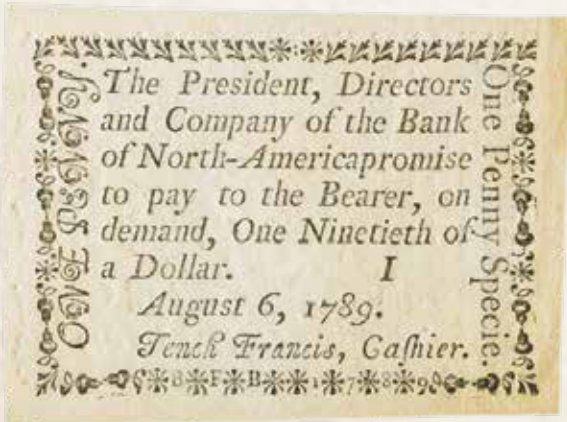
20405 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 1 Penny or \$1/90 Fr. PA-273, Haxby PA-465 G8, Newman page 364. PCGS New 62.

As made and well printed. The layout and imprint are the same as on the previous. Plate M. There is a wide margin at the left, but it is trimmed in slightly at the lower right.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (350-700)



Choice About New 58PPQ 1789 Penny Note



20406 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 1 Penny or \$1/90 Fr. PA-273, Haxby PA-465 G8, Newman page 364. PCGS Choice About New 58PPQ.

A bold example of this historic penny type, with the same layout and imprint as on the previous. Plate I. The handling is faint and this has a Gem appearance. Margins are wide all around on both the face and back, and this is a premium example for the technical grade assigned.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (350-700)

20407 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 1 Penny or \$1/90 Fr. PA-273, Haxby PA-465 G8, Newman page 364. PCGS About New 53.

Nicely printed, but a light handling fold is seen. Plate F. The margin is trimmed in slightly at the right.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

20408 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 1 Penny or \$1/90 Fr. PA-273, Haxby PA-465 G8, Newman page 364. PCGS Choice About New 55 Apparent.

Broad margins are at the left and bottom, but the right is trimmed in. Plate K. Noted with a "Small Repaired Edge Split at Bottom Right." Very collectible and attractive.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

20409 Pennsylvania Bank of North America August 6, 1789 1 Penny or \$1/90 Fr. PA-273, Haxby PA-465 G8, Newman page 364. PCGS About New 50 Apparent.

Historic one penny note with single vertical fold. Plate B. Noted by grading with "Edge Split at Top Right."

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY

November 29, 1775 \$4 "Boar" Emblem Continental Note



20410 Continental Currency November 29, 1775 \$4 Fr. CC-14. PCGS About New 50 Apparent.

A very popular Continental denomination and Boar emblem type. The printing by Hall and Sellers is delightful on both sides. The face shows the striking image of a wild boar charging a spear, with the encircling motto, AUT MORIS AUT VITA DECORA (Either death or an honorable life). Skeletonized maple fruit is depicted in the nature print on the back. Noted with "Minor Mounting Remnants on Back," but desirable.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

Well Printed September 26, 1778 \$40 Continental Note



20411 Continental Currency September 26, 1778 \$40. Fr. CC-84 PCGS Choice About New 58PPQ.

This is the second-to-last resolution of notes, and it added two new denominations: \$50 and \$60. High-grade notes are available, making this series affordable to collect in top condition, such as this 58PPQ \$40 example. This is a well-printed Hall and Sellers note, and both sides are well inked. The circular emblem on the face shows an altar and flame surrounded by 13 stars, with the all-seeing Eye of Providence shining down. A scroll with the word CONFEDERATION curves up from the bottom. The nature print on the back depicts carrot leaves. A pleasing type note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)



CONTINENTAL CURRENCY CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEIT NOTES

Scarce May 10, 1775 \$30 Counterfeit



20412 Continental Currency. May 10, 1775 \$30 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-10CF. PCGS Very Fine 20.

A pleasing example of the scarce Newman 1.1 \$30 counterfeit. No. 1013. Printed on thick paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved. Plates cut by Henry Dawkins. This is the first instance of this innovative type of economic warfare.

On the face: In the text, the top of the **R** in **THIRTY** is open. The baselines of **DOLLARS** and **Value** slant down to the right. The period after 1775 is too low compared to that on the genuine bill. Note that it is below the top of the lower curve of the 5 instead of partially above that curve. In the motto, **CIES** of **FACIES** is closer to the outside circle than to the inside circle.

On the back: The **AR** in **DOLLARS** does not touch at the very top. The ship in the distance in the right vignette does not touch the sun's rays. The last **s** in **Sellers** slants much too far to the right.

Some modest surface soiling is seen, but this is a pleasing example overall. Historically important as the first instance of economic warfare via paper currency.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

July 22, 1776 \$30 Newman 1.2 Counterfeit



20413 Continental Currency. July 22, 1776 \$30 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-46CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

A sharply printed example of this counterfeit. No. 17023. Printed on thick paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Typeset. Substantially corrected from N 1.1.

On the face: In the text, the baseline of the word **BILL** is now level, and the base of the **I** in **THIRTY** is even with the adjacent letters. Three capital letters have been substituted for the lowercase letters in **JULY**. The **J** in **JULY** has been moved under the **e** of **passed**. However, the bottom loop of the **C** in **Congress** is still wide open rather than just slightly open, and the left loop of the **P** in **Philadelphia** is still closed.

On the back: In the motto above the left vignette, the top of the **A** in **CONCITATÆ** does not touch the outer circle. The second **s** in **Sellers** has shifted, and its base is now high in relation to the preceding **r**.

Noted as "Pen Cancelled" with the inscription "Counterfeit in No. 132" at the right end of the back. Also noted are "Mounting Remnants and Stain on Back." Faces up very boldly.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)



Choice May 20, 1777 \$8 Newman 1.2 Counterfeit



20414 Continental Currency. May 20, 1777 \$8 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-69CF. PCGS Choice About New 55. This counterfeit was supposedly a correction of Newman 1.1 except the perpetrators placed the back in the incorrect juxtaposition relative to the face. No. 44931. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Engraved.

On the face: Same as Newman 1.1, except that the period after **DOLLARS** under the vignette has been added.

On the back: The nature print background has been further muddled to mostly eliminate the crude cross-hatching. The back is now in the wrong juxtaposition relative to the face. (The counterfeit bill, when turned horizontally from the face, has the stem of the leaf pointing upward toward the viewer's right rather than downward toward the viewer's left on the genuine bill.)

High grade with only some light handling seen. A pleasing piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

Newman 1.1 April 11, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit



20415 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$40 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-78CF. PCGS About New 50.

A classic Yorktown issue counterfeit type. No. 13257. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Engraved. This is the second April 11, 1778, \$40 described in the Official Broadside.

On the face: In the top border, the right side of the **U** does not reach verticality. Also, the left upright of **A** in **STATES** is thicker than the right upright. In the text, the baseline of **re** in **receive** is far below the baseline of the preceding **to**. The baseline of **th** in **thereof** is much lower than the baseline of **ue** in **Value**. The baseline of **thereof** slants upward to the right. The top of the second **long s** in **passed** is higher than the top of the first **long s**.

On the back: The second **L** in **DOLLARS** does not touch the ornament above it. The nature print background is crudely crosshatched to give it an amateurish mesh-like effect.

Generally a bright example. High grade with light handling.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



**Sharp April 11, 1778 \$40
Newman 3.1 Counterfeit**



20416 Continental Currency. April 11, 1778 Yorktown Issue \$40 Newman 3.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-78CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 45.

One of several different counterfeit plates observed on the \$40 Yorktown notes. No. 6357. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 3.1: Typeset. This is the third April 11, 1778 \$40 described in the Official Broadside.

On the face: In the text, the top of the **r** in **receive** slants slightly upward to the right. The base of **a** in **ac-cording** is lower than the base of the adjacent **c**. In the motto, the first **N** in **CONFEDERATION** leans to the right. In the vignette, the stars have much larger empty circular centers than on the genuine bill.

On the back: The **R** in **DOLLARS** touches the ornament above it. There are only four pairs of leaves attached to the main stem, rather than five on the genuine bill. The nature print background has been amateurishly engraved with a mesh-like crosshatching and then muddled to obscure it.

Noted as "Pen Cancelled" and indistinct vertically across the right face of the note. Typical wear and face soiling.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

**Thick Paper Newman 1.2
September 26, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit**



20417 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$40 Newman 1.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-84CF. PCGS Very Fine 20.

This deceptive counterfeit is also known on thin paper. No. 23436. Printed on thick paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.2: Typeset, very deceptive.

On the face: Same as Newman 1.1 above, except the baselines of **BILL** and **Bearer** are now level and the first **or** has been lowered to its proper position. As on Newman 1.1, in the text, the upright of the **B** in **BILL** is centered under the upright and lower left serif of the **D** in **Dollars** above. The comma after **DOLLARS** is high, and the upright of the **b** in **by** is under the far left of the lower left serif of **R** in **Resolution** above, instead of under the right serif of the word **a**.

On the back: In the nature print, the crude mesh-like crosshatching has been muddled to completely obscure it. In the lower border, the second colon, between ornament numbers eight and nine, is closer to the latter. On the genuine bill, this colon is slightly closer to ornament number eight.

Noted as "Pen Cancelled," with the four crossing cancellation lines spread across the face of the note. A scarce piece.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)



Newman 2.1 September 26, 1778 \$40 Counterfeit



20418 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$40 Newman 2.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-84CF. PCGS Fine 15.

A different counterfeit plate was used to make this false type. No.12091. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.1: Engraved. The copper faceplate of this counterfeit is at the Smithsonian Institution.

On the face: In the text, the base of **m** in **milled** slopes down to the right. The baseline of the second **to** is higher than the baseline of the adjacent words. In the motto, the **A** in **CONFEDERATION** is small.

On the back: In the date 1778, the top of the 1 is higher than the tops of 77.

Bright for the assigned grade and attractive.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

Newman 2.3 September 26, 1778 \$50 Counterfeit



20419 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$50 Newman 2.3 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-85CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 45.

One of the reported counterfeit plate types reported for the denomination. The engraver added typeset commas on the face to match the genuine note. No.1041. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.3: Typeset. This counterfeit may have many variations due to movement or replacement of typeset letters.

On the face: Same as Newman 2.2 except the commas after **Philadelphia** and **26th** have now been corrected by the insertion of typeset commas. To the right of the serial number, the upright of the second **f** in **Fifty** points to the space between the words **the bearer** below it. On the genuine, it points directly to the upper left serif of the **B** in **Bearer**. The baseline of the first **to** is lower than the baseline of **Bearer**. In the motto, the left lower serif of the **P** in **PERENNIS** is present. On the genuine bill, this **P** was broken, resulting in the absence of this serif.

On the back: The top of the **T** in **FIFTY** is higher than the top of the preceding **F**.

A pleasing example with moderate circulation only.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)



**Second Newman 2.3 \$50 Counterfeit
Newman Plate Note**



20420 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$50 Newman 2.3 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-85CF. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

The \$50 counterfeits merit their own study due to type movement variations. No.42071. Printed on thin paper. The Newman plate note, illustrated on page 466 in the appendix.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.3: Typeset. This counterfeit may have many variations due to movement or replacement of typeset letters.

On the face: Same as Newman 2.2 except the commas after **Philadelphia** and **26th** have now been corrected by the insertion of typeset commas. To the right of the serial number, the upright of the second **f** in **Fifty** points to the space between the words **the bearer** below it. On the genuine, it points directly to the upper left serif of the **B** in **Bearer**. The baseline of the first **to** is lower than the baseline of **Bearer**. In the motto, the left lower serif of the **P** in **PERENNIS** is present. On the genuine bill, this **P** was broken, resulting in the absence of this serif.

On the back: The top of the **T** in **FIFTY** is higher than the top of the preceding **F**.

Noted with "Minor Stains." Wide, apparently full margins from the single-impression plate used. A desirable Newman Plate Note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

**Newman 1.1 September 26, 1778
\$60 Counterfeit**



20421 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$60 Newman 1.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-86CF. PCGS About New 53.

The counterfeits of the \$60 type were very deceptive. No.7030. Printed on thick paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 1.1: Typeset. Deceptive.

On the face: In the text, the dot over the **i** in **receive** is on the left, instead of slightly to the right, of the dot over the **i** of **milled** below. The base of **x** in **Sixty** is even with, instead of lower, than the base of the subsequent **t**. The upper end of the first **s** in **Con-gress** aims diagonally upward instead of curling downward.

On the back: The bitter end of the top left serif of the **H** in **Hall** points upward.

A very well inked note on both sides. Both false signatures are sharp. A faint vertical fold and some corner handling are seen, but there is not a crease. A choice example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)



Newman 2.1 September 26, 1778 \$60 Counterfeit



20422 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$60 Newman 2.1 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-86CF. PCGS Fine 15. Another deceptive counterfeit type, and rarer than the previous. No.64564. Printed on thin paper.

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.1: Typeset. Deceptive.

On the face: In the top border, there are no curved brackets surrounding the **n** in **Currency**. In the text, the top left serif of the **v** in **receive** curls downward. The base of the **r** in the first **or** is lower than the preceding **o**. The base of the first **c** in **ac-cording** is low, and the second **c** is small. The top of the comma after **Philadelphia** is above the center of the preceding **a**.

On the back: The tops of the **A** and **R** of **DOLLARS** nearly touch. The top left serif of the **P** in **Printed** touches the center of its upright.

This is a problem-free note with only honest circulation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

Genuine September 26, 1778 \$60 Penned "Counterfeit"



20423 Continental Currency. September 26, 1778 \$60 Genuine Noted Penned "Counterfeit" Fr. CC-86. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

This is an unusual "Counterfeit" because it is falsely condemned and fully genuine. The deceptive counterfeits (Newman 1.1 and Newman 2.1) of this type may have caused the confusion. Pen-canceled as "Counterfit [sic] In No. 3 of 10" on the face. No.70049. Printed on thick paper. Noted with "Small Edge Splits." A very intriguing Continental note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

Newman 2.2 January 14, 1779 \$80 Counterfeit



20424 Continental Currency. January 14, 1779 \$80 Newman 2.2 Contemporary Counterfeit Fr. CC-102CF. PCGS Extremely Fine 45.

A deceptively made counterfeit. No. 3142. Printed on thin paper with the UNITED/STATES watermark. The end of this watermark touches the right side of the note. On this variety, the dot above the **i** in **Printed** has been omitted (as on the genuine note).

Diagnostics:

Newman 2.2: Typeset, very deceptive. This counterfeit may have many variations due to movement or replacement of typeset letters.

On the face: To the right of the serial number, the upright of the **t** in **Eighty** is in line with the right of the **E** in **THE** below. On the genuine bill, the upright of the **t** is over the center of the **E**. In the text, the lower right serif of the **R** in **Resolution** ends over the center of the **f** below it, instead of much to its right. In the motto, the space between **EC** of **SECLORUM** is abnormally wide. The two-color print registration problem has been corrected.

On the back: the dot above the **i** in **Printed**, has been removed.

Noted as "Pen Cancelled" with four crossed lines across the face. The color is sharp.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)



OBSOLETE NOTES

Popular “Sweet Potato Dinner” \$3 Note



20425 Eufaula, AL - Eastern Bank of Alabama \$3 March 15, 1860 AL-15 G6A, Rosene 68-3. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A splendid, late engraved American Bank Note Co. note with vermillion protector and counter surrounds. This denomination from the series has the well-known historical scene, *The Sweet Potato Dinner*, originally engraved for Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson and based on the painting by John B. White, *General Marion Inviting a British Officer to Share His Meal*. Francis “The Swamp Fox” Marion and James DePeyster in the center are seen performing a prisoner exchange with the meal set on the table. (see Roger H. Durand’s *Interesting Notes About History*, pages 126-127). The vignette is mostly seen on South Carolina notes. Fully issued with only some noted “Rust Stains.” A scarcer series and denomination from the bank.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Scarce Central Bank \$100 with Pastoral Native American Scene



20426 Montgomery, AL - Central Bank of Alabama \$100 Sept. 1, 1857 AL-65 G22a, Rosene 231-17. PCGS Very Fine 25.

A pastoral Native American scene graces this underrated higher denomination from this Bald, Cousland & Co./Baldwin, Bald, & Cousland imprint series. The father paddles a canoe in a tranquil river setting with his wife and baby. A red 100 protector is along the bottom center. Well framed and with solid paper body. These are not often encountered in this problem-free and attractive condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

Reversed “\$” Plate Anomaly 1862 Mayer Scrip



20427 Fort Smith City, AR - M. Mayers & Bro. - Payable in Multiple Locations \$1 Reversed “\$” Jan. 5, 1862 Rothert 234-21. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

The Mayer Brothers notes from Fort Smith and payable to multiple locations were a passion for Eric and his collaborator Matt Rothert, author of the Arkansas SPMC-published standard reference. This is an unusual note using the woodblock plate design created for a new Dec. 18, 1861 type and reused again with this 1862 date. There are no vignettes, and the printing is much cruder than other notes from Mayers & Bro. Plate letter G is at lower left. There is a reverse “\$” to the left of the “1.00” at the upper left; identical to the Rothert 234-20 type. Payable at five locations. The two Texas payables are along the top border. At the bottom are the two Arkansas and the F.H. Nash, Ft. Gibson locations. The Mayers red ink stamp on the back has DRUGGISTS inverted. Noted with “Small Edge and Internal Splits.” A very bright example and possibly the finest. There was strong interest in our special Mayers Brothers section cataloged in Newman VIII, and this variety was not offered there.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

Early Graphic Company Specimen of Engraving Note



20428 Hartford, CT- Graphic Company “50/L” Advertising Specimen Note May 1821. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

A rare engraver’s sample note from a short-lived firm. Graphic Company printed notes primarily for Connecticut banks. The detailed pattern ends and intricate vignettes observed here made their notes difficult to counterfeit. The partnership was eventually absorbed into Jockeylyn, Draper, Welsh & Co., later part of the American Bank Note Company created in 1858. The note is a proof printed on thick paper with wide margins. Titles and advertisement text are across the center. The top center vignette shows four allegorical women with an eagle and the U. S. Capitol behind. Flanking are “50” and “L” dies. The base vignette of Mercury is flanked by the city and date. Elaborate pattern ends show curved CONNECTICUT in the left cartouche and dies and swirls at the right. There are some hard folds on the thick paper, and grading notes “Splits, Tears, and Repairs; Minor Stains.” A handsome example from this rarely seen imprint.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)



20429 Washington, DC - Merchants' Bank \$1 July 1, 1852 DC-275 G2. PCGS About New 53.

A very popular District type that is fully signed and issued. This is one of many "broken" banks whose remaining notes were later chemically altered with new locations and titles across the northeast. A classically engraved Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson plate. An oval half-length portrait at top center shows a woman about to turn a page in a book. A Millard Fillmore portrait is between counters at the left end. At the right end, Ceres is depicted like a statue in the intricate niche of a large "1."

This plate B note has only some modest handling.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

Unusual \$1.50 Denomination and Blue Color Protector



20430 Washington, DC - Bank of the Union \$1.50 Dec. 16, 1857 DC-360 G4a. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

A patriotic title with several interesting themes. This is an unusual denomination, but used on some other District banks. Engraved and printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York, with the imprint at the bottom. Liberty floats with an eagle holding a shield. At the left end are standing Athena and Justice. A Franklin portrait is at the far right. A very unusual blue color protector, ONE DOL. FIFTY, is across the bottom center. Noted only with some "Small Rust Stains," otherwise top grade for this scarcer type. This is the highest grade example we have cataloged by far.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

Florida \$50 Cr. 3 Variety with Normal "FIFTY"



20431 Tallahassee, FL - State of Florida \$50 October 10, 1861 Cr. 3, Benice 13B. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

Florida State notes have been avidly collected with the Confederate States and Florida Obsolete note series for over a century. The 1861 notes have the most variations, including an unusual plate anomaly on the \$50. On this variant, the note was signed by Governor Milton; it also has a countersignature. The "L" denomination die is at the upper left (unlike the Cr. 3B with both "50" dies at the top). Both "FIFTY" denominations under the title, flanking the vignette, are normal (as opposed to one being inverted). There are some "Small Holes at Bottom Right" noted and near the signature. A well-framed example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

Florida \$50 Cr. 3A Variety with Inverted "FIFTY"



20432 Tallahassee, FL - State of Florida \$50 October 10, 1861 Cr. 3A, Benice 14A. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

This \$50 certainly pairs up with the previous, forming a fascinating display set. Like the above, this variant was signed by Governor Milton and also has a countersignature. The "L" denomination die is at the upper left. However, the right "FIFTY" denomination under the title and flanking the vignette is inverted. This has a scarcer rarity in the Ron Benice specialized Florida catalog, but has been underappreciated. Other than some "Minor Stains," this is pleasing and interesting.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20433 Bainbridge, GA - Southern Bank of Georgia \$1 March 1, 1858 GA-80 G4a. PCGS Choice About New 55 Apparent.

Genuine notes and their alterations to other locations and banks interested Eric strongly. Examples from this exquisitely engraved Danforth, Wright & Co. New York & Philadelphia series were notoriously altered all over the northern states after this bank failed. Milkmaid, calf, and dog are at top center. Striking vermilion dies are in the top corners with a small outlined protector across bottom center. Grading notes a "Small Edge Tear at Bottom Center." An available type that is always popular.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20434 Griggsville, IL - Bank of Pike County \$1 Photographic Contemporary Counterfeit August 1, 1860 IL-355 C2a. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A very rudimentary counterfeit created from a genuine, issued note printed from the well-engraved Danforth, Wright & Co. plates. Using a photographic process, the copies were made in sepia color throughout. The red protector on the original note is not in color on this copy. Notes made from this crude process were not deceptive compared to those printed from a plate; maybe notes like this could have passed in dim lighting if pre-circulated enough by crooks. A "Small Edge Tear at Left" and "Minor Mounting Remnants on Back" are noted by PCGS. Solid all around and an interesting, scarce period-made piece.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



Classic Ormsby Full-width Livestock Vignette



20435 Ft. Leavenworth, KS - Drovers Bank \$3 July 1, 1856 KS-30 G6a, Whitfield 117. PCGS About New 50.

Waterman Lily Ormsby-engraved and printed notes have always been well collected. This is perhaps the most popular W. L. Ormsby note, with the long livestock vignette across the face; the details of the cattle and sheep are deeply engraved. This note is interesting as the "Ft." of "Ft. Leavenworth" appears to have been struck out intentionally. The orange back has three intersecting "target" circles. A crisp example with some light paper toning.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Impressive Grade "Dix" Note Contemporary Counterfeit



20436 New Orleans, LA - Citizens' Bank of Louisiana \$10 Jan. 4, 1856 Contemporary Counterfeit LA-15 C20a. PCGS Very Fine 25PPQ.

In an impressive grade for the type, and one of the finest seen by us. This is a classic title and style from New Orleans and an earlier "Dix Note" type designed before the commonly encountered National Bank Note Co. remainders. A contemporary counterfeit note copying the Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, & Edson, New-Orleans "C" face plate position with corresponding brown back. A female allegorical figure representing Liberty and Plenty is at the upper right. To the left is a die with DIX. At the left end, a perpendicular TEN is on shaded lathe work, and at the right end, an ornate "X." A widely spaced, blue script protector TEN is across the bottom center. The brown back uses elements from the face such as the TEN panels, now at each end, and the ornate "X," now at the center and flanked by the DIX dies. Missing from the back are a plate letter and serial number. This serial number 7677 note should be examined closely as it exhibits many diagnostics seen on genuine Obsolete notes. Interestingly, the Newman Collection contained the serial number 7676 note of this type which we sold in the Newman Internet Part 1 Sale. Very pleasing and underrated in this condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

The Classic Late Color-Tinted "Dix" Note



20437 New Orleans, LA - Citizens' Bank of Louisiana \$10 186_ LA-15 G26a. Remainder. PCGS Choice About New 58 Apparent.

Like several of the notes in this Newman X sale, this pairs with the previous example to form an interesting set. This is one of the classic notes in all Obsolete currency. It has never been seen by us issued, only as color remainders or proofs. The National Bank Note Company engraving features their state-of-the-art color plate tint on the face and an impressive red back with DIX at the center. The Adriatic is at the top center, over the Gothic title. A male portrait is at the lower left. Noted with some "Minor Stains" by grading that are scarcely noticed. One of the most popular Obsolete banknotes of all time.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Choice Condition St. Louis Hotel New Orleans Vignette Type



20438 New Orleans, LA - New Orleans Improvement and Banking Co. (Banque des Améliorations) \$10 June 8, 1836, 1836 LA-120 G4. PCGS Fine 15.

Like most notes from the bank, this features the unique top center vignette designed for the series. The extremely long and well-detailed view of the St. Louis Hotel building shows throngs of people in the foreground involved in day-to-day activities. A well above-average grade example from this Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New-York engraved plate series. The bank titles are in French (Banque des Améliorations) and English (New Orleans IMPROVEMENT AND BANKING CO.) End panels show TEN DOLLARS left and DIX PIASTRES at the right, both vertically. The magnificent J.N.B. de Pouilly-designed building vignette's usage is interesting on this series. The finest condition note from the series in the Newman Collection and one of very few notes from the issue seen without faults. A sleeper condition rarity that deserves great appreciation for that reason.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)



20439 New Orleans, LA - Bank of Louisiana \$3 Sept. 19, 1861 LA-75 G6. PCGS Extremely Fine 40.

Top grade for this low denomination, Civil War-dated note. In a few months, the Union would control Louisiana and notes from this bank would be emitted under regulations from the occupying U.S. Army. A handsome Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson engraved type with seated Mercury at the top center flanked by ornate "3" dies. Textual denomination THREE end panels are at the sides. Without any stampings, face or back. Vibrant and well margined for the series and type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

20440 New Orleans, LA - Bank of New Orleans \$50 Feb. 5, 1862 LA-100 G26b. PCGS Fine 15.

Issued notes from the bank are available, but nearly all have small hole cancels. The blue back type of this \$50 design is encountered more readily than the orange back notes. Engraved plates are by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. Prosperity and Liberty flank the New Jersey State seal (a cost savings measure for banks when ordering engraved notes). A mermaid and merman are at left over the Louisiana seal. Franklin is at the right. The back is deep blue with a crescent moon at center with the title, and nested within, a pelican and chicks vignette. Intricate dies are at the ends. As is typical, noted as "Hole-Punch Cancelled." A penned back endorsement is at left as sometimes observed on series.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20441 New Orleans, LA - Bank of New Orleans \$100 Feb. 5, 1862 LA-100 G28b. PCGS Fine 15.

A well above average condition example of this \$100 denomination type. Engraved plates are by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. The steamboat *Crescent City* is at the upper right; at lower left, Neptune emerges dramatically from a shell; and seated Agriculture is at lower right. Like other notes from the series, the back is deep blue with a crescent moon at center with the title, and nested within, a pelican and chicks vignette. Intricate end panels display "100" vertically in the center. Noted as "Hole-Punch Cancelled," as is typical, but without the back endorsement sometimes observed on series. Above average grade for the type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20442 New Orleans, LA - People's Line of New Orleans & Fort Adams Packets \$1 Dec. 7, 1861. PCGS Very Good 8 Apparent.

There are a few series of notes from this riverboat issuer and all are rare. Though this note is worn, it is still rare and important. Printed on white paper with red protector (somewhat indistinct due to condition). Titles and obligations are across. Denominations are on the end panels, the left with red overprinting. This thinner-paper note appears to be backed contemporaneously and it is noted with "Repairs; Edge Damage at LR" by grading. The first of this type we have handled.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)



20443 New Orleans, LA- Red River Packet Co. \$1 Dec. 1, 1861. PCGS Fine 15.

An interesting title and an iconic transportation type evocative of Mississippi River commerce. Notes from the issuer have a common style, but come with green or red overprints; some have variants. Printed on thin white paper. The wide top center vignette of a packet boat is signed "Childs" below. The green protector ONE is outlined and shaded. Plate letter A is at the upper right. With a strong pair of signatures and sharp color protector. Choice for the type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20444 New Orleans, LA- Red River Packet Co. \$1 Dec. 1, 1861. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A green protector \$1 note, but printed from a different face plate and protector style. Printed on thin white paper. As previous, the wide top center vignette of a packet boat is signed "Childs" below. The green protector ONE letters are octagonal. The plate letter "A" is at the upper left and larger. Noted with "Small Stains; Minor Paper Scuffs on Back." A solid, well-margined note overall.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Scarce Red River Packet Co. Red Protector \$2 Note



20445 New Orleans, LA- Red River Packet Co. \$2 Dec. 1, 1861. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

We believe the red protector types, like this example, are scarcer than the green protector notes from the issuer. Printed on thin white paper. The wide top-center vignette of a packet boat is signed "Childs" below. The red protector TWO is outlined and shaded. Plate E is at the upper left. Noted only with some "Small Holes." Bright and attractive.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

20446 Saline, MI - Bank of Saline \$3 Dec. 1, 1837 MI-385 G6, Lee SAL-1-4. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

A classic Michigan wildcat banking-era three-dollar bill. Engraved and printed by Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Company. A seated blacksmith is at top center and each end has allegorical figures in niches. Noted with "Small Repair at Right." A scarcer bank.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



Interesting Michigan “Wildcat” Title



20447 Singapore, MI - Bank of Singapore \$3 “Dec. 30, 1837” MI-420 G6, Lee SIN-1-3. Remainder. PCGS Choice About New 55 Apparent.

An interesting \$3 bill from this exotically named bank. A small vignette of Agriculture is at top center; a clipper ship at full sail is in a circular frame at the left end; Justice is at the right end between denomination counters; and the Rawdon, Wright & Hatch imprint is at lower right. Like all notes from the bank, this is falsely filled in, but done convincingly in the period. Noted with “Mounting Remnants and Minor Damage.” Choice for this popular title and type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

20448 Columbus, MS - Commercial Bank of Columbus payable at Bank of the United States \$20 Post Note 18__ MS-50 G46, Kraus 3415, Leggett-Unl. Remainder. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

Many different banks in the “Hard Times” period printed notes payable at the Bank of the United States. This post note series was payable there, but these notes may never have been issued. Engraved and printed by Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty. Cherubs and a “20” die are at the top. Identical panels show an inward-facing cameo in the center. Noted with: “Small Edge Tear at LL of Center; Small Hole at Right; Minor Rust Stains.” A bright example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20449 Holly Springs, MS - Exchange Office \$3 18__ Kraus 14522r, Leggett-4 Remainder. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

This note acted as a “one day after” post note and was printed from fine plates engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. Seated Agriculture and a Native American support a shield at top center. The left end has THREE on a shaded panel while the right end shows the reverses of two Spanish Colonial 8 reales and one Bust Dollar. Noted with “Mounting Remnants on Back.” A classic coin-vignetted note type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)



20450 Natchez, MS - Mississippi Shipping Company 12-1/2 Cents/1 Bit Dec. 2, 1839 Leggett 55, Kraus 30250r. Remainder. PCGS Choice About New 55.

An interesting southern note with a rarely seen E. Morris, Philadelphia imprint. These simpler types may have been used before engraved notes arrived. A Spanish “one bit” note on white paper. A ship at sail appears at top center. End panels show “1/BIT” at left and “12 ½” at right. A choice grade example.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20451 Natchez, MS - Mississippi Shipping Company 25 Cents/2 Bits Dec. 4, 1839 Leggett 56, Kraus 30251. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

A fully issued, early series note printed by E. Morris, Philadelphia. The eagle atop “The Constitution” may be a reference to Jackson’s attack on the Bank of the United States and use of Presidential powers. Ends have “2/BITS” at left and “25/CENTS” at right. Noted with “Hinges on Back.” Scarce as an issued note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

Unusual “IIII Bits” Engraved Natchez Note



20452 Natchez, MS - Mississippi Shipping Company 50 Cents/IIII Bits Dec. 4, 1839 Leggett 58, Kraus 30253. PCGS Fine 12 Apparent.

The Morris notes appear to have been replaced with engraved series notes by Draper, Toppa, Longacre & Co. Riverboat traffic in the center vignette shows a steamboat, rowboat, and sailboat. Between denomination blocks, ends show a cherub at left and an eagle at right. Note the designation “IIII BITS” on the plate, which is very unusual. Grading notes “Hinges on Back.” A clean face and a very distinctive type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Penn’s Treaty Vignette on Southern Note



20453 Monticello, MS - Planters Bank of the State of Mississippi, Office in Monticello \$100 July 9, 1832 MS-175 G112. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

Several offices were used by the Planters Bank, and this is a scarcer type. On this initial series \$100 note from Rawdon, Wright & Co., the top center vignette shows William Penn’s Treaty with the Indians adapted from John Hall’s engraving after Benjamin West’s painting. The painting is held by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, whose website says, “... this painting depicts a legendary meeting between William Penn and members of the Lennie Lenape tribe at Shackamaxon on the Delaware River. “The denomination is on a shaded panel each end. The blue “Presented...” endorsement is at left on the face. Noted with a “Small Repair at UR Corner.”

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)



20454 De Soto, NE - Waubeek Bank \$3 May 1, 1857 NE-30 G6a, Walton 3. PCGS Choice About New 55 Apparent.

This is part of a four-denomination series printed from extremely well-engraved plates by Rawdon, Wright Hatch & Edson / New England Bank Note Co. with red protectors. This is another bank whose notes became notorious when altered to numerous locations across the Northeast, and with the well-crafted vignettes, could prove deceptive. Allegorical Prosperity and Liberty appear at top center with a shield between them. Webster is at lower left. Noted with "Mounting Remnants on Back." Only modest edge handling and some wrinkling are present. The margins are above average for the type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (125-250)

Very Scarce Yellow-Tinted Brownville Bank and Land Company \$10 Note



20455 Omaha City, NE - Brownville Bank & Land Company \$10 September 1, 1857 NE-50 G6d, Walton 12. PCGS Fine 12 Apparent.

This is an extremely popular bank title with superbly designed notes, mostly with color tinting, engraved and printed by Danforth, Wright & Co. There are several tint variants, and this deeper golden (or yellow) shade is very scarce. The wide harvesting vignette extends from lower left to top right. It has a full golden-yellow lace tint with a more deeply hued protector TEN and micro-lettered background on the left end panel. An allegorical female sits at lower right beneath a "10" die. The serial number is 2055. Noted with: "Repairs; Signatures Redrawn; Adhesive Residue and Scuffs on Back." However, despite some the faults, this faces up fairly well and displays excellent color for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Frontier Style Vignette Essay for Great Nebraska Rarity

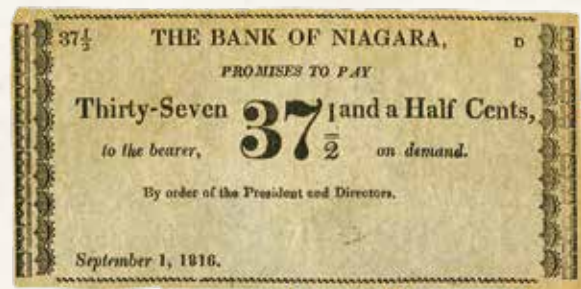


20456 [Omaha City, NE - Bank of Nebraska] Vignette Essay for \$10 NE-55 G12, Walton 4. Proof. PCGS Very Choice New 64 Apparent.

A full-width vignette India paper Proof essay for an exceedingly rare, if not unique, proof type for the Bank of Nebraska, Omaha City. The frontier scene, without imprint, was initially engraved by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., and perhaps for this series. At the left is the wild scene of Native Americans on horseback hunting bison with arrows and spears; at the right, in stark contrast, yoked oxen stand by as a farmer chops down a tree. A lovely proof. Noted only with some "Minor Paper Thins." These vignettes were later adapted by the American Bank Note Company for other uses such as stock certificates. A distinctive and stylish piece.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Rare Bank of Niagara "Three Bits" Remainder



20457 Buffalo, NY - Bank of Niagara 37-1/2 Cents September 1, 1816 NY-460 G8, Harris H19. Remainder. PCGS Very Fine 35.

A remainder note printed on the translucent bond paper used in the period. Reported as a Proof in Haxby, but not illustrated. A wavy-line border is at top and bottom, and ends show vertical rows of type ornaments. The title is at top center flanked by the denomination and plate D designation. At the center, the textual denomination is bisected by a large, bold 37 1/2. Crisp and well margined with some embossing present. Though unissued, very rare and desirable.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

Early and Rare Catskill Bank 6 Cents Note



20458 Catskill, NY - Catskill Bank 6 Cents Jan. 2, 1816 NY-590-UNL, Harris H14. PCGS Very Fine 20.

This is from the first series of small change notes for emergency use in the War of 1812 period. The bank eventually became a National Bank and redeemed notes well after the Civil War. This small format-type shows a charming vignette of reclining Ceres beneath the curving bank title. The imprint of W. & R. Alby. is at the bottom. The denomination is reported, but not listed, in Haxby, and another example illustrated in the Harris book. An interesting odd denomination.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

20459 New York, NY - (Jacob Barker's) Exchange Bank (1st) 4 Cents Sep. 1, 1815 NY-1590-UNL, Harris H115. PCGS Very Good 10.

The notes from Jacob Barker, an important New York banker at 29 Wall Street, are complex as the firm issued many series of notes. Plate B. The flourishes enliven what would otherwise be a static layout. Different denominational panels are at each end. A known series, but an unlisted denomination in Haxby (though listed in Harris). Honest wear and attractive for the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)



Interesting 7/8 of a Dollar Note



20460 Otisco, NY - Hamilton & Skaneateles Turnpike Co.'s Gates 87-1/2 Cents Oct. 25, 1815 Harris H10. PCGS Very Fine 20.

The Newman Collection is laden with interesting denominations, particularly those related to Spanish dollar fractional cuts. The imprint of Seward & Williams, Printers, is perpendicular at the left end, a simple line border is at top and bottom, and a scrolling ribbon border is at the ends. A large 87 1/2 bisects the textual denomination. According to *The History of Madison County*, the Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike Company was formed in 1811, "running from Plainfield, Otsego county, through Brookfield, Hamilton, Eaton, Erieville and New Woodstock to Skaneateles. The series is encountered, but this is its most popular denomination.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

20461 Rochester, NY – McBride & True Oil Co. Ad Note for A. P. Davis, Ashburnham, Mass. "3" Federal Mimic ND (Ca. 1875). Vlack-Unlisted. PCGS Choice About New 55 Apparent.

The manufacturer of the product and creator of the note was in Rochester, New York. The back cartouche was later stamped for the merchant in Ashburnham, Massachusetts. The statue of *Freedom* from the Capitol dome stands in a niche at the left end on this advertising note which proudly proclaims, "Our Goods are the best in the United States." Noted with "Small Edge Tears and Minor Damage." The faults are petty.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)



Morse Alphabet Chubbuck Note Type



20462 Utica, NY – S. W. Chubbuck 3 Cents in Postage Currency July 1, 1864 Harris-UNL. Remainder. PCGS Choice New 63.

A popular series with Fractional Currency collectors, and later series note from this Utica issuer payable in Postage Currency. In the March 1915 issue of *The Numismatist*, Edgar H. Adams wrote a brief, illustrated article titled, "The Chubbuck Issues." He describes Chubbuck as "a dealer in telegraph, chemical, and philosophical apparatus at Utica, N.Y. in the years 1863 and 1864." Chubbuck issued fractional notes, store cards, and the Morse Alphabet type notes in the denominations of one, two, and three cents. Chubbuck was a coin collector whose collection was sold by Thomas Birch & Sons in a Philadelphia Auction held February 25 through 28 in 1873. Adams closes his article by thanking David Proskey and Farran Zerbe for loaning him the Chubbuck notes. This bright, boldly printed remainder is bordered all around, shows the Morse alphabet at the top, and location and obligation below. A deep red "3" protector is at lower left. Basically as made.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

Very Rare Watertown Raised Note "Failure"



20463 Watertown, NY – O. Paddock Company's Bank \$1 Raised to \$10 March 7, 1864 NY-2870-UNL. PCGS Very Good 10 Apparent.

The Newman Collection arguably had the most comprehensive selection of raised-denomination Obsolete notes ever encountered. Such notes would be seized by the bank if turned in for redemption as altered. All notes from this bank are SENC in Haxby and virtually unknown. The bank redeemed nearly all the circulation prior to becoming the Second National Bank of Watertown. This unlisted raised \$1 to \$10 is a bit of a failure as the top two altered dies fell off long ago. At top center is the vignette *Milking Time* by the National Bank Note Company. The bank department seal is at lower left, and a portrait of a young woman is at lower right. Signed by the banker O. Paddock. Grading notes "Paper Damage; Pinholes; Minor Rust Stains." Unique and interesting.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)



Popular Bank of Clarendon \$6 Note



20464 Fayetteville, NC - Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville \$6 Nov. 1, 1855 NC-15 G4a. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

All odd denomination notes have held the interest of Obsolete collectors for a long time. Roger H. Durand's first book of his thirteen topical subject titles, *Interesting Notes About Denominations* (1988, Author), provides collectors with a primer on this fascinating genre. The North Carolina and rarer Virginia notes using \$6, \$7, \$8, and \$9 plate configurations are excellent to collect. This is a handsome example from the Danforth, Wright & Co. printed series. A lively river rafting scene is at top center, Ceres crouches in front of a Native American princess at bottom right, and the other corners have "6" counters. A red SIX protector is at the bottom. Noted with "Minor Ink Erosion; Small Holes." A bit soiled, but well margined on all sides and solid paper body. Above average for the series and type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

Rarely Seen Franklin Typesetting Vignette



20465 Morgantown, NC - Bank of North Carolina (2nd), Branch at Morgantown \$20 Aug. 1, 1859 NC-55 G56. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

A colorful American Bank Note Company engraved branch type, payable in Morgantown, from a bank based in Raleigh. Images abound on this lively layout. At the center, a farmer holds up a sheaf of hay for his horse to nibble on. Washington and Madison are flanking. The lower left shows a slave picking cotton. The rarely seen vignette of Benjamin Franklin setting type is at lower right. The title, "20" protectors, and counter surrounds are in vermillion. This is a scarcer denomination from the branch payable series. We have handled several notes of the design type, but not for this branch. Noted with "Edge Repairs; Minor Ink Erosion; Small Holes." A difficult type in any grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

20466 Granville, OH- Bank of Granville (The First) - The Granville Alexandrian Society \$3 "Jan. 1, 1839" OH-230 G18, G28 Wolka 1211-04. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

Built in 1816, the Bank of the Granville Alexandrian Society, now houses Granville's historical society museum. An interesting and long title that forms a cartouche for the allegorical female with an eagle at top center. Signed and dated, but perhaps falsely filled in as their character seems suspect. Noted with a "Small Rust Stain at Bottom Right."

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20467 Chester, PA - Bank of Delaware County \$1 Altered Note March 1, 1858 PA-65 A5. PCGS Fine 15.

This Danforth, Wright & Co. note, altered from Southern Bank, Bainbridge, GA, has a wide vignette of a milkmaid and her charges at top center, a drover's scene at bottom left, and a contemplative young woman at lower right. The upper corners have red dies, and there is a red protector toward the bottom. Nice color is seen on this circulated note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20468 Providence, RI - Merchants' Bank \$1 Altered Note Jan. 1, 1859 RI-355 A5. PCGS Very Fine 25.

Another altered note from Merchants' Bank, Washington, D.C., here with the imprint of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. Vignettes show a woman reading at top center, at the center of the left end, and standing Agriculture in a niche formed by the large "1" at the right end. A scarce type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Earlier Series Genuine Bank of Georgetown \$10 Note



20469 Georgetown, SC - Bank of Georgetown \$10 Nov. 1, 1856 SC-80 G10a, Sheheen 190. PCGS Very Fine 20.

This is a scarce and early Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson engraved type from the bank. The center of the note is dominated by a large, gray "X" protector. A ruled border is all around. The left shows an elaborate scrollwork denomination die. The right end has a "10" counter in scrollwork above an oval portrait of a woman with flowers in her hair. The intricate red pattern ("cycloidal") back shows a large die in the center flanked by two oval dies. In excellent condition for this underrated type which was counterfeited, but crudely, as seen below.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

Counterfeit Bank of Georgetown \$10 Note



20470 Georgetown, SC - Bank of Georgetown \$10 July 1, 1846 SC-80 C10, Sheheen 192. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

The false Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson design type from the bank with a plain back, which is a dead giveaway for the wary. The face design as previous with a large, gray "X" protector, scrollwork devices, and woman's portrait. Noted with "Small Edge Tears; Missing UR Corner Tip; Pinholes." Though a false note, scarce.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



Choice Republic of Texas \$1 Note



20471 Austin, TX - Republic of Texas \$1 June 1, 1841 Cr. A1, Olson 750, Medlar 21. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

The Republic of Texas notes are listed using the traditional Bradbeer-Criswell-Shull numbers by series. This note is from the fourth issue of notes authorized by the Act of December 14, 1838. Two decades ago, notes from this series were considered readily available. With fewer, and less condition conscious collectors at the time, that was an accurate assessment. Now numismatists recognize that higher-grade examples are quite scarce. A beautifully engraved note from Endicott & Clark, New Orleans. Seated, and rather scantily clad, Ceres rests at top right with a "1" die to the left and the title below. The left end has denomination blocks at top and bottom with a tall vignette of a Native American hunter gesturing upward. The right end has a lathe work background with a linear border showing ONE DOLLAR repeatedly zig-zagging around. The numeral "1" is at top and bottom, and ONE is over a star in the background. Noted as "Cross-Cut Cancelled" as is most often the case; the cancels are only in the center and not off the bottom edges, cleanly hammered and closed with tape. Grading also mentioned "Minor Stains" describing some trivial toning along the bottom edge. Perfect type note to represent the issue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (350-700)

Bold Republic of Texas \$3 Note



20472 Austin, TX - Republic of Texas \$3 July 9, 1840 Cr. A3, Olson 756, Medlar 23. PCGS Very Fine 30.

A bold \$3 note from a very popular issue. Another beautifully engraved note from Endicott & Clark, New Orleans. The seated allegorical female at top center leans on a shield with a single star and gestures to the tools that are beside her. A wharf scene is in the background. Plate A is seen to the left, and a denomination die is further left. Ends show denomination blocks with a cotton plant at the center at left, and THREE vertically over an ornate background at the right. The base vignette shows a charming scene of a horse being watered. Noted as "Cross-Cut Cancelled" as is most often the case with those cancellations closed from the blank back with glassine tape. Well margined for the type and especially wide at the top.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

Attractive Rio Grande Soldiers' Fund "Good for Two Bits" Scrip



20473 Brownsville, TX- Rio Grande Soldiers' Fund 25 Cents April 21, 1862 Medlar 10. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

An attractively graded example from a very scarce issue. Printed in all blue. Typeset with TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ON DEPOSIT. Across. Ornate panels are at the end, with the left having the additional text of DEPOSIT CHECK vertically. Noted with "Stains" We have not handled the denomination and this is much finer than the other two notes cataloged by us for sale. A "sleeper."

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

20474 Montpelier, VT - Vermont Bank \$3 Altered Note Oct. 20, 1857 VT-155 A5. PCGS Fine 12.

An interesting altered note from the Waubeek Bank, DeSoto, Nebraska. The vignette of Prosperity and Liberty at top center is obscured by the stamped counterfeit designation. An additional stamp in blue reads "F & I." Counters are in the top corners, and oval portraits in the lower ones. The stamping stands out and illustrates this facet well.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)



Endicott, Clark & Co. New Orleans, LA



The “Two Bobwhite Quail” and “Two Waterfowl” Vignetted Notes Collected Alongside the Audubon Running Grouse

Bank of Morgan Issued \$1 Note



20475 Morgan, GA – Bank of Morgan \$1 May 1, 1857 GA-235 G2a. PCGS Choice About New 58.

Collected by Eric Newman, before the discovery of the Audubon running grouse notes, were issued Obsolete notes with base vignettes of birds similar to the description of the Audubon grouse. The more frequently seen vignette is the two-waterfowl type seen here (illustrated in Figure 4 of the original Peck and Newman article) used on several Obsolete banks and types; many of these are often altered to other banks. Similar to it is a vignette of two bobwhite quail (as illustrated in that article in figure 5), which at first glance appears similar, but is clearly different upon scrutiny. Each type is eminently collectible. The selection here is not complete, but can be augmented and built upon with patience and study. This is an available bank and type using the waterfowl at the bottom center. Agriculture is at the upper left, Washington is at lower left, and there is a vibrant red ONE protector.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Bank of Morgan \$2 “Waterfowl” Proof



20476 Morgan, GA – Bank of Morgan \$2 18__ GA-235 G6. Proof. PCGS Choice New 63 Apparent.

A very scarce \$2 proof with the vignette of two waterfowl at bottom center. India paper Proof by Bald, Cousland & Co., Philadelphia & New York. No protector. Liberty, at top center, leans on a shield. A female portrait is at the lower left. Noted with some “Stains” seen scattered at the left and upper right. Not stamped by the ABN on the back, and part of the Newman Collection for decades.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

20477 Savannah, GA – Merchants and Planters Bank \$5 June 4, 1859 GA-315 G8a. PCGS Very Fine 30PPQ.

This bank issued many different denominations and types, often using the vignette of waterfowl at bottom center. This fully issued note has a wide vignette across the top of the note showing Justice and Liberty with the state’s coat of arms shield. With the imprint of Bald, Cousland & Co./Baldwin, Bald, Cousland & Co. A red protector FIVE is across the bottom. In superior condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Colorful Savannah \$5 with “Waterfowl” Vignette



20478 Savannah, GA – Merchants and Planters Bank \$5 June 1, 1860 GA-315 G8b. PCGS Very Fine 35 Apparent.

A similar example with the waterfowl vignette at the base, but with a different imprint. The layout and designs are the same, but there are vermilion protector details, counter surrounds at the bottom corners, and STATE OF GEORGIA along the top by the American Bank Note Company. Noted with a “Hinge on Back at Left,” otherwise visually a PPQ note. Justifiably, a popular series and type.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20479 Savannah, GA – Merchants and Planters Bank \$50 July 5, 1856 GA-315 G14a. PCGS Very Fine 35.

This higher denomination also has the waterfowl at bottom center. Arms at the top center, with an eagle and frisky horses, and red protector FIFTY by Baldwin, Bald, Cousland & Co./Bald, Cousland & Co. Problem-free and bright.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (125-250)



20480 Savannah, GA – Merchants and Planters Bank \$50 June 1, 1860 GA-315 G14b. PCGS Very Fine 30.

This shows the same layout as the previous \$50, with the waterfowl pair at the base, but with the American Bank Note Company imprint. Vermilion protector “L” and counter surround devices are vibrant. Published in the original Peck and Newman article as the illustration for Figure 4. Vibrant and well margined with the appearance of a higher grade from the face. A perfect example of the vignette type, and an appropriate choice for the published paper.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20481 Savannah, GA – Merchants and Planters Bank \$100 June 7, 1859 GA-315 G16a. PCGS Very Fine 25.

The highest denomination from this Baldwin, Bald, Cousland & Co./Bald, Cousland & Co. printed series. Two waterfowl are at the base. Top center shows a seated allegorical female and corner vignettes of a seated female and sailor respectively. A red protector “100” is at the bottom. Modest circulation and without faults.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)



Vibrant Savannah \$100 with “Waterfowl” Vignette



20482 Savannah, GA – Merchants and Planters Bank \$100 June 1, 1860 GA-315 G16b. PCGS Choice About New 55 Apparent.

The \$100 note from the following American Bank Note Company imprinted series. Two waterfowl are at the base as seen last. In vermillion are the protector “100,” lower counter surround devices, and STATE OF GEORGIA near the top. A choice example. Some noted “Pinholes” do not detract from the exceptional margins for the type. Premium appearance and pedigree.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

Odd Denomination “Two Bobwhite Quail” Vignetted Note



20483 Ann Arbor, MI – Government Stock Bank \$1-1/2 March 1, 1853 MI-40 G5a, PCGS Very Good 8.

The notes from this Ann Arbor, Michigan, series used the vignette of two bobwhite quail at bottom center. They look like the waterfowl at first glance, but have darker feathers. It is interesting that Peck and Newman note in their article that the feather details in a small vignette such as this would be difficult for counterfeiters to copy. The details are quite sharp. This series was engraved by Danforth, Bald & Co. An eagle is at top center left, next to an oval portrait of Jackson. With honest wear, prior to the bank going bust in 1857. An interesting and scarce odd-denomination note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (125-250)

20484 Ann Arbor, MI – Government Stock Bank \$1-3/4 March 1, 1853 MI-40 G6a. PCGS Very Good 10 Apparent.

A second odd denomination from the series with a vignette of two bobwhite quail at bottom center. Engraved by Danforth, Bald & Co. The vignette at top center shows a shield flanked by Native American and settler family scenes. Lewis Cass is at the lower right. Noted with “Edge Tears and Repairs.” In typical condition for this series, but very presentable.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20485 Ann Arbor, MI – Government Stock Bank \$5 September 1, 1850 MI-40 G10a. PCGS Fine 15 Apparent.

A bright note from the bank with the vignette of two bobwhite quail at bottom center by Danforth, Bald & Co. The top left central vignette shows the United States Capitol building. Zachary Taylor is just to the right. Noted only with “Pinholes,” this is in well above average condition for the note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

Curious Altered Bill to Bank that Used the Audubon Grouse



20486 Brooklyn, NY – Long Island Bank \$5 Altered Note June 1, 1859 NY-325 A5. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

An altered bill from Government Stock Bank, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and with an added red tint. The vignette of two bobwhite quail at bottom center and the original imprint remain. The top left central vignette shows the United States Capitol Building. Zachary Taylor is just to the right. An added New York state seal is at left. It is interesting to note that the bank used Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co.-engraved Audubon running grouse vignettes on their earliest \$3 and \$20 note types (as appeared in the 1990 American Bank Note Company sale). The altering of the notes with two quail is apparently a coincidence, but certainly fascinating. Noted with “Edge Tears and Minor Damage at Right; Mounting Remnants on Back.” The color is still excellent for the grade and faults.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20487 Lyons, NY - H. G. Hotchkiss Bank \$5 Altered Note June 1, 1852 NY-1290 A5. PCGS Fine 15.

Another altered bill from Government Stock Bank, Ann Arbor, Michigan, with the vignette of two bobwhite quail at bottom center, top left central vignette of the United States Capitol building, and Taylor just to the right. The New York state seal is not added, so it is much less convincing. A solid note with clear vignettes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

20488 Brattleboro, VT – Windham County Bank \$5 Altered Note June 1, 1859 VT-40 A5. PCGS Very Fine 20 Apparent.

A third altered bill from Government Stock Bank, Ann Arbor, Michigan, but this time to Vermont. The vignette of two bobwhite quail is at bottom center and the layout is the same as the host note. The top left central vignette shows the United States Capitol building, and Taylor is just to the right. Noted with “Small Internal Tears.” There is a small ink blot on the “H” in THE. Otherwise, bright; a scarce note.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (75-150)

20489 Montpelier, VT – State Bank \$1 May 1, 1859 VT-150 A5. PCGS Fine 12 Apparent.

A scarce altered note from the Bank of Morgan, Georgia. At bottom center are the two waterfowl as originally engraved for the host note. The chemical alterations of the title and state are noticed readily on this example. Noted only with some “Pinholes.” Another interesting example from this sub-collection formed by Eric over the decades in addition to his study of the running grouse vignetted notes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)



Die Plate for the Untitled “Two Bobwhite Quail” Base Vignette



20490 Steel Die Plate for Untitled “Two Bobwhite Quail” Vignette Originally Engraved for the Danforth, Bald & Co. Imprints. Very Fine.

Extremely rare steel die plate “V-42160 Soft” with the two bobwhite quails used on Danforth, Bald & Co. and later American Banknote Company (stamped on base of die) notes. Intaglio transfer steel die, numbered and company stamped. Showing surface roughness and peck marks, in typical condition for these small dies. A perfect companion for the above notes, and perhaps unique in private hands.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

UNITED STATES FEDERAL CURRENCY

20491 United States of America – Fr. 63 \$5 1863 Legal Tender. PCGS Fine 12 Apparent.

The face of the 1863 \$5 “greenback” is similar to that of the \$5 Demand Note, but the signatures are engraved and the act date shown at the right is later. The back is completely different and has the Legal Tender act obligation in the center. Series 32. Plate D. Showing normal wear for the assigned grade, but noted are “Seal Faded; Small Edge Tears.”

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

Attractive 1907 “Woodchopper” Note



20492 United States of America – Fr. 85 \$5 1907 Legal Tender. PCGS Very Fine 35.

An attractive, midgrade example of the classic Legal Tender note design that commenced with the 1869 “Rainbow” series. The classic pioneer family (or Woodchopper) vignette was engraved by Henry Gugler. The perils of life on the frontier are suggested by the watchful couple and their alert dog. An oval portrait of Jackson is at lower left. Vibrant color on both sides with the folds seen more from the back. Margins are excellent.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (225-450)

Popular 1880 \$10 “Jackass” Type



20493 United States of America – Fr. 113 \$10 1880 Legal Tender. PCGS Very Fine 25 Apparent.

One of several nicknamed Federal currency types that Eric enjoyed that are also popular with collectors. The \$10 “Jackass” type, with its base eagle having that appearance when inverted 180 degrees, appeared initially on the 1869 “Rainbow” issue and several series after. At the lower left is Daniel Webster, and at the lower right is Pocahontas being presented to the Royal Court in England. Noted with “Minor Discoloration of Seal.” A well-centered note with modest circulation.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (350-700)



Hamilton and Victory Vignettes by the BEP



20494 United States of America – Fr. 141 \$20 1880 Legal Tender. PCGS Very Fine 30 Apparent.

The Alexander Hamilton portrait at the left differs from the National Bank Note Company version used on the 1862 \$2 Legal Tender notes (Fr. 41). The right hand vignette of *Victory* is one of the beautiful allegorical females engraved by the early Bureau of Engraving and Printing. A crisp note, but with a “Seal Faded” noted on the face. The green back is very bold.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

Martha Washington \$1 Silver Certificate



20495 United States of America – Fr. 221 \$1 1886 Silver Certificate. PCGS Extremely Fine 40 Apparent.

One of the most popular large-size silver certificate types. Martha Washington’s three-quarter view bust at the left was engraved by Charles Burt after Charles François Jalabert’s painting. Very intricate die work is in the center and elaborate borders. The ornate green back has large “1” protectors at each end. The central clause differs from Legal Tenders and the notes were receivable for “...customs, taxes, and all public dues...” Noted with a “Faded Seal.” With light folds only and a deep green back.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (300-600)

High-Grade St. Louis \$5 1902 Plain Back



20496 United States of America – Saint Louis, MO - \$5 1902 Plain Back Fr. 601 The NB of Commerce Ch. # 4178 PCGS Choice About New 58.

An attractive 1902 “Blue Seal” note from the first title of this stalwart bank. It has bright paper, vibrant color, and deep, original embossing. Benjamin Harrison is featured at left. Plate position “L4” signifies for this denomination this bank is in the fourth plate run through the alphabet. Originally part of a serial number run of this charter and type. This is an excellent note for a type collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

The End of “The Trail of Tears” National



20497 United States of America – Tahlequah, OK - \$10 1929 Type 1 Fr. 1801-1 The FNB of Tahlequah Ch. # 5478. PCGS Very Fine 25.

This Oklahoma charter and type are not particularly rare, but the location interested Eric. Tahlequah was the end of “The Trail of Tears” for the Cherokee and other tribes displaced from the East and forced to emigrate from their lands. Tahlequah had five National Banks, but this is the only one that issued small-size notes. No. C001438A. Plate C. Evenly circulated and problem-free.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

20498 United States of America – Fr. 1890-G \$100 1929 Federal Reserve Bank Note. PCGS Extremely Fine 45.

Benjamin Franklin appeared on United States large-size currency until the advent of the present day small-size currency notes, where he still resides. A moderately circulated Chicago brown seal \$100.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (125-250)

Fourth Issue 15 Cents Fractional Type



20499 United States of America – Fr. 1271 15 Cents Fourth Issue. PCGS About New 53.

The Fourth Issue United States Fractional Currency was a departure from the complex Third Issue. Added was this 15 cents denomination. The 50 cents notes used three portrait types. Printed on blue end paper. Columbia is to the left of a large red seal. With light circulation and bold colors.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)



Popular 50 Cents Lincoln Fractional Type



20500 United States of America – Fr. 1374 50 Cents Fourth Issue. PCGS Extremely Fine 45 Apparent.

With the Lincoln vignette, this is a popular type. There were two other 50 cents portraits used on the Fourth Issue: Dexter and Stanton. Lincoln is at the right with his face in three-quarter view. The green backs on these are very intricate. There are some “Pinholes” noted.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (100-200)

Rare “Jacob’s Ladder” Fractional Billfold



20501 United States Fractional Currency – Double Hinged “Jacob’s Ladder” Billfold, Ca. 1860s-1880s. Very Fine.

A choice condition “Jacob’s Ladder” double-hinged billfold, as Eric referred to these, and rarely seen in this impressive state. Included are 5 and 10 cents Postage Currency notes that, with single flip of the case, could disappear. A beautifully made example with leather exterior and purple satin interior. The interior bands to hold the notes in place are made of finely patterned silk. The gilt stamped cover has the numeral “5” above the curving “Postage Currency, and the upside-down “10” below. The back has the gilt “25” at top and upside down “50” at bottom. Opened dimensions are approximately 9.0 cm by 7.0 cm. These are rarely encountered, and this is especially attractive.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (400-800)

“The Art of Making Money”



20502 “The Art of Making Money” as appeared in Gleason’s Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion, January 21, 1854. Fine.

A complete, folded uncut signature of Gleason’s for this date. 16pp, folio size, 30 cm x 39 cm. In the newsprint magazine style. Included on page 44 is the delightful rebus puzzle by Benjamin Franklin titled, “The Art of Making Money Plenty in Every Man’s Pocket; by Doctor Franklin.” There is some normal handling, as one would expect on such a large, folded sheet, and minor damp staining is seen. However, excellent overall and a rare piece of Franklin-related material.

[The transcription below has no added punctuation or capitalization.]

THE ART OF MAKING MONEY PLENTY

IN EVERY MAN’S / POCKET; BY

Doctor / Franklin

In this time when the general complaint is that money is so scarce it must be an act of kindness to inform the moneyless how they can reinforce their pockets I will acquaint all with the true secret of money catching the certain way to fill empty purses and how to keep them always full. Two simple rules well observed will do the business First Let honesty and labor be thy constant companions Second Spend one penny every day less than thy clear gains Then shall thy pockets soon begin to thrive, thy creditors will never insult thee nor want oppress nor hunger bite nor nakedness freeze thee, the whole hemisphere will shine brighter and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart Now thereby embrace these rules and be happy.

B. Franklin

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)

20503 New Orleans, LA - Citizens’ Bank of Louisiana Uncut Sheet of Four \$10 186 LA-15 G26a. Remainder. Very Fine.

A full sheet of Dix notes beautifully printed by the National Bank Note Company. At top center, over the Gothic title, the SS *Adriatic* plows through the stormy Atlantic Ocean while passengers on the top deck brave the strong wind. Swirling scalloped denomination dies are flanking. Engraved by James Smillie after Charles Parsons. Orange-red backs show “DIX” in the die at the center. NEW ORLEANS arcs at the bottom, and sides show curving BANQUE DES CITOYENS / DE LA LOUISIANE. Uncertified, apparently once in a frame and now rather toned. A few light handling folds are observed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (500-1,000)



20504 Financial Americana - 1828 Legal Document on Counterfeiting of a Philadelphia Bank \$5 Note Plus the Original Counterfeit Example.

Two intriguing artifacts of financial history from the Newman Collection: a Philadelphia Bank \$5 counterfeit note dated 1824 and a four-page legal report concerning the case about the note. The report shows two different hand-drawn versions of the note, including the correct orientation of the building entrance on the vignette, copied incorrectly on the counterfeit. Unusual and rarely encountered. There are splits on the small folded folio document and the note is Fine, but it has a shaved upper left corner.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 2 items) (200-400)

20505 Early American Notes used on Valentine's Manual Facsimiles Printed for Books. Very Good.

Two different facsimile sheets printed for Valentine's Manuals, rarely seen as complete. Both are printed on delicate white paper. 1. Colony of New York 1771, six denominations printed two by three, each with a different engraved serial number. Multiple splits, but wide margined; 2. 1814 Mercien-style notes for the Corporation of the City of New York 1814 series. Faces and backs printed side-by-side, including the styled back with a Fugio motif. Long split, archive taped on back. Very useful for research.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 2 items) (100-200)

20506 Colonial and Continental Note Reprints used with the March 1863 Harper's Article by Benjamin Lossing. Average Fine.

A complete, untrimmed sheet on brown rag paper of the Colonial and Continental notes used to illustrate the Benjamin Lossing article *Continental Money* in Harper's Monthly. There is a serial number 419 Massachusetts 1690 note, not used in the article (and noted by Eric on his research slip). However, that no. 419 note does appear in Wilbur & Eastman's "Money..." and is the note currently in the Smithsonian. There are also four trimmed reprints with one duplicate. A rare and interesting sheet of reprints. There are some edge splits on the sheets here and there.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 5 items) (100-200)

20507 Western Paper Americana - Engraved Exchanges from the California Gold Rush. Fine.

Three different intaglio engraved and issued exchanges from famous concerns. Adams & co., San Francisco, second, 1852, payable to Philadelphia. TC engraved with miners at work vignette; Page, Bacon & co., San Francisco, 1852, payable to St. Louis office. TCC engraved with allegorical female; Fiske, Sather & Church, 1857, first of exchange, payable to New York and redeemed. With a small hole, but a rarely seen "first." All are in typical Fine condition and show the usual endorsements.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 3 items) (200-400)

20508 Western Paper Americana - Wells, Fargo & Co.-Related Items. Average Fine.

Most of the six items are from Wells, Fargo & Co. Green-tinted certificate of deposit forms, 1862 and 1863, issued and endorsed; gray-style exchanges, over stamped IN U.S. GOLD COIN, an 1869 FIRST and an 1873 SECOND, with those words outlined in white at the center. The first is scarce. With normal cancels and endorsements; also a Wells, Fargo cover and First National Gold Bank 1881-dated check with imprinted revenue.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 6 items) (200-400)

20509 Autographed St. Louis Financial History - Joseph Pulitzer-Signed Promissory Note for \$4,500, September 18, 1872. Good.

This interesting document is apparently a deferred payment for \$4,500 on the purchase of German language newspaper *Wesliche Poste* in St. Louis. Pulitzer founded the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, which merged some local newspapers. On white bond paper, 21 cm x 10 cm. Although a personal promissory note, on a stock form. It has the proper revenue stamps, and the signature of Pulitzer is pen-cancelled. Splits and tape repairs are seen from the verso, but it faces up brightly.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (150-300)

20510 Colonial Currency Related - Mixed Selection of Uncertified Notes.

Four uncertified notes from two series: three 1789 Bache-printed Bank of North America penny notes with all trimmed inward into the bordering and texts. Otherwise crisp, Extremely Fine notes; Continental Currency May 20, 1777, Fr. CC-70CF, N.1 style. Trimmed and rough all around, overall Good or slightly less.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 4 items) (150-300)

20511 Colonial Currency Related - Mixed Selection of Sewn, Pinned, and Backed Colonial Notes.

This is an interesting group of 11 various types that saw their circulation extended by any means necessary. Four are backed by illustrations or book text, six are sewn together, and one was used for accounting. Notes would be classified as average Good or so.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 11 items) (200-400)

20512 Encased Postage-Related - HB-27 EP-4 1¢ Ayer's Sarsaparilla Medium Ayer's Very Fine.

An encased postage stamp that has retained a trace of its all-important silvering within protected areas on the back. The stamp is very bright, but some craze and a small depression into the mica are seen.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)

20513 Miscellaneous Currency - Mixed Graphic Items from Several Genres.

A mixture of five items. A Danforth, Wright & Co. card die proof for the farming vignette used on the upper left of the \$10 Brownville Bank, Omaha City notes. Fine; Three different unused covers for Confederate bonds (1) and coins (2). Very Fine; A Centennial Badge ribbon in the style of a Fugio half dollar note. Printed in blue on silk. No badge or suspender, just the ribbon. Fine.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 5 items) (100-200)

20514 Princeton Audubon Limited Edition. Pinnated Grouse- Plate 186.

This is a lovely reproduction of the 1834 original in the double elephant size, with the Limited Edition 1500 embossed seal. For a complete description of the history and imagery, please see lot 20102.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (250-500)

20515 Numismatic Americana - Bryan & Sewall: "Silver Dollar" Jugate Bandana. Very Fine.

This scarce and popular piece with its central coin-vignetted design is collected with both political and numismatic Americana. Dimensions are 49.3 cm by 46.9 cm. Graphic printing in black on a cotton bandana shows oval portraits of the 1896 Democrats: William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska is at the left and Arthur Sewall of Maine is at the right, and a Morgan silver dollar, superimposed on a ship's wheel, is in between; billowing flags are in the background. Inscribed FREE COINAGE 1896 / TARIFF FOR / REVENUE ONLY / 16 to 1. This is without a stitched bordering as usually seen for finished bandana use. In bright condition.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (200-400)



“COLONEL” GREEN-NEWMAN COLLECTION STORAGE BOOKS

20516 Miscellaneous Currency – “Colonel” Green-Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for Colonial and Continental Currency. 38 Books.

Much of the Newman Collection was stored for many decades in subject-titled, pebble-surfaced, brown simulated-leather storage binders once owned by “Colonel” E.H.R. Green. Most volumes are custom gilt stamped on the cover and spine. Notes in these octavo-size books were arranged chronologically or alphabetically to allow for easier study and comparison. Sometimes books were relabeled and reused for different subjects. This first significant set contains the complete collection of Colonial and Continental currency binders with interior pages that formerly housed the Newman Collection. All thirteen colonies, some with multiple volumes (like Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Virginia with the most). Vermont notes were with the second New Hampshire album. There is an additional Continental Currency binder, but labeled so over a New Jersey “Uncurrent Bank Bills” book. Like all in these currency storage collections, unique.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 38 books) (200-400)

20517 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for “Uncurrent Bank Bills” from the Southern States. 37 Books.

There were nearly 150 different Obsolete Currency books for storing that vast segment of the collection. These original storage books were gilt titled “Uncurrent Bank Bills” along with the state name. We now use the term Obsolete Currency. This is the first set of books, grouped regionally, that once held well over 10,000 different Obsolete notes. They ranged in value from \$5 to five figures. This is an important set of books from popularly collected southern states. Includes Alabama (3), Arkansas (3), Florida (2), Georgia (9), North Carolina (5), South Carolina (4), Tennessee (3), and Virginia (8).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 37 books) (200-400)

20518 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for “Uncurrent Bank Bills” from Louisiana and Mississippi. 9 Books.

The original storage books for two very popularly collected southern states: Louisiana (5; book 6 was reused for Connecticut) and Mississippi (4, including state issues).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 2 books) (100-200)

20519 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for “Uncurrent Bank Bills” from New England States. 20 Books.

The original storage books from New England. Includes books from CT (3; one is labeled over Louisiana 6), Maine (3), Massachusetts (7 books, 1-6 and 8), New Hampshire (2), Rhode Island (4), and Vermont (1).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 20 books) (100-200)

20520 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for “Uncurrent Bank Bills” from Middle Atlantic States. 36 Books.

The original storage books from the Middle Atlantic states. Includes Delaware (2), District of Columbia (3), Maryland (4), New Jersey (5), New York (12 books, volumes 1- 11 & 13, no volume 12), and Pennsylvania (10).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 36 books) (200-400)

20521 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for “Uncurrent Bank Bills” from Central Midwestern States. 17 Books.

The original storage books from the heartland Midwestern states. Includes the books from Illinois (4), Indiana (3), Iowa (1), Kansas (1), Kentucky (2), Nebraska (2), and Ohio (4).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 17 books) (100-200)

20522 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for “Uncurrent Bank Bills” from Missouri. 10 Books.

The original ten storage books that contained the Eric P. Newman Missouri Collection, one of the most monumental collections from one state ever formed. It contained notes from the Bon scrip to modern wooden money and everything in between. A unique set of books for the Missouri collector.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 10 books) (150-300)

20523 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for “Uncurrent Bank Bills” from Northern Midwestern States. 7 Books.

The original storage books from the northern Midwestern states. Includes the books from Michigan (4), Minnesota (1), and Wisconsin (2).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 7 books) (75-150)

20524 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for “Uncurrent Bank Bills” from Texas. 3 Books.

The original storage books that contained the Texas collection, including state notes.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 3 books) (50-100)

20525 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for Various Genres. 12 Books.

Mixed books, mostly from miscellaneous western states or territorial areas. Includes Oklahoma (2), State Issues (5; two with odd volume numbers), Utah (1), United States Currency (2), and Western States Currency (1), California (1).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 12 books) (100-200)

20526 Miscellaneous Currency – Newman Collection Currency Storage Books for the Confederate States Currency. 4 Books.

There are only four books for the Confederate States of America collection in this group. Two are relabeled on the side.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Total: 4 books) (75-150)

End of Auction



Terms and Conditions of Auction

Auctioneer and Auction:

1. This Auction is presented by Heritage Auctions, a d/b/a/ of Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc., Heritage Auctions, Inc., Heritage Collectibles, Inc., Heritage Luxury Property Auctions, Inc., Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc., Heritage Vintage Sports Auctions, Inc., Currency Auctions of America, Inc., Heritage Auctions (HK) Limited, or Heritage Auctions – Europe Cooperatief U.A. as identified with the applicable licensing information on the title page of the catalog or on the HA.com Internet site (the “Auctioneer”). The Auction is conducted under these Terms and Conditions of Auction and applicable state and local law. Announcements and corrections from the podium and those made through the Terms and Conditions of Auctions appearing on the Internet at HA.com supersede those in the printed catalog.

Buyer's Premium:

2. All bids are subject to a Buyer's Premium which is in addition to the placed successful bid:
 - For Domain Names & Intellectual Property Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is Fifteen percent (15%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For Animation Art, Comic, Currency, Movie Posters, Sports Collectibles, US Coin, and World & Ancient Coin Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is Twenty percent (20%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot, except for Sports Collectibles lots which are subject to a minimum of \$14 per lot;
 - For Wine Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is Twenty-three percent (23%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For lots in all other categories not listed above, the Buyer's Premium per lot is twenty-five percent (25%) on the first \$250,000 subject to a minimum of \$49 per lot, plus twenty percent (20%) of any amount between \$250,000 and \$2,500,000, plus twelve percent (12%) of any amount over \$2,500,000.

Auction Venues:

3. The following Auctions are conducted solely on the Internet: Heritage Weekly Internet Auctions (Coin, Currency, Comics, Jewelry, and Vintage Movie Posters); Heritage Monthly Internet Auctions (Sports, World Coins and Rare Wine). Signature Auctions and Grand Format Auctions accept bids from the Internet, telephone, fax, or mail first, followed by a floor bidding session; HeritageLive! and real-time telephone bidding are available to registered clients during these auctions.

Bidders:

4. Any person participating or registering for the Auction agrees to be bound by and accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction (“Bidder(s)”).
5. All Bidders must meet Auctioneer's qualifications to bid. Any Bidder who is not a client in good standing of the Auctioneer may be disqualified at Auctioneer's sole option and will not be awarded lots. Such determination may be made by Auctioneer in its sole and unlimited discretion, at any time prior to, during, or even after the close of the Auction. Auctioneer reserves the right to exclude any person from the auction.
6. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

7. In order to place bids, Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) or supply valid credit card information along with a social security number, well in advance of the Auction. Bids placed through our Interactive Internet program will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders. Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should preregister at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit will be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security number or the last four digits thereof so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid. Check writing privileges and immediate delivery of merchandise may also be determined by pre-approval of credit based on a combination of criteria: HA.com history, related industry references, bank verification, a credit bureau report and/or a personal guarantee for a corporate or partnership entity in advance of the auction venue.

Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature Auctions or Grand Format Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled “Choose your bidding method.” For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.azx#biddingTutorial>.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) are treated similar to floor bids in that they must be on-increment or at a half increment (called a cut bid). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding, so carefully check that every bid is entered correctly. When identical mail or FAX bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, your written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and be received at Auctioneer's place of business at least two business days before the Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or FAX bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, FAX, email, Internet, or in person once the Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the Internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Caveat as to Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: “How can I lose by less than an increment?” on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No “buy” or “unlimited” bids will be accepted.

The following chart governs current bidding increments (see [HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.azx#guidelines-increments](http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.azx#guidelines-increments))

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, a bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a bid at half of the increment (“Cut Bid”) only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, bidders may continue to participate only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions and Grand Format Auctions. If the Auctioneer solicits bids other than the expected increment, these bids will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE “Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. For any successful bid placed by a consignor on his Property on the Auction floor, or by any means during the live session, or after the

“Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, we will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless that bids are made on a Property, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw the Properties, or any part of the Properties, from the Auction at any time prior to the opening of any lot containing such Properties for sale by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live bidding online or the beginning of the extended period, if any.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, collectibles references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances. If a lot bearing estimates fails to open for 40–60% of the low estimate, the Auctioneer may pass the item or may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken. Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw, prior to the close, any lots from the Auction.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) and any other damages or expenses pertaining to the lot.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, we may at our discretion extend bidding for the Auction. Bidders unable to place their Bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the Purchases; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, and thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit status may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website.
24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after the close of the Auction. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
25. Lots delivered to you, or your representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, the bidder agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after the Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via eCheck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.
27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder is liable to pay any difference between his lot's original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.
30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.
31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

32. Buyer is liable for shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.
33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.
34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all shipments in which Heritage charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
- Scope of Transit Services:** Your properties for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The properties will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, you will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). You agree to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth in paragraphs 23 to 31 of this Agreement.
 - Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** You understand and agree that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. If you claim that any property has sustained loss or damage during transit, you must report any such loss or damage to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Your recovery for loss of or damage to any property is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the property or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
35. It shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Held Lots will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
36. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
36. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
36. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
- Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions.
39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.=
42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person.

Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.
46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.
47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.
48. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to and/or arising out of your Participation in the Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation or any claim made by you of a lot or your Participation in the auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer { which claim you consent to be made a party} (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent as the case may be) and Heritage each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. A Claim is not subject to class certification. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return. This Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought vs. awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought vs. awarded) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.
50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.
51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
54. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 41513036 ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcg.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM N: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

For wiring instructions, call the Credit department at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) or email: CreditDep@HA.com.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City:

This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 41513036 ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site.

All lots are subject to the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21, which states: The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

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Todd Hignite, Ext. 1790 • ToddH@HA.com
Meagen McMillan, Ext. 1546 • MeagenM@HA.com

Tiffany, Lalique & Art Glass

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Nicholas Dawes, Ext. 1605 • NickD@HA.com *

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Historical Manuscripts

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Dallas (Fine & Decorative Arts – Design District Showroom)

214-528-3500 • 877-HERITAGE (437-4824)
1518 Slocum St.
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James L. Halperin, Co-Chairman
Gregory J. Rohan, President *
Paul Minshull, Chief Operating Officer
Todd Imhof, Executive Vice President
Kathleen Guzman, Managing Director, New York

* Primary office location: New York
** Primary office location: Beverly Hills
*** Primary office location: San Francisco
**** Primary office location: Hong Kong
***** Primary office location: Palm Beach
***** Primary office location: Chicago
***** Primary office location: London

Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
U.S. Coins	Chicago	October 11-14, 2018	Closed
U.S. Coins and Currency - Eric P Newman Part X & Part XI	Dallas	November 7 & 10, 2018	Closed
U.S. Coins	Dallas	November 7-9, 2018	Closed
World Coins and World Currency HKINF	Hong Kong	December 5-7, 2018	October 8, 2018
U.S. Coins	Beverly Hills	December 13-17, 2018	October 30, 2018
US Coins and US & World Currency (FUN)	Orlando	January 9-15, 2019	November 19, 2018
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 12, 2018	Closed
Photographs	New York	October 12, 2018	Closed
Fine Silver and Objects of Vertu	Dallas	October 15, 2018	Closed
Design	Dallas	October 21, 2018	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art - Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 22, 2018	Closed
American Art	Dallas	November 8, 2018	Closed
Texas Art	Dallas	November 10, 2018	Closed
Tiffany, Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	November 15, 2018	Closed
Ethnographic Art: American Indian, Pre-Columbian & Tribal	Dallas	November 16, 2018	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Beverly Hills	November 29, 2018	October 4, 2018
Nature & Science	Dallas	December 1, 2018	October 5, 2018
Urban Art	Dallas	December 4, 2018	October 22, 2018
European Art	Dallas	December 7, 2018	October 12, 2018
Fine & Decorative Arts including Estates	Dallas	December 8-9, 2018	October 21, 2018
Asian Art	New York	March 21, 2019	January 16, 2019
Design	Dallas	April 15, 2019	February 11, 2019
Modern & Contemporary Art - Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 16, 2019	February 19, 2019
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 23, 2019	March 3, 2019
Fine Silver and Objects of Vertu	Dallas	April 24, 2019	February 19, 2019
Photographs	Beverly Hills	June 4, 2019	April 16, 2019
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	October 18-19, 2018	Closed
Entertainment & Music	Dallas	November 3, 2018	Closed
Vintage Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 10, 2018	Closed
Sports Cards	Dallas	November 15-16, 2018	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	November 15-16, 2018	October 2, 2018
Vintage Posters	Dallas	November 17-18, 2018	Close
Animation Art	Beverly Hills	December 8, 2018	October 25, 2018
Sports Collectibles - Platinum Night	Dallas	February 23-24, 2019	January 2, 2019
Vintage Posters	Dallas	March 23-24, 2019	January 29, 2019
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	October 25, 2018	Closed
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 1-2, 2018	Closed
Americana & Political - The David and Janice Frent Collection	Dallas	November 3, 2018	Closed
Americana & Political - The David and Janice Frent Collection	Dallas	December 1, 2018	Closed
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	December 9, 2018	October 18, 2018
Historical Manuscripts - African American Social History	Dallas	January 15, 2019	November 21, 2018
Americana & Political	Dallas	March 30-31, 2019	February 6, 2019
Entertainment and Music	Dallas	March 16, 2019	January 23, 2019
Texana	Dallas	March 16, 2019	January 23, 2019
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 9-10, 2019	March 18, 2019
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Fine Timepieces & Watches	New York	October 24, 2018	Closed
Luxury Real Estate	TBD	Winter 2018	October 1, 2018
Fine Timepieces and Watches	Dallas	January 22, 2018	November 7, 2018
Fine Jewelry & Luxury Accessories	New York	December 2-3, 2018	Closed
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	December 7-8, 2018	October 17, 2018
Fine Jewelry & Luxury Accessories & Fine Timepieces	Hong Kong	December 10, 2019	Closed

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ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 pm Sundays
Sports | 10 pm Sundays
Vintage Posters | 6 pm Sundays
U.S. Coins | 5 pm Tuesdays
World Coins | 8 pm Last Sundays
Currency | 7 pm Tuesdays

Art | Schedules Vary
Nature & Science | 8 pm Thursdays
Wine | 9 pm First Thursdays
Jewelry | 9 pm Tuesdays

All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.

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